WARREN BELTING COMPANY INC.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING · BRIDLE LEATHER · LEATHER SPECIALTIES

33 ARCTIC ST.
WORCESTER 8, MASS.

February 25, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Needless to say the writer and all of us in Worcester are indeed greatly indebted to you for the time and effort put forth in our behalf in connection with the very successful celebration of the 75th Anniversary of our Chamber of Commerce.

We realize beyond words of expression the call upon your time to which you are subjected and for you to take time out to come to Worcester was a real compliment to us.

If by chance the writer or any of us in Worcester can ever be of any service to you, we do hope that you will always feel free to call upon us.

We enjoyed having you with us immensely. Do come again.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN BELTING COMPANY, INC.

George L. Abbott
President

GLA:bm

P. S. Within a forthnight you will be receiving a parcel from me which, in a small way, expresses my kind feelings towards you. To be sure, it will be made of leather.

Acheson, Mrs. Eleanor G.

October 25, 1949

Dear Mrs. Acheson:

It was most gracious of you to write me as you did; we are in complete agreement. I did everything short of legal action to prevent the further "development" of the program, but my contract says that the new company has control of the commercials and I have control of the news and there wasn't very much I could do. Your opinion of the change is shared by most of my friends.

Thank you again for writing. I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you when next we are in Middletown. I hope, through some strange and mysterious process, Casey's occupancy of Dean's Lighthair will cause him to acquire some of your son's balance and judgment.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Eleanor G. Acheson
356 Washington Street
Middletown, Connecticut

356 Washington Street
Middletown
Connecticut

My dear Mr Murrow:—

This may be quite out of order, nevertheless I feel impelled to write you. I have always looked forward to your unique and inspiring broadcasts. They have been so uplifting and others on the Radio. real treat and on a truly high standard

Now, alas, a

winning Contest
has been added. $100.
for the best "word for
the day." For Tomorrow —
that fifteen minute
broadcast does not
seem to be "you" now
and the addition has
brought it down to the
regular pattern, down
from your high standard
for others to aspire to.

I am not a-
lone in this feeling.
Several people have
spoken to me
about it — it
seems that the radio
broadcast for the day
is more
Kindergarten
than Cordially Yours
Eleanor G. Hickson

October 17th
1949

P.S. Dear, you're of having
a chat — with you when I
was in New York.

E.G.H.

winning contest
has been added. $100.
for the best word for
the day. "Mr Mirror —
that fifteen minute
broadcast does not —
seem to be 'you' now
and the addition for
thought — it truly to the
respective parties, don't
forget your light standard
for others to aspire to.
I am not a —
lone in this feeling.
Several people have
said they turn off the radio
before the word for the day
is given. Now

With Kindest regards
Most Cordially Yours
Eleanor G. Jackson

October 17th
1949

P.S. Dean spoke of having
a chat with you when he
was in New York. E.G.J.

Adams, John B

October 17, 1949

Mr. John R. Adams
Special Assistant to the Chief
News Division
National Military Establishment
Office of Public Information
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear John:

I got the Brunei story through the British Colonial Office, and as you know they're a bunch of God-damn reactionaries.

When are you coming to New York again, or are you afraid the Admirals will torpedo you en route?

As ever yours,

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

22 September 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As usual, I have enjoyed your broadcasts and got somewhat of a chuckle out of your story of the dejobulated man from Nigeria. It sounded so familiar.

Last night I enjoyed your idyllic prose on Brunei Bay — but I don't think you could sell me on going back there. That was my first of two landings in Borneo back on June 10, 1945, the other one being at Balikpapan. Returning to Manila from the Brunei Bay landing, dog-tired and dirty, I found neatly uniformed Lowell Thomas in our makeshift studio doing a dramatic eye-witness account of what he had seen "the night before" along the Yangtze River. He actually had left there several days before.

CBS was not interested in my Borneo landing story at the moment, but eight hours later I got San Francisco to accept it and record it. Anyway, I hope you succeeded in selling some wild-eyed Americans to join their brothers in North Borneo.

Best wishes,

John Adams

JOHN B. ADAMS
Special Assistant to the Chief,
News Division

P.S. Here's a sidelight on the new head of the U.N.. I think he - and the Philippines have received quite a tribute - just 4 yrs after the war. JBA.

To CBS/- Special interview - Carlos Romulo Jr. Manila, Monday, March 5, 1945
by John B. Adams

There was a dramatic reunion in Manila between a young Philippine guerilla and his illustrious father, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington. The guerilla is 19 year-old Carlos Romulo Jr., who for many months has been roving the mountains, and killing japs, with Marking's Guerillas. When he learned his father had returned to Manila with President Sergio Osmena, after nearly a three year's absence, Carlos Jr. helped bring his mother and three brothers through the enemy lines, to the liberated Philippine capital. (pause) Just how did you effect this rescue, Carlos?

ROMULO

When I learned Pop was back, I wanted to get the family together as soon as possible. There were about 200 jap soldiers in the town where my mother and three brothers were living - under assumed names - and all I had to do was get them out at night, and up to the guerilla camp. Then a Sixth Army cub plane came in to take them out, one by one - first Mom, then Bobby, who's six, and Dicky who is eleven. Gregorio, who is 17 and had been Mom's bodyguard, was at another place, so I took him out by horseback, and on foot.

ADAMS

That was a pretty exciting adventure, Carlos....

ROMULO

Every day was exciting in the mountains... It was exciting when the japs were sniping at us, or shelling us with mortars...And it was more exciting when we had enough arms and ammunition to attack them in force...But the most exciting moment was when I got to Manila, and saw my Pop.

ADAMS

But what about that time that your guerillas got those 60 japs?

ROMULO

Oh Boy, that was something. They came towards our camp, and making so much noise we knew they were coming...so we deployed, and our captain wouldn't let us open fire till they got within 50 yards....a twelve-year-old kid could have got a jap that morning with a carbine...I got my first three there...But I felt guilty about wasting too much ammunition. I fired 12 shots. Guess I was a little nervous....

ADAMS

What about this fellow Marking, the guerilla leader?

ROMULO

Marking is a character...he's all man, and hates paper work... all he wants to do is fight. That's the way all his men are...the common people, who went up from the towns because they couldn't stand the japs any more. Marking was a truck driver for the army, before the war. He was captured, and when he escaped started organising a band of guerillas. He had few weapons at first, but he built it up to 5,000 well-trained, seasoned fighters... He's the commanding officer, but he refuses to accept any rank.. and says that after the war he wants peace, and to go back to his truck...

ADAMS

Were you ever captured by the nips, Carlos?

ROMULO

Not me. I was always lucky, and got away in time. But they caught my brother Gregorio twice. They're so dumb they let him go again both times. Whenever the japs occupied a village they would usually make a proclamation inviting every man, woman, and child, to come to the church for some sort of a ceremony. Then, when they got everyone there, they'd sort out the men, and keep them there, and have the others leave. Then they would get some bad Filipino - a spy-traitor - to try and point out which of us were guerillas...

ADAMS

How did they do that?

ROMULO

You see, they disarmed everyone, and after holding the men in church several days they would give them the test! and boy was it sacriligious. Sometimes they'd make you kneel in a confession box, and a spy-traitor looks at you through a small hole, to point out which are guerillas. And at the same time the jap soldier holds his hand over your heart - to see if you get nervous. Gerguria was lucky both times - and was set free. And he knows better than to go to church on a jap invitation any more!

ADAMS

Were you short of food in the mountains, Carlos?

ROMULO

Until recently, yes... but lately the American planes have been dropping rations. For several months we had nothing but boiled rice and sweet potato leaves...plus what we would seize from jap convoys we would attack and destroy.

ADAMS

And are you going back with the guerillas, carlos?

ROMULO

That's what I want to do but Pop won't let me. He hasn't seen me in over three years, and doesn't realize I'm a man now. He still calls me "Baby" - and wants me to go to the states with mom and my brothers. I want to go too - because I have never been to the states, but there are still lots of japs in the hills, and I'd like to go back with my guerillas. Maybe you can talk with my pop, and get him to change his mind.

ADAMS

I know just how you feel, Carlos... but I don't think I would be very successful in making the General change his mind. He knows what he's doing, and what you have already done. And I wouldn't be surprised that he has some good plans, to let you apply your fighting energy, in the future, to the peacetime reconstruction of the Philippines. And that can be a lifetime job. Thank you, Carlos Romulo Jr., and Mabuhay!

This is John Adams in Manila. I return you to CBS in New York.

Agar, Herbert

May 11, 1949

Dear Herbert:

This is a belated acknowledgment of yours of April 11th. Of course I shall be delighted to write the Committee supporting the nomination of Harold Guinzburg. I have already signed the book.

I hope to see you sometime during July or August.

As ever yours,

Mr. Herbert Agar
36 Hays Mews
London, England

HOTEL DRAKE

440 PARK AVENUE
AT 56TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

April 11, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just had the pleasure of nominating Harold Guinzburg for membership in the Century Club. Cass Canfield has seconded the nomination.

In case you feel inclined, would you write to the Committee on Admissions at the Century Club supporting the nomination of Harold Guinzburg? As you know, such letters should do more than merely endorse a candidate. They should give detailed information as to why you think Harold Guinzburg would be an addition to the life of the Century.

Also, if you approve the nomination, would you be good enough to sign the book some time when you are in the club?

Cordially yours,

Herbert Agar

Alford, Vincent

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION,

ARIEL HOUSE,

STRAND,

LONDON W.C.2.

2nd June, 1947.

Dear Ed,

Thank you for your letter of 1st May which I found waiting for me here on my return from Montreal four days ago. It was just my bad luck to be passing through New York City on 27/28 April at a time when you were out of town, for there was a whole heap I wanted to talk about if there had been time. As it was one had to move very fast in order to get to Washington and then back to Montreal in time for the opening of our Conference.

The big disappointment was not being able to return from Canada via the United States; B.O.A.C., however, have recently started direct flights from Montreal to London (via Gander and Prestwick) and that was the way I was made to come.

I hope you are coming over this summer and that we can meet and have a crack. I was following some of the headaches you've been having in C.B.S. this last fortnight or so with great sympathy while I was in Montreal.

Yours,

Vincent Alford

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City 22,
New York State, U.S.A.

Alford, Vincent

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gm

May 1, 1947

Dear Vincent:

Thanks for yours of April 22nd. I was out of town during your scheduled visit, but my secretary tried to reach you at the New Weston with no success. What happened? I am more than sorry to have missed you, and hope we meet again in London sometime in the autumn.

As ever yours,

Mr. Vincent Alford
Ministry of Civil Aviation
Ariel House, Strand
London W.C.2

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1193

From MR. E. R. MURROW

ERM

Tried reaching him at New Weston but he was not registered there.

EB.

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION,

ARIEL HOUSE,

STRAND,

LONDON W.C.2.

Burn
Pl. call him

22nd April, 1947.

My dear Ed.

Though there is no earthly reason why you should know it, I have in fact left the BBC nearly four months ago, after 18 years with them, on appointment as Chief Information Officer to this Ministry. That's a modern pomposity for D.P.R.

In that capacity I am coming with the United Kingdom delegation to the first assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation in Montreal, and shall be seeing for two days only, alas, the United States for the first time in my life. Would it be possible for us to meet for a drink on Monday, 28th April, or in the morning of the 29th? I arrive at La Guardia at 14.30 on Sunday, 27th, local time, and the rest of the delegation comes 48 hours later on the Tuesday, whereupon we all go off by the night train to Montreal. I hope to be staying at the New Weston for the two days, in case you have a minute to write a note. Otherwise, even if I don't hear, I shall still call you and hope that you are in.

I was talking to Tony Wigan only three days ago. He gave me a sheaf of messages, mostly unprintable, for you.

Yours
Vincent Alford

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Allen, C. Edmonds

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

C. EDMONDS ALLEN
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL SERVICES

December 31, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This will acknowledge your letter of the 29th. I'll be glad to handle Isaacs' cables.

You are quite right. I will bill you for same almost without delay.

Cordially,

p

Ament, Walter C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

[redacted]

October 1, 1947

Dear Mr. Ament:

Thank you for your letter of September 25th. I am just starting a new series of broadcasts and would prefer to defer the recording session until sometime next week. If it is agreeable with you, I will telephone Red Buddy and suggest a time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walton C. Ament
Pathe News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

COPY

E.R.M.
F. 1155

PATHE NEWS
PRODUCED BY WARNER NEWS, INC.
625 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 25, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Ned Buddy has told me of his conversations with you concerning the possibility of your doing some narration for our newsreel. In order to determine your suitability for motion pictures and your own interest in that type of work, it would probably be a good idea for you to come in some afternoon and record two or three typical newsreel subjects. If you are agreeable, Ned Buddy will set up such a recording to suit your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Walton C. Ament

Walton C. Ament
Vice President and General Manager

WCA:DH

Asquith, C.E.

AMERICAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL FUND

Chairman of the Council:
His Grace The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Deputy Chairman of the Council:
Marshal of the Royal Air Force
The Right Hon. Viscount Trenchard, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Chairman of the Executive Committee:
Sir Clive Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurer:
Sir Clarence Sadd, C.B.E., J.P., D.L.
Joint Hon. Secretaries:
C. E. Asquith, C.B.E.
A. G. W. Wash.

Telephone
Grosvenor 2343

Flat 58,
55, Park Lane,
London, W.1.

DARTMOUTH HOUSE,
37, CHARLES STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

Telephone: Mayfair 7400

13th April, 1948.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Many thanks for your letter of April 6th. If Mr. Davidson Taylor, on your recommendation, is able to help us in making the American Memorial Chapel known in the United States, we shall be very grateful.

Yours sincerely,

C.E. Asquith

C.E.Asquith

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, NY.

Asquith, C. E.

April 6, 1948

Dear Mr. Asquith:

I do indeed remember you, as well as Sir Clive Baillieu, and I very much regret that I am unable to help you.

The fact of the matter is that I resigned as an officer of CBS six months ago, and no longer have any say in matters concerning its programming schedule. I am, however, sending your letter along to my successor, Davidson Taylor, who will, I am sure, be glad to let you know whether anything can be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. C. E. Asquith
American Memorial Chapel Fund
Dartmouth House
37, Charles Street
London, W.1

cc: Mr. Maulsby
With correspondence

Bacon, Leon

July 13, 1949

Mr. Leonard Bacon
The Acorns
Peace Dale, R. I.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

Many thanks for your letter of June 30th.

I am glad of the opportunity to contribute the enclosed check to be used for a suitable gift for Miss Hazlitt.

Sincerely yours,

-HONE
GANSETT 157-R

LEONARD BACON
THE ACORNS, PEACE DALE
RHODE ISLAND

June 30, 1949

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Miss Helen MacAfee has resigned from the Yale Review. She has been a very distinguished editor, and it has been felt that some of the contributors might like to show their appreciation. It has been suggested that a first edition of an American Classic suitably boxed and inscribed would be an appropriate gift to a lady to whom many are grateful. Of course she will not be informed of this, but her taste will be consulted.

If you approve of this idea please send me your cheque for five dollars, and the matter will be attended to. ✓

Sincerely yours,
Leonard Bacon
Leonard Bacon

P.S. We are only writing twenty or thirty people. There's no secrecy about this. L.B.

Barnes, George

MARCH 24, 1949

[redacted]

GEORGE BARNES

BROADCASTS, LONDON

PLEASE PASS ON THE ALBUM TO CLARK STOP LET ME KNOW IF YOU WANT ADDITIONAL ONES

ED MURROW

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

14th March, 1949

My dear Ed,

The two sets of "I Can Hear It Now" have safely arrived. I am holding one of them in my room to hear as soon as I get outside the accumulation of work I find on my return, and this set I will pass on to R.T. Clark as soon as you tell me to do so. The other set will go into our archives via Lindsay Wellington. I have spoken to him about our conversation and we can start the ball rolling at this end as soon as you write officially to him to ask permission to consult and use our archive recordings. I have not told anyone except Lindsay of course about the possibility of R.T. Clark doing some selection for you.

Yours ever,

George

George Barnes

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.

Bartlett, Vernon

RECEIVED
1948 MAY 13 PM 12:12
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

M
WU7 INTL
N ZL LONDON VIA WU CABLES 13 MAY 13 440P
ED MURROW (ED MURROW C/O COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM)
COLUMBIA NYK
DELIGHTED DINE PROVIDE TIME ARRIVAL PERMITS THANKS
VERNON BARTLETT
1100A.

4:00

Call Cunnard
BO 9-5300
8:00 PM.

May 12, 1948

VERNON BARTLETT
HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON

COULDST DINE SUNNYBROOK FRIDAY EVENING MAY THIRTEENTH STOP

DELIGHTED YOUNG COMING REGARDS

ED MURROW

Bartram, Lorne

November 25, 1949

Dear Mr. Bartram:

This is in answer to yours of November 12th. I must have been unusually unclear in the course of our conversation. I was under the impression that I had pointed out to you that I no longer had anything to do with arranging programs for the Columbia Broadcasting System. I believe I said that I would undertake to bring you into contact with Davidson Taylor, my successor as vice president and director of public affairs, who is now in charge of such matters.

Due to this fact, you will realize that I would not, under any circumstances, undertake to send you "something in the way of a confirmatory letter".

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lorne Bartram
1201 Dorchester Street West
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

1201,Dorchester Street West,
Montreal,Quebec,Canada,
12th.November,1949.

My dear Ed-

Since my arrival here,one week ago yesterday,many steps have been taken towards bringing into fruition our plan for an international educative-type series of broadcasts.

Already Robson Black,former President of the Canadian Forestry Association but still active in so far as radio is concerned,has agreed to do a talk on what he feels is of primary importance to the American "ear" and that is "forestry conservation".

From that he is prepared to follow onto the activities of the 89 big pulp and paper companies who operate about 112 mills throughout the whole of Canada,explaining how each separate company employ their own forest engineers for conservation reasons.

Then Mr.Hannam,President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture,has been approacheddupon the suggestion of Mr.Black. Apparently this gentleman feels just as keen on the idea as does Mr.Black but--so far--there has been no reply to my letter.

On the mineral question Mr.Black--who,by the way, is a personal friend of mine--advises me to get a letter from you after he was told that Mr.Decarie,Director of Information for the Aluminum Company of Canada,has been a bit "leary" ever since he was seen by me one week ago last Saturday.

It is on that one mineral,Mr.Black points out,that the United States radio audience would be interested while others like steel and nickle are not of much value. On that it appears he is 100% right.

So something in the way of a confirmatory letter from you would not only help in the mineral matter would assist me in handling the C.B.C.

P.T.O.

From experience here the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, whose second senior officer is Neil Morris at 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario, is a rather timid organisation but will most definitely act once they know that the C.B.S. are interested.

That, too, applies to my mineral efforts here in Montreal which have--no doubt--been delayed through my inability to produce confirmation of your interests.

At this point it is felt my apologies are due for the long delay in reporting what action has been taken but, perhaps, our objective towards getting something directive moving by the first week in December will be achieved once your letter is in my hands.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Lorne

Lorne Bartram

P.S. Please tell Manning Jacob that a letter to him will soon be on it's way!

L.

Beattie, Ed.

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 9-16-48

: Ed Murrow

OM : Ed Beattie

BJECT :

Professor: Sorry we got noddings else to make for this man

73

Ed

p.s. I should have signed this Dr. Beattie, account of that's the way it's spelled. However, even my cousins spell it with a "y," so what the h—

September 15, 1948

Dear Mr. Josten:

It was perhaps a strange coincidence that your letter addressed to Mr. Edward R. Murrow went through Mr. Beattie's hands and found its way into mine. I am not sure that you will recall me, but I remember you quite well from Luxembourg, where I spent much of 1945.

It is understandable that you would like to participate in our VOICE OF AMERICA broadcasts. I should be extremely unfair to you, however, if I were to encourage you. We are required by law to employ only United States citizens and for an alien not in this country to get employment here is almost completely out of the question.

Now, however, that I know where you are, I shall be happy to bear you in mind in the event that conditions change and we can employ people as well qualified as you, but happen, however, not to be United States citizens.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Puhan
Chief, Language Books Section
International Broadcasting Division

Mr. Joseph Josten
14, Hogarth Road
London S.W.5, England

cc: Mr. Beattie ✓

Beloff, Nora

THE OBSERVER

Established 1791

LONDON

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1098 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

11th December, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thanks for your note. Sorry I gave you the impression the professor was coming this year. In fact he is arriving at New York on March 20th and leaving April 16th. If you could arrange for him to broadcast during this period he would, I am sure, be most grateful.

If it does work out, could you let me know the date, as he has also told me to arrange some university lectures for him and I want to make sure he doesn't have to be in two placed at once.

sincerely

Nora Beloff

Nora Beloff,
Washington correspondent,
The Observer.

N.Y. address
Astor Hotel

November 28, 1949

Miss Nora Beloff
1235 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC

Dear Miss Beloff:

This is a hell of a time to be answering yours of the 17th of October, but I never seem to get time to answer my correspondence.

I am sure it is too late for Denis to be coming over this year, but if he could set a definite time for next year I think something could be done about it.

As ever yours,

1235 31st Street, N W Washington D C
17th October, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Our mutual friend D W Brogan has an urge, which I think should be encouraged, to visit the U.S. next spring. This morning I received a letter from him in which he said:

> "I cant leave before March 18th and must be back here on April 18th; to get any value out of my trip Id have to fly and that, especially after devaluation, costs money.
> "Could you make a few tactful enquiries about what I could expect in way of payment? I cant afford to contribute much out of my own pocket, even in sterling."

His main reason for coming is to see people and find out what is going on and I think his idea would be to lecture or broadcast to cover the costs. I am of course very ready to assist him in any way I come (I owe him my job, so it is the least I can do) but I don't quite know how to begin.

I would be most grateful

I know you are very busy and hate to trouble you but if you could give me some advice about renumerative lecturing or broadcasting he could do? I could then perhaps make these "few tactful enquiries" for which he asks.

Thanks again for the lunch in New York. I enjoyed it very much indeed and hope there will be a chance of meeting you there or here again soon.

yours sincerely,

Nora Beloff

Nora Beloff

Bender Elmer C.
Regent 4-
8091

December 27, 1949

Mrs. E. C. Bender
8234 Dorchester Avenue
Chicago 19, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Bender:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 5th. I was glad to do whatever I could to help publicize your husband's imprisonment by the Communists, and am hopeful that the broadcasts will have some effect. Possibly our combined appeals to the State Department will bring about stronger action for the release of your husband and Mr. Smith; I sincerely hope so.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Not listed

Monday, December 5

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I've just finished listening to your broadcast. I want to thank you for all you have done in bringing the facts of my husband's and Mr. Smith's imprisonment by the Chinese Communists before the public and State Department officials. Several weeks before Consul General Ward was released, and the State Department was considering an appeal to the U.N. I wrote to Mr. Perkins of the Chinese affairs division and asked him to please include my husband in any appeal he might make.

I received his reply
after Consul Ward was
released. I cannot unde-
stand why they cannot
at least try an appeal for
my husband and Mr.
Smith. I have been praying
that all of the publicity
would force the State
Department to take some
action, but, as you know,
they have done nothing
but send another letter
of protest. I cannot think
of anything further to do,
besides go to Washington
myself. I doubt if that
will help, but I must
at least try anything.
Thank you again for
your help, and please keep
reminding the State Depart-
ment that they must do
something soon.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Shirley Geeder

Berbrandy, P. S.

June 24, 1949

My dear Professor Berbrandy:

I was delighted to receive your letter under date of June [illegible]. You have [illegible] may I am not the President of the [illegible] Broadcasting System. I am no longer even a vice president. I am doing a news broadcast five nights a week, and therefore have some familiarity with the Netherlands situation, although not as much as I would like. In the course of the next few weeks I shall hope to send you a list of people to whom you might usefully address your communications.

Both Mrs. Murrow and I have spoken of our wartime association with you and it would give us great pleasure to see you again.

I have been in Europe three times in the last years, but all were brief visits and, unfortunately, I did not have the opportunity of coming to the Netherlands. I hope in the course of the next few months to have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance. Mrs. Murrow joins me in sending best wishes to you and your family.

As ever yours,

Professor P. S. Berbrandy
Kanaalweg 113c
Schiewaningen
Netherlands

P. S. GERBRANDY
Kanaalweg 113c
Scheveningen

Scheveningen, 14th June 1949.

Ed.Murrow Esq.
President of the Columbia Broadcasting
Company,
NEW YORK U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

It is a long time ago since I last heard from you and your family. Since the liberation I only heard about you a few times indirectly. I particularly well remember our connection in London, where I greatly appreciated witnessing your activity. I sincerely hope, that you and your family are doing well.

I should like to take this opportunity to approach you on a matter of a special character.

In this country I am greatly concerned in the Indonesian problem. Before anything else I wish to make it clear, that from December 1946 I have been the leader of the extra-parliamentary opposition and that ever since my election as a member of the Second Chamber of the States General in July 1948, I belong to our Parliamentary opposition and have never ceased critisizing our Cabinet policy.

I am president of a National Committee aiming to strengthen the ties between Holland and Indonesia as much as possible.

In order to preclude any possible misunderstanding I feel obliged to add, that our activity has nothing to do with capitalistic ambitions. We advocate the autonomy and the well being of the peoples of Indonesia, but it is our opinion,

- that -

that there should be cooperation between white and coloured people, between the Dutch and the Indonesian groups, and that it is utterly objectionable to abandon without more ado the historically grown central authority, as this is the sole protector of the rights of all those living in Indonesia.

Our point of view is congruous with that of the so-called federation in Indonesia, which endeavours to achieve the same purpose, but which is now being intimidated by our government's present policy, which stakes everything on the Sukarno, Hatta etc. group. This group has sworn to exterminate anyone white or European. These leaders of the so-called "Republik Indonesia" have in reality been pushed forward by the Japanese Supreme Command, aiming to secure Japan in advance, in case the war might be lost, of a substitute willing to promote Japan's Asiatic Co-prosperity policy and to continue the struggle with the Western Powers.

It all boils down to the fact, that supporting these gentlemen will lead to a catastrophe analogous to that which we now observe in China. In our opinion American policy fails to realise this danger sufficiently.

Now we are fully aware that the U.S.A. will have to determine their own policy.

But still it would be propitious, if our vision could be properly brought to the attention of the responsible authorities. We should like to supply as much objective intelligence as possible with regard to this matter and for many months we have already been making efforts in that direction.

Of course the controversy, existing in our country with regard to this problem, will not predominate in the information we wish to impart. We take a national point of view, but we deem it essential that our voice be heard. The question is: In which way?

We have tried everything. Thousands of letters have been sent to all sorts of addresses, but it is difficult to ascertain the result.

Now we should like to send occasionally short expositions, making pleasant reading, to very select addresses. The fact that we are unacquainted with persons likely to be informed of our point of view, however, impedes us to carry out our intentions. At this juncture I should like to appeal to you for assistance. Perhaps you would be so kind as to supply us with the names and addresses of a very limited number of suitable persons. We shall do our utmost to achieve that the contents of anything we will send will not give rise to deposit the article into the waste paper basket.

Moreover we shall be very glad if you would be so kind as to consider in which other ways our efforts could be promoted and to make a few suggestions to that effect; I should feel greatly obliged to you. I fully realize that this privilege I request from you will not be easy to grant, but I trust that your undoubtedly vast resources will enable you, if you would be willing to take it upon you, to discover possibilities which hitherto have escaped our notice.

If I were in America, I should say to you: "Just ask me to say a few words on the radio", but I am in the Netherlands and it is not easy to leave and come over to you.

Will you kindly convey my compliments and most cordial greetings to Mrs.Murrow? With great gratitude we always remember the liberal consignment of textiles, which came in so very opportunely in our pillaged country. But above all I remember the friendly association we enjoyed. I should like nothing better than to find the opportunity to reestablish our personal contact. Above all tell me something about your work in the years after the war.

Kindly accept my best wishes for you and your family and please let me hear again from you.

Yours very sincerely,

P.J. Cleveringa

Corresp, Berding, Col.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 14, 1947

Dear Colonel Berding:

I would not have you think that I am unappreciative of your placing my request before Mr. Hull. I am deeply grateful, and I am pleased also that he heard my wholly inadequate effort. The reaction to the plea was very favorable indeed, and it pleased me greatly to be able to raise a small voice in tribute to a great man.

Sincerely yours,

Colonel Andrew Berding
Brookings Institute
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D.C.

a.

722 JacksonPlace,
Washington, D.C.

October 8, 1947.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Hull asked me to tell you he was much pleased to hear your broadcast the other evening in which you referred to him.

He further asked if it were possible for him to have a copy of it.

If one is available and you can send it to me for him, he would greatly appreciate it.

Thanking you, I am, with best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Berding

Andrew Berding.

AB:MG

RECEIVED
1947 OCT-2 AM 9:26
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WESTERN UNION

WU5 NL PD

JW WASHINGTON DC OCT 1

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

I SHOWED YOUR TELEGRAM TO MR. HULL. HE REPLIES THAT SINCE LEAVING STATE DEPARTMENT HE HAS CONTINUED SAME SYSTEM HE FOLLOWED DURING YEARS THERE NAMELY NOT TO GIVE INTERVIEWS ETCETERA TO ANY ONE ORGANIZATION BUT WHEN HE HAD SOMETHING TO SAY TO GIVE IT TO ALL. HE ALSO SAYS HE HAS DECIDED NOT TO SAY ANYTHING ON THIS BIRTHDAY BECAUSE STATEMENT HE ISSUED ON LAST BIRTHDAY IS IN GENERAL SENSE STILL APPLICABLE. HE REGRETS BEING UNABLE ACCEPT REMEMBERS YOU WELL AND SENDS YOU REGARDS

ANDREW BERDING

OCT 2.

October 1, 1947

URGENT

Colonel Andrus Herding
Brookings Institute
722 Jackson Place
Washington D.C.

I am taking the liberty of addressing this communication to you because I know that you are intimately associated with Mr. Cordell Hull. I had the privilege of his acquaintance during the war but hesitate to presume upon it by addressing a communication directly to him. I am aware that October 2nd is Mr. Hull's 76th birthday and I am wondering if there would be any possibility of his doing a perhaps three to five minute broadcast on the program that I have recently undertaken - 7:45 to 8:00 p.m. est. We would of course be willing to record Mr. Hull's comments in advance if that should be deemed desirable. I shall be grateful for any consideration you may see fit to give this communication. Respectfully yours, Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York.

Berkman, Ed, D.

EDWARD D. BERKMAN

2026½ Laurel Canyon Boulevard
Hollywood, Cal.
Jan. 11, 1949

Dear Ed,

It's still Hollywood. Ten years have taken the bloom from the palm trees, corrupted the landscape with hideous night spots, and practically drowned the studios in a sea of glittering fashion centers. But Art goes on untouched, its lofty brow serene among the clouds.

Upon arrival, we went through the classic rites that no man dares defy : a suite about the size of Staten Island at the Beverly Wilshire; dinner at Romanoff's; attendance at as dull a series of parties as you could hope to avoid anywhere; and, of course, no hint whatever of contact with the guy who brought us out here. The weekly checks came through, in the established tradition, and we consoled ourselves as best we could with these.

Ultimately we had our precious story conference, and to my enormous surprise our angel turned out to be a rather literate fellow who not only had read our script (himself, personally--a rare circumstance here), but actually had some coherent notions about it. Whether he will be able to impress his heretic views upon the Mayer-Zanuck thinkers may be another question.

The movies are in pretty shaky shape, for the obvious and wholly predictable reason that they have sat perfectly still while the world moved on. The whole town has the jitters. Writers who were my bosom buddies greeted me with snarls of "Why don't you stay back East instead of coming here to take our jobs away?" After a couple of days I realized they were serious. One lad who just sold an original for $50,000 is polling his friends as to whether he can afford to have another baby. Part of this is the chronic worry built up in any field where the stakes are this high, but the local nerves have definitely been pulled a notch or two tighter by the blank rows in the theaters. Nobody knows where his next fifty grand is coming from--although he's probably already spent a good piece of it.

My friend Lardner has had the good sense to pull out of this morass and take his talents elsewhere; he left for Switzerland yesterday to do a screen play for the man who made "The Search."

This place admittedly has its conveniences. Until yesterday, we worked in bright and comforting sunlight---outdoors, of course--surrounded by avacado trees, richly scented flowers and spacious walks. One minor nuisance, assuming this absurd weather comes to realize that it is trespassing, will still remain to be overcome : it has so far been necessary to stir from the deck chair three or four times in the course of the day in order to keep in the sun. We are working on this.

Other compensations of exile : I found a delightful apartment half-way up a mountainside, where I am free to brood, experiment with boogie-woogie on a rented spinet, frolic, or --alas--work. It is inaccessible except to mountain goats and persons equipped with a map, also hardy hearts; but it is no more isolated from the world of events than is the corner of Hollywood and Vine, or for that matter, the Los Angeles City Hall. Never, not even in Cairo, have I felt so cut off from reality. The papers are really monstrous; more frustrating than enlightening. You have a vague sense of something going on in remote places like Washington and New York--hardly distinguishable from Mars and Jupiter from here---but you can't really do more than guess at the substance behind the sketchy stories and erratic day-to-day continuity.

C. Collingwood has, from all accounts by the information-starved citizenry here, been doing a valiant job. Had drinks with him yesterday and was, as S. Pepys would say, mighty impressed; a really nice guy.

Managed to catch your show several times while traveling across the country, but this 4:45 hour on KNX here is something less than ideal. An ad lib thought, without any idea of the problems involved : couldn't CBS rebroadcast just the commentary part of your show for the West Coast, letting local stations fill in the spot news?

Passing intelligence : the magazine of the Kirkeby Hotel chain carried a big rave on your album recently. I suspect the album is on sale in downtown L.A. if not here in Hollywood, but I haven't seen any ads for it. Have a feeling I would rather listen to it in N.Y. than in the local vacuum.

I was amused to note from a forwarded clipping that they couldn't get Chet Bowles into a silk topper--or spats--at his inauguration ceremony....

Just glanced outside the window. Know anybody who'd like a snappy, scarcely used Slazenger racquet in exchange for a pair of snowshoes ?

TEQ

Berkman, Ed.

April 12, 1948

Mr. Edward [redacted] Berkman
29 East 64 [redacted]reet
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ted:

This is a brief and belated note of gratitude in response to yours of March 28th. I'm writing you on the eve of my departure for Rome; hence, the brevity of my answer.

I found the information from Bowles very helpful, and appreciate your forwarding it to me. I will be in touch with you on my return.

As ever yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

EDWARD O. BERKMAN
29 E. 64th St.
New York City
March 28, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Talked last week with friend Bowles, who was reasonably fresh from a half-day session with Secretary Marshall. Thought you might find an interesting fragment in these notes:

1)Marshall was mad as hell over the new appropriation for China. He peppered the Kuomintang in language sharper than that of his original "plague-on-both-your-houses" statement; was very resentful of the Congressional and outside pressures (particularly Henry Luce's) that rammed through aid for Chiang as the price for passing ERP; took a crack at Wedemeyer for lending a hand in this. He was tolerant of the Chinese Communists and even credited them with a constructive social program.

2)The Secretary appeared much less sure of himself in discussing Europe. He refused to concede any significant broad parallels between the situations there and in Asia. Bowles argued that in Europe, as in China, US support should be thrown behind the dynamic "third force" of social democracy; that the policy of containment-through-Tsaldaris was not only dangerously sterile, but probably as questionably effective as that of containment-through-Chiang. Marshall showed little enthusiasm for this notion; Bowles felt he hadn't really grasped it. Bowles had the clear impression that Marshall was able to talk about China with conviction because he had been there, studied the picture at first hand, and drawn his own conclusions; and that, conversely, the Secretary had a rather muddled view of Europe, made up of other men's opinions. Bowles thought that Marshall's appraisal of Europe, though fuzzy, was not very susceptible to change; he noted a certain inflexibility, and several times referred to Marshall as "definitely an old man.""

3)Bowles was struck by the abundant leisure time evidently at Marshall's disposal. This was in strong contrast to the situation during his previous visits. From this fact, as well as a number of specific allusions in the conversation, Bowles concluded that Forrestal had indeed---as loudly rumored--taken over a great many of Marshall's responsibilities.

EDWARD D. BERKMAN

Footnote to the current ruckus about everyone, North and South, deserting Harry S.: it seems the President put out that hurried announcement of his candidacy because he had a tip that he was to be blasted networkwise on the following night, as the opening gun in a drive to keep him off the ticket. The speaker was to have been Bowles.

I note that W. Burdett has returned to the wars. I trust he took a battle helmet.

Sincerely,

Ted

Berkman, Ted

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 6, 1948

Dear Ted:

Your Lincoln quotes which were unfamiliar to me, arrived only yesterday, and I used one of them last night. My thanks and I hope we can do something in connection with the Boston junket.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Ted Berkman
29 East 64th Street
New York, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

29 E. 64th St., New York
Dec. 26, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Poking through my bookcase the other night, I came across this:

"At what point shall we expect the approach of danger ? By what means shall we fortify against it ? Shall we expect some transatlantic military giant to step the ocean and crush us at a blow ? Never ! All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined, with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for their commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years.

"At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected ? I answer : if it ever reach us it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot we must ourselves be its author and its finisher. As a nation of freemen we must live through all time, or die by suicide."

The speaker was Abe Lincoln, the time January 1837, before a Young Men's Lyceum organization in Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln was arguing the obligation of each American generation to transmit unimpaired to its successor not only the material wealth of the country, but our "political edifice of liberty and equal rights." He was disturbed by the "growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions in lieu of the sober judgment of courts."

In the same volume, this passage appears:

"The world has never had a good definition of the word 'liberty,' and the American people just now are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word 'liberty' may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor. Here are two not only different but incompatible things, called by the same name, 'liberty.' And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names--'liberty' and 'tyranny.'

Lincoln was outlining (Baltimore, 1864) the basic issue that divided the North from the slave-holding South. He, like Chesterton and Holmes, should have had radio at his disposal. You are serving both them and your listeners by bringing them before the mike now.

Personally, I am having a highly instructive time at the UN. Ben Cohen, who has been sharing the fantasies of international cooperative action with me, tells me he is an old buddy of yours.

I hope you have a pleasant holiday with your family. Please relay a respectful bow to Mrs. Murrow for the warm simplicity of her broadcasts from London.

Sincerely,

Ted Berkman

Berridge, H. L.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

November 2, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for your letter of the 20th, copy of which I have received. I have passed the word on to Miss Ruth Evans, Springfield, Massachusetts, and if at all possible she will contact Quincy Howe, in the event that she wants to use him on the program. In the event that I get to New York in the near future I will give you a ring and we can have lunch together and at least have a chance to do some talking. This Saturday I have been asked to help in scouting Penn State so that W.S.C. will have some information when they play them in Tacoma. I hope W.S.C. can win this one.

Sincerely yours,

Biff Berridge

H. L. Berridge
Assistant Professor
of Physical Education

hlb/dic

Copy sent 10/29/48 JP

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

October 21, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

On the 7th I wrote you a letter to see if there was a possible chance for you to address the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation during the week of 19 April to 23 April 1949 in Boston at their annual convention. To date I had not heard from you and inasmuch as sometimes our mail at this end goes astray, I was concerned that you had answered and I had not received the letter.

Washington State is getting underway a little better this year than they did last year. It pleased me to note the victory over U. of W. You no doubt know about W.S.C. doing away with the graduate manager. All athletic controls now are in the hands of "Doc" Bohler. What reports I have seem to indicate that the program for students has not suffered by the change.

If you have already written me regarding your availability for the Boston date will you send me a copy of the letter? Thanks a lot!

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold L. Berridge

Harold L. Berridge
Assistant Professor
of Physical Education

hlb/dic

October 20, 1948

Dear Biff:

Thanks for yours of October 7th. I, too, am sorry we couldn't get together during the conventions, but the whole business was a real madhouse.

I'm sorry, but I just don't see any way of doing to job you want in Boston in April. The trouble is that I am pretty well tied to New York and Washington for reasons of fast communication, and while I have worked out of Boston on this schedule once or twice, it is far from satisfactory.

I've got an idea that my colleague, Quincy Howe, who is an old Boston man, might be willing to take on the job. If he did, you would be sure of getting a really first class report.

I will give you a shout when I get to Philadelphia again.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. L. Berridge
Department of Physical Education
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

October 7, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that I was indeed sorry we didn't get together during the Democratic convention. I tried your hotel several times as well as C.B.S. headquarters, but as usual you were in double high gear with more irons in the fire than a country blacksmith. It would have been fun to find a quiet place and catch up with a lot of things.

The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation is holding its annual convention in Boston between the dates of April 18 through the 23rd. I suggested to our president, Miss Ruth Evans of Springfield, Mass., that if we could secure as one of the speakers on world affairs Edward R. Murrow we would without a doubt be blessed with one of the best informed and brilliant speakers in the public eye. Miss Evans has commissioned me to contact you with this in mind.

The spot on the program which the president would like for you to appear is at the first general session, Tuesday, April 19 at 8:00. Another spot is open on Friday evening, April 22, at the same time. The opening session in my opinion, given over to a keynote of world affairs would be most desirable. As to expenses, let me quote from Miss Evans' letter to me:

> "We, as you know, have comparatively little money. Confidentially, I am allowed $1500 for the seven general sessions. I have limited the fee for all speakers so far to $100 and expenses."

I realize that you are very busy. But perhaps you can be with us one evening. The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation is the largest branch or department of the National Education Association, with almost 18,000 members. It would be a very great contribution to the success of our convention and to the inspiration of our membership.

Please let me know your reaction so that Miss Evans may give you an official invitation. President Evans has said that she would have contacted you earlier but she thought there would be no chance.

I do hope you can make it.

When you are in Philadelphia, please, and have some time, give me a ring so

that we may have lunch together, or you can come out to the house for dinner. My office phone is Evergreen 6-0100, Extension 1188.

Sincerely yours,

Biff Berridge

hlb/dic

H. L. Berridge
Assistant Professor
of Physical Education

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Biehle, Martha

November 30, 1948

Dear Martha:

Many thanks for your kind note about the broadcast of the 19th. The record went out to you this afternoon.

As ever yours,

Miss Martha H. Biehle
International Refugee Organization
1346 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 819
Washington, D.C.

ABLE: INOREFUG-WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE: MICHIGAN 8000

UNITED STATES OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
(GENEVA, SWITZERLAND)

SUITE 819
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

22 November 1948

pm
min into
yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am informed that on Friday evening, November 19, you gave an excellent talk on the radio about the arrival of the displaced persons into the United States on the USAT "General Bundy" which docked in Boston that day. I did not hear your talk because I was at that time en route to Washington from Boston after helping to welcome the ship.

We are all very appreciative of your excellent comments on the DPs arrival and wonder whether we may have for our information and permanent record a transcript of your remarks. We shall be glad to pay for a copy of the recording if that is necessary.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Martha

Martha H. Biehle,
Operations Officer

MHB/eg

Biehle, Martha

October 29, 1948

Miss Martha H. Biehle
Operations Officer
International Refugee Organization
Suite 819
1346 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Martha:

Many thanks for yours of the 26th.

At the present time, I don't know of anything I can do for Dr. de Bobula, since I'm trying to solve several similar and more urgent problems. However, I will be glad to see her if she should call.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

REFUG-WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE: MICHIGAN 8000

UNITED STATES OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
(GENEVA, SWITZERLAND)

SUITE 819
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

26 October 1948

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have had several conversations lately with Dr. Ida de Bobula who immigrated into the United States from Budapest about a year ago. It is possible that she is known to you. She came to the United States for graduate study from 1924 to 1926 at Bryn Mawr and Western Reserve University on a fellowship under the auspices of the Institute of International Education. She entered the United States last year as a refugee-immigrant and was given an opportunity to teach as visiting lecturer at the New Jersey College for Women. It was impossible for the College to continue that assignment for the current year. Dr. de Bobula is, therefore, in urgent need of a position, either as a teacher in one of our colleges or universities or on a research assignment.

It occurred to me that through your numerous contacts you might have some way of being of assistance to Dr. de Bobula. She is a person of fine intelligence and warm radiant personality. Either on a college faculty or in academic research, she would have much to contribute. Her major field of specialization is modern European history but she is also greatly interested in the role of women, having lectured this last year at New Brunswick on "The History of Women". Dr. de Bobula is also engaged at the moment in some research in the field of Hungarian culture. I enclose a copy of her curriculum vitae.

Dr. de Bobula is in New York at the present time and can be reached in care of the International Board of the YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue. She may call your office to ask for an appointment. If it is convenient for you to see her and if you can be of some assistance, I shall be personally very grateful to you for your help.

I hope that sometime when you are in Washington you will telephone. With kind regards to you and Janet,

Sincerely yours,

Martha

Martha H. Biehle
Operations Officer

Encl.

CURRICULUM VITAE

of

ILDA BOSNYA

Born: 1900 - Budapest, Hungary. Hungarian citizen.

Married

Religious affiliation: Roman Catholic

Training: Matura (corresponding to Bachelor's Degree) 1919 from Lipotvarosi Lyceum. "Premium."

Ph. D. 1923 University of Budapest.
Major: Modern History
Minors: 1. Hungarian Literature
2. American Colonial History. "Summa cum laude."

Post-doctoral training: Holder of one year foreign fellowship at Bryn Mawr College, 1924-'25. Holder of one year social work fellowship at Western Reserve University, 1925-'26. Studied social work in both of these institutions.

Experience: 1924-'25 - Part time social worker in Philadelphia Y.W.C.A. with Hungarian group.

1925-'26 - Part time social worker in Cleveland International Institute with Hungarian group.

1926 - Social worker of Red Cross in Budapest, Hungary.

1926-1929 - First woman executive of the Hungarian Ministry of Public Instruction. (University Department, Student Welfare Department, Cabinet of the Minister.)

1929-1947 - Director of Szeviti College in Budapest.

1930-1947 - Docent (teacher) Modern History at the University of Budapest.

1947 - Head Librarian of the American Library in Budapest.

1948 - Visiting lecturer in New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N.J.
Courses taught: History of Women. Lectures in European History and Government.

Books and Articles:

Hungarian Women of the XVIIIth century - 1933.
History of Women - 1930
Princess Szeviti (XVth century) - 1931.

Rozsnyai Rozsnyovich (XVIIth century) - 1932
Verecz Pulus (XIIIth century) - 1932
Crisis of Women - 1936
Student Welfare - problems - 1929
A Hungarian Standard of Living - 1936
and many other articles.

Special Honors:

Rasquick prize in History - 1923; extra promotion in History, with honorable mention 1926.
Medal: "Pro Hungarica Juventute" 1929.
Pennsylvania Medal: 1941.

Civic and Organ Work:

Work in various student associations and Federations. Leader of women students in the National Federation of Hungarian Students, 1922-'24. Delegate to international student conferences.

Work in the woman's organization MANSZ, 1920-1940.

Organizer of relief in Kassa, 1938-'39.
Organizer of relief in Marosvasarely, 1940-'41.

President of Hungarian Federation of University Women - 1946-'48.

Committee member of the Smallholder's Party, 1946-'47.

Professional Associations:

Invited member of the Association of Hungarian Historians.

Hungarian Society for Sociology. Only woman member of the Committee - 1938-1944.

References: Mr. Aladar Szegedy Maszak, former Minister of Hungary. 105 Summyfield Road, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland.

Prof. Theodor Von-Thienemann, formerly of the University of Budapest. 107 Beethovenstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

Mr. Gaza de Pallaert, former chief of section in the Hungarian Ministry of Public Instruction. 708 James Street, Syracuse, N.Y.

Prof. Mabel A. Elliott, Ph. D. Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Prof. Anna Campbell, Ph. D. New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Prof. Elizabeth F. Boyd, Ph. D. 178 George Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Biehle, Martha

June 14, 1948

Dear Martha Biehle:

Many thanks for yours of the 7th. I very much wish that I might accept your kind invitation to speak to the Student Citizenship Seminar in Washington, but I'm afraid it will be impossible.

My nightly broadcasts are off the air for the summer, and I expect to be out of town for the better part of the next two months.

I'm very sorry. I hope you will give me another chance in the future.

As ever yours,

Miss Martha Biehle
Programming Commission
International Refugee Organization
1146 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

PCIRO-WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE: DECATUR 7300
EXTENSION 75

UNITED STATES OFFICE
PREPARATORY COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
(GENEVA, SWITZERLAND)

SUITE 524
1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 7, 1948.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
52nd Street and Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Man very busy
Can't do it

Dear Ed,

This spring I have served on a Committee in Washington preparing for the Washington Student Citizenship Seminar which is conducted each summer by the national student YWCA and YMCA for a group of college students. About 80 students, men and women, from all parts of the country, spend 10 weeks in Washington, holding jobs in various offices in the U. S. government or in the District of Columbia recreation program.

The students live together and a program of citizenship education is planned for them. Speakers from many different aspects of public life - government officials, lobbyists, newsmen, commentators, international agency officials, embassy staff members, etc. - talk to the students on three evenings each week.

Will you have time and are you willing to meet with the group one evening this summer? They will be in Washington from 21 June to 31 August. You would contribute a very stimulating evening to their program. We had thought we might ask you to give an over-all view of America's role in world affairs, especially pointing out the most troubled areas in the world and indicating the relationship of the U. S. to that problem. This isn't meant to be an exhaustive (or exhausting) dissertation. It is hoped, however, that you can stretch the students' view to see America's stakes in the world.

But whatever you want to talk about, I hope you will come. I have asked Miss Doris Pullman, Spelman Hall, YWCA, 607 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y., who is in charge of the program, to write you regarding a possible date.

I doubt that the Committee will have any funds for your car fare, but since you come to Washington occasionally it occurred to me that you might be willing to take time to talk with the group after your first broadcast in the evening. I know that they will appreciate it and that you will give them a stimulating introduction to the problems of American Foreign Policy.

I am off again for Europe, leaving on the "Queen Mary" on Wednesday,

9 June for Geneva on business. I will probably be back by the middle of July though my return is not definitely scheduled.

With kind regards to you and Janet,

Sincerely yours,

Martha H. Biehle

Martha H. Biehle,
Operations Officer.

MHB/eg

Bienstock, Vic

March 23, 1948

Dear Vic:

Many thanks for yours of March 11th. I am glad the piece had some merit in your eyes, and I'm grateful to you for writing.

As ever yours,

Mr. Victor Bienstock
Overseas News Agency, Inc.
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Overseas News Agency, Inc.

101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 3-2997

ice of the Editor

March 11,1948

Dear Ed:

Just a line of heartfelt thanks for last night's broadcast on Jan Masaryk. It was a wonderful tribute to a man so many of us loved and admired.

Sicerely,

Vic Bienstock
Victor Bienstock.

Ed Murrow
VBS

Blankenhorn, H

April 12, 1948

Mr. Heber Blankenhorn
805 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mr. Blankenhorn:

I am answering yours of the 29th on the eve of my departure for Rome; hence, the brevity of this note.

Many thanks for writing me about Peter Tompkins. As for Ian Greenlees, I have noted his name and address, and hope to contact him during my stay in Rome. Again, my sincere appreciation for your letter; it was good of you to write.

Sincerely yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

HEBER BLANKENHORN
605 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Mar. 29-48

Dear Murrow:

This is one listener's commentary:

Congratulations on keeping your footing in the hurricane. Other commentators act like the Four Horsemen - riding off in all directions at once.

This is the news:

Young Peter Tompkins writes he is to do some chores for you. In after-Italy I watched Lion deliver in great shape - when he respected his chiefs: (otherwise -

- otherwise). - He organized
head of intelligence job on
the lines for V^th Army - first
months in Rome before it fell.

Pete can pass for an Italian
so well I've no doubt he'll vote
on Apr. 18 - several times. A
boatload of Tammany repeaters
is the only American aid we
not yet socked the dagos with.

The best

Pete for Rome

Blankenhorn

An officer of mine, Dan Gruenberg,
I'm told is press officer at the Rome
British Embassy. - He's F.D.R.
but good; an internationalist.

Bonilla de, Jewel

August 30, 1949

Miss Jewel de Bonilla
19 East 57th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Jewel:

Many thanks for your letter of July 18th. I very much regret the delay in answering, but I've been on summer hiatus until yesterday.

I appreciate your bringing the information regarding the O.P.G. to my attention, and we will certainly take it up at the next board meeting.

Sincerely yours,

19 East 57th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

July 18, 1949

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Mac — Report delay, sorry. Ans. will take up at next board mtg. x

Dear Ed:

As an active member of the O.P.C. who has always taken a lively interest in the club's welfare and programs, I should like to voice three complaints which I am no longer able to overlook. I should be grateful for your consideration of these:

1. Early in June of this year, I called Miss Hester Hensell to offer some artistic talent for the dinner at the Newspaper Guild to welcome back the D-Day correspondents. Miss Hensell asked me how much it would cost and I told her, "Nothing at all." Thereupon she replied, "Impossible! Anything connected with you costs money!" I asked her what in the world she was talking about and she answered, "Well, I hear you come pretty expensive." I asked Miss Hensell to explain what she meant by that remark and she added, "Oh, the boys will gossip, you know!"

This unwarranted aspersion obviously reflects not only on me, but on every male club member ever seen in my company.

2. In November 1948, I was rushed to the hospital for an emergency operation, thus cancelling a trip to the Belgian Congo for Sabena Airlines. In a note to Miss Hensell, I requested mention of my illness and unexpected change in plans in the Bulletin, so that I might maintain contact with friends and editors offering string assignments. However, there was no mention whatever of my indisposition or whereabouts in the Bulletin. Again, in February of this year, I made a trip to Mississippi to do stories on low-cost housing. In answer to a request in the Bulletin for information on members' activities, I sent a note to Miss Hensell. Again no mention appeared.

Is personal censorship healthy for club growth?

3. On more occasions than I can enumerate, my efforts to obtain accomplished speakers for club luncheons have been coldly rejected by Miss Hensell. In May or June the club could have heard Count Amaury de Riencourt, the last white man out of Tibet, tell a fascinating tale of that country. In April 1948, I had a pledge from Ambassador Esquivel of Costa Rica to speak at a club luncheon on the revolution which had struck his country. I could, moreover, obtain interesting speakers for fall, but past experience indicates the futility of such effort.

I should appreciate your taking these complaints under consideration, and advising me of any action you may take, individually or as a member of the Board of Governors.

Cordially yours,

Jewel de Bonilla

Jewel de Bonilla

Bowles, Chester

March 29, 1949

Dear Chet:

So help me you produced a budget that even I can understand! I would have written you earlier, but I am still recovering from the shock. Isn't it a bit unorthodox and dangerous to produce a financial statement that the voters can understand?

As ever yours,

The Honorable Chester Bowles
Executive Chambers
Hartford, Connecticut

CHESTER BOWLES
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

February 11, 1949

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I thought you might like to see a copy of the budget which I have just completed and presented to the Connecticut General Assembly.

In preparing it, I have tried to accomplish several things which I've thought needed doing for a long time.

First, I thought it was high time we had a state budget without the usual complex governmental and financial "gobbledy gook" which only auditors and tax specialists can decipher. We tried to use language the average taxpayer could understand, and we illustrated special points with charts. This humanized presentation of financial statements has become widely used among progressive business corporations. Most state governments, however, have not yet adopted it.

Further, I believed that a well prepared budget can and should present a complete picture of the state's total finances, something which had not been done before in Connecticut. I also felt that the budget should be a clear and precise statement of administrative program and policy for my two-year term.

I was glad to see that because the message was presented in more understandable and complete form, it has been published in full, often with reproductions of the charts, in far more space than usual. So I hope that perhaps we may have given the average citizen a better opportunity to pass judgment on his state's financial problems and his administration's program for solving them.

If you have time to look over the budget, I'd certainly be glad to see any comments you may have on it.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Ches

Enclosure

Bridgeford, Bart

March 10, 1948

Mr. Barton J. Bridgeford
669 Hayne Road
San Mateo, California

Dear Bridge:

Thanks very much for your letter of February 24th, to which this is a belated reply.

I can naturally understand your point of view re Housing, and I'd like to explain our position here. We are obligated to broadcast all newsworthy items, and on February 23rd the President's statement, in which he said that "many landlords have advised their tenants of a substantial increase, should rent control be discontinued" was considered of sufficient interest to be quoted. However, we try to present at the same time or on subsequent programs opposing views and qualifying statements on the subject.

Incidentally, thanks for sending me Mr. Owen's pamphlet on "Western Housing", which is indeed extremely enlightening.

My golf game has been suffering of late, but I hope to improve it, if and when I manage to get out West again.

As ever yours,

BARTON J. BRIDGEFORD
669 HAYNE ROAD
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

February 24, 1948

I hope to improve golf game if can get out West again.

Mr. E. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

I thank for letter but have balanced it w. contradictory on qualifying housing

Dear Ed: We are obligated to give housing

I listen to you every night at 9:45 our time, and was especially interested last night when you spoke of Truman's request for a large housing program, and the tightening of rent control.

You will probably remember our discussion of this matter when you were in Santa Barbara in July or August of 1946, at which time you suggested that some of our representatives call on you and give you our (landlords') side of the picture. I wrote our president, who at that time was living in Maryland, to do this, but I doubt very much if he got around to it.

Since many newsmen, especially those around Washington, belong to a CIO union, they are instructed to give the property owner only adverse publicity. This seems to be a well known fact, and has been admitted by many of the reporters.

I wish to call your attention to the statement made by Mr. Truman which you quoted last night, where he stated that many landlords had advised their tenants should rent control be discontinued, their rents would be substantially increased. The Housing Expediter, Tighe Woods, also made this same statement to the committee writing the new rent control bill. To me this is the most assinine remark that could be made by the proponents of the bill, because only an insane landlord would make such a ridiculous remark, even though he might have in mind a raise should rents become decontrolled. It is needless to say that neither Mr. Truman nor Mr. Woods mentioned the name of said landlord.

The President also suggested that new builders be protected in the form of a guarantee of a fair return on their investment if they could be persuaded to build rental units at this time. It is very understandable why builders are not interested in this type of construction so long as the Government is at all interested in

BARTON J. BRIDGEFORD
669 HAYNE ROAD
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

controls, and the President thoroughly understands this situation. Builders and landlords alike thoroughly understand conditions now existing in England, France and other countries that have had rent controls since the first World War, and they do not want to let themselves in for a like situation in this country.

The truth of the matter is, Ed, that there is right now ample accommodations for practically everyone, but due to the fact that so many single persons and small families are getting rent so cheap, they are occupying larger quarters than they ever have before. The Government will not allow us to charge $10.00, $15.00 or $20.00 per month more for an apartment which two or three people could occupy. Consequently, the property owner can do nothing as long as we cannot evict a single tenant to make room for more occupants per unit, and since he can charge no more for a multiple occupancy, he naturally prefers a single tenant, especially in furnished quarters.

I could write here for hours on end giving you more data explaining our problems, but instead I am forwarding you by this same mail a pamphlet called "Western Housing", published by the Los Angeles Apartment House Association, giving Mr. John E. Owen's report to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. I would like to have you read this report in full, as I am sure you will find it very interesting as well as enlightening. Mr. Owen is the president of our National Apartment Owners Association, and at the present time his address is Suite 100, Barr Building, 910 - 17th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

I know from all accounts of the weather you are having in the East, your golf game is undoubtedly being neglected. While I am president of the San Francisco Apartment House Association, and a poor landlord, I manage to get in a few rounds now and then, thereby earning an "honest" dollar so that I can afford to buy a little meat for my dogs.

With very kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Dear Bridge

Brogan, D. W.

September 28, 1948

Mr. D. W. Brogan
3432 34th Street NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Denis:

I thought you might like to come up a week from this Friday to spend a weekend with us.

If you come into the office at about eight P.M. on Friday, October 8th, we can drive up to Pawling together. Let me know if this arrangement is convenient for you.

As ever yours,

SENATE CHAMBER

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

3452

~~3234~~ 34th st nw washington dc

1st October

Dear Ed,

Splndid.Ill tun up at 8 pm next Friday as you suggest.

yurs ever

D W Brogan

3432 34th St NW

Washington D C

15th September 1948

Dear Ed,

You were kind enough to suggest that I should come up to Pawling some we week-end. Any that suits you (after this one) will suit me. Id like to see Casey and ######## Janet. The campaign is dead but Ive to report it all the same.

yours ever

Denis Brogan

D W Brogan

Brown, Harrison

March 14, 1949

Dear Brown:

Thanks for the kind words about "Mind in the Shadow". I had nothing whatever to do with it, but I am taking the liberty of passing on your comment to those who did.

It's good to be in touch with you again and with me, about six days out of seven I would rather be out on the Island with you than commuting between here and Washington. There's a bare chance that I might be on the Coast for a few days between July and August, and if so, we must make a rendezvous.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harrison Brown
Hornby Island
British Columbia, Canada

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
C.B.S.
Madison Avenue
New York City

Hornby Island B.C.

2Ist February 1949.

Dear Murrow,

Yesterday I tuned in as usual to "Invitation to Learning" and heard instead, for the first time, the C.B.S. documentary "Mind in the Shadow". I was so impressed that I felt I had to tell someone and, since you are the only VIP in radio I feel I still know, it had to be you.

This is not so much a fan letter as a matter of playing fair. I am not an ardent admirer of North American (or British) "public communications" nowadays, and have said so with adjectival emphasis. I still think that one of the strongest contributory factors to putting many minds in the shadow is the hysterical drivel which loads so much of the press and airways these days. Not that I have any longer the illusion that the majority of any population worries about international relations, but that the everlasting war scares and garbled items about secret super weapons obviously increases feelings of personal insecurity. It is equally obvious that no country can spend 75% of its budget on war, past and future, and still devote what is necessary to the "health, wealth and happiness" of its citizens.

So in a sense your great show is a treatment of symptoms, not causes. All the same it is a superb documentary.

Sincerely,

Harrison Brown

Harrison Brown

Copy sent to Mr. Michel - 3/14/49

Brown, Robert U.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 30, 1947

Dear Mr. Brown:

I have just returned from vacation and Davidson Taylor has handed me your letter of August 12th. It leaves me puzzled and distressed. I did not reveal, for publication or for any other purpose, either the nature or the content of your letter of August 1st. It was not circulated inside the organization, and although my memory is vague on the subject, I can recall having mentioned its receipt to only two of my colleagues who were associated with "CBS Views the Press". I can only conclude that one of them must have mentioned it, and I am deeply distressed that that should have happened.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert U. Brown
Editor & Publisher
Suite 1700 Times Tower
Times Square
New York 18, New York

Mr. Murrow

August 13, 1947

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of August 12 has come to my attention in the absence of Mr. Murrow, who is now on vacation and who plans to resume broadcasting. I have succeeded to his responsibilities, but want to keep your letter until his return because I think he will wish to reply.

Sincerely,

Mr

Mr. Robert U. Brown
Editor & Publisher
Suite 1700 Times Tower
Times Square
New York 18, N.Y.

D.
F. 9:

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
The Oldest Publishers' and Advertisers' Newspaper in America
1884 1947

Mr Taylor

New York 18, N. Y.
August 12, 1947
(Our 64th year)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You were the one to raise the question of ethics in our report of Colonel Hodges' appearance on "CBS Views the Press".

What are the ethics concerned in revealing to others for publication the text of -- or the nature of -- a personal letter to you?

Sincerely yours,

Robert U. Brown

Robert U. Brown,
Editor

em

original correspondence attached.

SUITE 1700 TIMES TOWER, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.
TELEPHONES, BRYANT 9-3052-3053-3054-3055-3056

August 4, 1947

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of August 1st. It reinforces our confidence in the basic fairness of Editor & Publisher.

We feel that a recapitulation of our original broadcast and of Colonel Hodges' reply and our reply to Colonel Hodges, would be both lengthy and repetitious. The enclosed statement would seem to clarify the matter and not place an undue burden upon your space.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) EDWARD R. MURROW

Mr. Robert U. Brown, Editor
Editor & Publisher
Suite 1700 Times Tower
New York 18, N. Y.

P.S.
Since you may not have heard the two broadcasts in question, we are enclosing both scripts.

CBS would like to point out some omissions and distortions in Editor & Publisher's story of July 26th regarding The Sun's reply to a broadcast of "CBS Views the Press" in which The Sun's story of a reported theft of atomic data from Oak Ridge was discussed.

The Editor & Publisher's account violated a cardinal principle of journalism in that it neglected to tell both sides of the story; only The Sun's point of view was presented, and mainly that part of The Sun's statement which slurred two members of the CBS news staff by dragging a very dead red herring across their paths.

CBS gave Colonel Gilbert T. Hodges of The Sun time on the air for his repetitious defense of The Sun's story; CBS gave Colonel Hodges time to insult two members of its news staff. CBS feels it unnecessary again to defend its original broadcast, but it does feel it necessary to point out that in any published account of The Sun's reply, notice should be taken of the fact that CBS did reply to The Sun, both by pointing out that Colonel Hodges had contributed nothing new to the discussion, and that in slurring two members of the CBS news staff he had been guilty of a gross disservice to truth, and had departed from journalistic ethics which readers and listeners have a right to expect from newspapers and broadcasters.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
The Oldest Publishers' and Advertisers' Newspaper in America
1884 1947

New York 18, N. Y.
August 1, 1947
(Our 64th year)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have your letter of July 29th and I think that your protest against our article of July 26th is well taken. Our story on Colonel Hodges was prepared in haste and under the pressure of a vacation schedule here. It was not a fair story and it is not the way we like to do things. I regret that your letter did not arrive in time for us to do something about it in our current issue.

If you are agreeable, we would like to have a statement from either you or Mr. Hollenbeck for publication next week, setting forth Mr. Hollenbeck's reply to Colonel Hodges' charges. I believe that such a statement could also include a background explanation of what was originally said on "CBS Views the Press", which apparently started the debate.

I believe you and Mr. Hollenbeck can understand our space problems and will therefore not be too lengthy.

We are anxious to set the record straight and I trust that this will do it to both our satisfactions.

Sincerely yours,

Robert U. Brown

Robert U. Brown,
Editor

em

SUITE 1700 TIMES TOWER, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.
TELEPHONES, BRYANT 9-3052-3053-3054-3055-3056

Columbia Bro[illegible]sting System, Inc.

F. 5038 6/46

To Mr. Crandall

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 30, 1947

Copies of the attached letter to Brown have been sent today to the followings

BILLBOARD	(Ackerman)
VARIETY	(Brown)
BROADCASTING	(Al James)
PM	(Jack Mahkuna)
RITTERS	(Gould)
NYSUN	(Keats Speed)
NY HER.TRIB.	(Crosby)

E. R. M.

July 29, 1947

Dear Mr. Brown:

The Columbia Broadcasting System wishes to register a vigorous protest against an article in your issue of July 26, under the heading "Hodges Insists Sun's A-Bomb Expose is So." That article represented one side of a difference of opinion The Sun had with CBS; it was a reply to a broadcast the week previously on "CBS Views the Press" in which certain aspects of The Sun's account of reported thefts of atomic secrets at Oak Ridge were discussed.

CBS's protest is that Editor & Publisher presented only one side of the argument, and a distorted side, at that. Editor & Publisher, in its capacity as spokesman for the newspaper profession, has frequently and rightly set high standards for all members of that profession. It has called for even-handed, impartial presentation of the news, and it has opposed slurs on the integrity of the men and women who handle the news. Yet in this one story, Editor & Publisher twice deviates seriously and astonishingly from the most elementary standards of journalism.

First, the presentation of Colonel Hodges' broadcast does not quote anything from the original broadcast on "CBS Views the Press" to which The Sun took exception, nor CBS's reply to the specific charges made by Colonel Hodges which were simply repetitions of The Sun's original account. Only The Sun's side, as stated by Colonel Hodges, is presented.

Second, and more serious, Editor & Publisher devotes a large part of its account of Colonel Hodges' broadcast to one point he made at the close. Editor & Publisher distorts this point out of all proportion to the position it occupied in the Colonel's statement. Colonel Hodges impugned the integrity of Mr. Hollenbeck, and another member of the CBS staff, in a slur that had nothing to do with the point at issue: a discussion of The Sun's original story.

CBS gave Colonel Hodges the freedom not only to answer CBS's original

broadcast; it also gave Colonel Hodges the freedom to question the integrity of two members of its own news staff. But CBS felt it was important that both sides of the story be heard, so Mr. Hallenbeck was also given the opportunity to reply to The Sun's repetitious comments on its A-Bomb story, and to the slur against himself and a colleague.

As the case is presented by Editor & Publisher, CBS is given no opportunity to present its side; the slur against two members of the CBS staff is allowed to stand. CBS believes in free expression for all sides of controversial issues; its entire news staff discusses and contributes to the program "CBS Views the Press" which we believe has charted healthy and mutual discussion of problems which affect both press and radio. CBS has given time to a critic even to challenge the integrity of its staff members, but that does not mean that CBS itself has any doubts; just the opposite. The fact that "CBS Views the Press" continues as a comparative newspaper review, with Mr. Hallenbeck broadcasting it, speaks for itself, and Mr. Hallenbeck needs no further defense from us. But CBS and its staff do deserve from Editor & Publisher and from all media which report their programs the even-handed treatment which Editor & Publisher asks of the press, and in which CBS will always attempt to lead, even to the point of permitting its own facilities to be used for criticism of itself. Finally, CBS and its staff deserve that Editor & Publisher print the reply to the remarks of Colonel Hodges which reflected not only on Mr. Hallenbeck, but by insinuation, on the entire CBS staff. This insinuation against us and one of my colleagues is a gross disservice to the interest of truth. It represents a departure from journalistic ethics that readers and listeners have a right to expect from newspapers and broadcasters."

Sincerely,

(SIGNED) EDWARD R. MURROW

Mr. Robert U. Brown, Editor
Editor & Publisher
Suite 2700 Times Tower
1475 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

LADY VIOLET REVALUES CRIPPS

LADY VIOLET BONHAM CARTER, a vice-president of the Liberal Party, enjoyed herself at Finchley last night. So did a large audience of Liberals who gathered to hear her exercise her celebrated wit on the Labour Government, with particular reference to Sir Stafford Cripps. This is what Lady Violet said :

"It is true that we have been constantly exhorted, both on the air and off the air. We are, in fact, punch-drunk with exhortation. We have been given alternate doses of optimism and crisis, of stimulants and narcotics—a jab in the arm one day and a spoonful of soothing syrup the next.

HALF-TRUTHS

"Why, only last year, Mr. Mayhew was telling us, and the Americans, to 'stop talking about British recovery because we have long since passed that stage.' Only last week Mr. Shinwell was telling us how much better our position was than in 1938.

"And these mutual antidotes, anodynes, half-truths, this perpetual exhortation, unaccompanied by any example from the Government, have led—as they could only lead—to a fuddled bewilderment of the public mind, to a suspension of all belief in anything or anybody, and to a complete paralysis of the national will.

"As I told them in the United States, the character of the British people has not changed. We have not suddenly become foolish, sluggish parasites and [illegible]ts, wallowing in free wigs [illegible]ntures.

THE PEOPLE

"I am absolutely convinced that if only our people could be told—if only they could see fairly, simply and clearly, what they have to do to save themselves—they would do it as they did, to their eternal glory, during the years of war.

"First, the supporters of the Government tell us that our troubles are caused by American prices being too high. Then they are caused by American prices being too low. Now, it is suggested that Canada should sell her wheat to us for sterling, in convertible sterling instead of dollars. Why, what's the good of that to Canada? She might just as well not be paid at all.

"It is always someone else's fault. If it is not a bankers' ramp or a Tory ramp, then it must be an American ramp or a Canadian ramp. And sometimes it is even a Press ramp—if the free Press of this country dares to criticise them or even to report their more flagrant indiscretions.

THOSE RESPONSIBLE

"The fact is that the people who are responsible for our present financial position are neither bankers, Tories, nor Americans, nor Canadians, nor journalists. They are the Government themselves, who have been in power for nearly five years with an overwhelming majority.

"If, with all the charitable help we have received during these four years, our gold and other reserves have run away like water, how shall we fare in two years' time, when we are thrown entirely on our own resources? There are no old age pensions for a nation, however deserving.

"Of Sir Stafford Cripps, it might well be said, as it once was of an eminent American politician, that he has a first-rate mind until he makes it up. On this occasion, to do him justice, he did not make it up. It was made up for him.

THE ACROBAT

"Sir Stafford Cripps is not a natural acrobat. I have heard him compared to a poker without its occasional warmth. Never, I suppose, has so stiff-jointed a man been obliged to turn such a cartwheel. But, again to do him justice, he was equal to it. With undisturbed serenity he broadcast to the nation that devaluation could only do us good, and that it would hardly hurt at all. The loaf, a little dearer, a rise of one per cent. perhaps in living costs, unless American prices fall.

"He did not tell the people that we must almost double our present exports to dollar areas in order to import as much as we do now. In fact, as the Red Queen said to Alice [illegible]

Turn Page Five, Col. 2

Lady Viole

From Page One, Col. 1

land, 'It takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast.'

"He did not say that unless we are prepared to accept what is, in effect, a drop in real wages, a drop in living standards, all the advantages of devaluation will be wiped out. We shall be back where we were, a cat chasing its own tail.

"Do not let us, therefore, dupe ourselves into believing that [illegible] a cure for our present [illegible]tents, or that it has m[illegible] present industrial task[illegible]

easier. It is, at best, an opportunity—an opportunity that can only be taken at the cost of very real and painful sacrifice. And that sacrifice must be frankly faced and made, here and now. It cannot be muffled, soft-pedalled and postponed until the General Election is safely over.

"Liberals at least can claim that they have not been wise after the event. We are the only party who had the courage (as [illegible] as last April at our last [illegible]mbly) to urge the cutting of [illegible] food subsidies.

"And it was the Liberal women—the Women's Liberal Federation, led by their president, Lady Layton—who first took this bold initiative and pointed out that the food subsidies at present bear no relation to nutritional standards and act merely as a subsidy to income, and that to rich and poor alike.

"Arguments which are now echoed on all sides. We find them even in the columns of 'The Times.'

Snoopers

"If, at the last election, I had had a second vote to give after my Liberal vote was cast, I would have given that second vote to Labour. This time, even if I had a thousand votes to spare, I would not give them one. Because I have learnt that Socialists do not know, they do not understand what Liberals mean by freedom.

let revalues Cripps

"I did not think, when I returned from the United States, where I had been upholding and extolling the British way of life—I did not think to read on my return—the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that 'in suitable cases,' private informers are to be rewarded by the Government—yes, and given their expenses—for spying on their fellow-citizens, for giving information which may lead to their conviction under the Exchange Control Act.

Fight

"An English Government asks English men and women to snoop and sneak and spy on one another and is prepared to pay them for it. Here is the nucleus of an English O.G.P.U. Here is Totalitarianism in our very midst.

"Here are practices which strike at the very root of the Liberal spirit which has made this country great. And without that spirit, mere economic survival would avail us little because we should have lost our function and betrayed our nature.

"This is our battle. If there is still a Liberal mind, a Liberal soul in England, let it stand up and fight."

Sir Andrew McFadyean, president of the party, replied to Mr. Harold Macmillan's invitation in a speech on Saturday to Liberals to work with the Tories. He said:

"Once again we hear that we can only get rid of the present Government 'if all Liberals, with a large L and a small one, work together with the Conservatives to save the country in this great crisis.'

"Our aims"

"The Conservatives know where we stand and what we are aiming at. If they don't, it must be because they read only the organs of their own party and have never read the resolutions of our last two assemblies.

"If they are Liberal in spirit and can accept our programme—if they sincerely believe that the one thing which matters is the defeat of Labour at the next election—let them leave it to us to fight the seats where they have no chance at all of unseating a sitting Labour member."

Bonham Carter

40·GLOUCESTER·SQUARE·W·2

TELEPHONE PADDINGTON 1881

23rd November 1949

Dear Ed,

One line to let you know that I have now signed my contract with Colston Leigh on your advice, and I hope for the best, (i.e. for survival! Shall I "stay the course" for ten weeks?).

I enclose a cutting from the News Chronicle reporting a speech I made last week which will give you an inkling of the political atmosphere here. The temperature is warming up as we get nearer the Election, and in the national interest the sooner it is held the better, as the Government clearly dare not do anything drastic or unpopular before it takes place.

My love to all three of you

Ever yours

Violet B.C.

Bonham-Carter, Violet

40·GLOUCESTER·SQUARE·W·2

TELEPHONE PADDINGTON 1881

8th November 1949

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter letting me know that you now approve the terms of my contract with Colston Leigh. I have written to him asking him to let me know before I sign;-

(1) How many lectures a week I should be expected to give. (This was not mentioned in the contract).

(2). I have pointed out that social engagements are not mentioned, but that I understood from you that he would not commit me to these as extras.

(3). I have also suggested that if I lecture for as long as ten weeks on end, I should have a break half way through in the interests of my own performance. Otherwise, I feel that I may well fail to stay the course, and even if I did, might become a stale Robot through sheer fatigue. I hope that

you approve of these suggestions?

The General Election date is still uncertain. Some people here believe that it will be in March. I have no hunch at present, but whenever it comes, I shall look forward to seeing you, though I fear that I shall spend most of it "on the road".

My love to Janet and Casey

Ever yours

Violet Bonham Carter

Bonham-Carter, Violet

October 25, 1949

Dear Violet:

Here are the contracts. I had a talk with Colston Leigh and cross-referenced his conditions with people who are more experienced than I am in the lecture business and finally concluds that you should sign it as is. Colston Leigh did undertake not to commit you to the strain of social engagements which often accompany his lecture bookings.

I hope it works out all right. I am selfishly pleased since this means we will again have the opportunity of seeing you over here.

As ever yours,

The Rt.Hon. Lady Violet Bonham-Carter
40 Gloucester Square
London W.2, England

OCTOBER 25, 1949

LADY VIOLET BONHAM-CARTER
40 GLOUCESTER TERRACE
LONDON, ENGLAND

THE CONTRACT SATISFACTORY. LETTER FOLLOWS REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Bonham-Carter, V.

October 18, 1949

Dear Violet:

Thanks for your note. This is a hasty response to tell you that I am in consultation with Colston Leigh and will send you a report by the end of the week.

The Salisburys spent last weekend with us on the Hill and it was altogether delightful. We are, indeed, most fortunate in our English friends.

As ever yours,

The Rt. Hon. Lady Violet Bonham-Carter
40 Gloucester Square
London W.2, England

BUTTERFIELD 8-3624
930 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

13th Oct.
1949

My dear Ed – It was such a joy to get another glimpse of you but last night to have the chance of another talk with you. I enjoyed myself so much that I quite lost count of time – it was appalling to find how late it was when I got home.

It is nice to [illegible]
be shall see you [illegible]
in England [illegible]
Electric "heeks" [illegible]
write & tell you [illegible]
I getter [illegible]
It has been [illegible]
experience being [illegible]
go back feeling [illegible]
I had had a [illegible]
transfusion —

ek suedy by
crook – (or
ight!)
ow looked at
ct – in which
detect 2
les. (1) No
as to extraneous
" – meals etc
n verred re
(2) I sld have
the right board
r lodge re

as well as paying [illegible]
fees. Or the basic [illegible]
suggested I can of course
have no opinion [illegible]
have no idea that [illegible]
power" I shall [illegible]
in the U. S. A [illegible]
no reason that. I should [illegible]
have any!) [illegible]
would count [illegible]
as bookings [illegible]
before one had [illegible]
either well, or [illegible]

930 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
BUTTERFIELD 8-3624

Good, nor ill,
Wd. travel fast
to increase or
one's potential
(It is not like
which has a
one tour-
to its popularity.)
seems to be
success or failure

must depend [illegible]
preliminary publicity [illegible]
This I feel sure [illegible]
Leigh Hunt. Lend [illegible]
Her eyes clear [illegible]
It is angelic [illegible]
to concern [illegible]
my affairs in [illegible]
Write me a [illegible]
advice [illegible]
time to [illegible]

a

Nr. 2 -

Rz love longer
all my gratitude
hospitality

Violet Bonham
Carter

Carter, Sheelah

MINNESOTA BROADCASTING CORPORATION
WTCN
AND WTCN—FM
AFFILIATE OF
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY

STUDIOS-DISPATCH BUILDING, ST. PAUL 1

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND STUDIOS
WESLEY TEMPLE BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS 4

March 22, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed;

Your story re one P. Morton and his hole in one at Bournemouth was a pippin.

Somehow I feel, that with your many years in England, you are perhaps one of the very few Americans who know the British almost better than they know themselves.

After 9½ years in this country, I have come to the conclusion that to appreciate the British - at their whimsical best, you must be at least 3000 miles away!

How my mother - God bless her - who lives at Worthing, would indignantly refute that statement....

This needs no acknowledgment. It's just a small salute from an ex-Briton.

Cordially
Sheelah Carter
Sheelah Carter

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 28, 1948

Dear Sheelah Carter:

Thank you for your letter of January 21st. It was kind of you to write as you did. I have fond memories of your brother, Bobby, and it pleasured me to hear from you.

I am enclosing the script you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Sheelah Carter
Radio Station WTCN
Shelby Temple Building
Minneapolis 4, Minnesota

MINNESOTA BROADCASTING CORPORATION

WTCN

AFFILIATE OF
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND STUDIOS
WESLEY TEMPLE BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS 4
STUDIOS-DISPATCH BUILDING, ST. PAUL 1

F. VAN KONYNENBURG
CE PRESIDENT-GENERAL MANAGER

January 21, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed Murrow:

I wish my brother, Boake Carter, were alive to hear what I consider the finest job of commenting on the news that we have on the air today.

What finally prompted this letter was your most logical reasoning on the subject of military men in government, on which you commented last night - January 20th. If it is not too much trouble, I would so much like a copy of that broadcast.

Being born English ...in fact only an American citizen of two years...you will understand how much I appreciated your weekly broadcast from London all during the war. And I was more than delighted when you decided to return to the air with your present nightly broadcast. Incidentally, that pre-Christmas broadcast with your young son was a pippin!

I hope the Murrow comments on the flow of the day's news will continue for a long, long time, because they are so calm and reasoned in these days when there is a tendency to gloss over the important events and magnify the unimportant ones.

Yours sincerely

Sheelah Carter

Sheelah Carter

P.S. If you should run into Bob Hudson, would you give him greetings from me. I knew Bob well when he was head of the Rocky Mountain Radio Institute, and I was doing my commentary from Mutual's station in Denver, back in 1945.

Case, F 07

October 14, 1949

Mr. Fox Case
2000 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Fox:

I'm familiar with this deal -- Warner Brothers, Thackrey, et al., and I think it's a dead duck. The main reason no application is on file is that they want too God-damn much money.

Let me know when next you are in town. I hope to see you then.

As ever yours,

Enc. Mendelsohn letter re Thackrey

National Press Club

Washington

10/6/49

(Personal)

Dear Edward:

Pursuant to our talks last winter about a Los Angeles or San Francisco radio property, please note the attached.

Warner Brothers are now out of the picture and Earl just advised me that no application is on file with the commission at this writing to purchase either station.

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Fox Case

Fox Case
2000 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington 8, D. C.
Phone: MIchigan 3000

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

March 23, 1948

Dr. Ralph Casey, Dean
School of Journalism
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Dear Dean Casey:

I believe that the attached letter is self-explanatory. Naturally, I am sending it to you in confidence.

If you would like to have a talk with me about this, please do not hesitate to call me collect, at the Columbia Broadcasting System.

I am anxious to hear from you, and will appreciate an early response.

Sincerely yours,

Casey, Ralph.

December 30, 1947

RALPH CASEY
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA-SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
MINNEAPOLIS

SORRY CHUM CAN'T MAKE IT IN MARCH BUT HOPE TO JUNKET AROUND THE COUNTRY ABOUT MIDDLE OF MAY. BEST WISHES FOR NEW YEAR.

ED MURROW

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

December 16, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Sig Mickelson has suggested the possibility that you might like to get out here to the grass roots country some time during the coming year, and I'm hoping that the idea may have enough merit in your eyes so that you might plan it for the first weekend in March. Naturally, I have an angle. We're holding the second annual "radio news short course" on the campus on March 5 and 6 -- Friday and Saturday -- and we'd be honored if you could give the news men a talk at their banquet on Friday evening, March 5.

Last year we had more than 40 radio news men from the Northwest at the short course, and prospects are that 50 to 60 will attend this year. Almost all the stations in the area will be represented -- the small fellows, which are most in need of the kind of stimulus the short course gives, as well as the larger. The men will meet for a day and a half of roundtables and discussions on problems of news gathering and news handling, news policies, the responsibilities of the newsroom, and the like. The Friday night banquet will be the high spot -- if we can persuade you to come.

I realize the problem of your own news show. Sig thinks that you could get it up satisfactorily in the WCCO newsroom, and my hope is that you'll think so, too. I'd like it immensely if we could have you to talk on the kind of thing you told your audience on the first broadcast of your Campbell series. There's some tendency on the part of radio news men from small stations to want to talk largely on radio news leads and howto use the tape recorder, and we think it important to see to it that they get at least some insight into the broader responsibilities of the newscaster.

Is there any chance you might make it?

Cordially,

Ralph

Ralph D. Casey

RDC:eq

This doesn't sound like a personal letter but Lois and I are sending yourself and Janet some Christmas verse writ by hand, as little Albee days

R

Ceppi, Charles

September 7, 1949

Dear Dr. Ceppi:

Joe Harsch gave me great pleasure by telling me that you had some cartoons for my album of recordings. I am sending you an autographed album which I hope you will accept with my best wishes.

I can't refrain from adding that in my opinion, Joe talks and writes more sense than anybody else working in a mass medium in this country.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Charles Ceppi
Jamestown
Rhode Island

Cesar, Werner

February 10, 1949

Mr. Werner Cesar
Berlin-Wannsee
Mahlower Str. 18
American Sector
Germany

Dear Mr. Cesar:

Many thanks for your letter of January 5th; it was good to hear from you once more.

I hope that when the opportunity for a trip to Berlin arises, I shall be able to get together with you there. Again, my thanks for your good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Berlin-Neukölln
Mahlower Str.18
January 5, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very pleased to learn from your letter more than one year ago, that you had the intention to come to Berlin for some time in 1948 and that there would probably be a chance to see you again after so many years. It is regrettable that you could not accomplish that intention - as it seems - or that your stay here was too short to arrange a meeting with me. As for me I should have liked to speak with you about a number of topics of interest to both of us, I suppose.

It gave me much pleasure to find your name in Shirer's "End of a Berlin Diary", a very noticeable book I had the chance to read, though I think the author was a little prejudiced and is mistaken in some of his observations.

The purpose of these lines is to send you my best wishes for the New Year. To-night I heard the great speech of Mr. Truman before the Congress, by an omission of the "Voice of the United States".

With kindest regards

sincerely yours

August 1, 1947

Dear Werner Cesar:

I was greatly pleased to receive your letter of July 9th.

Please be assured that I shall give your greetings to Professor Duggan. He has now retired as Director of the Institute of International Education and has been succeeded by his son, Laurence.

I spent most of the war years in London and returned to this country only about a year ago. It may be that I shall be in Berlin some time during the winter or spring and if so we must meet again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Werner Cesar
Berlin-Neukelln
Mahlower Str. 18
Germany

Absender: Werner César

Journalist

Berlin-Neukölln

Wohnort, nach Zonen- oder Landgebiet

Mahlower Str.18

Germany

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk oder Postschließfachnummer

Mr.

Edward R. Murrow

Institute of International Education

2 West 45 th Str.

NEW YORK

U. S. A.

[redacted]

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk oder Postschließfachnummer / Bei Unternehmen auch Name des Vorstehers

ried meanwhile as Mr.Duggan told me, but I do not know her new name.

I hope this card will find you well and should be very glad, to get some line from you.

Sinverely yours

[redacted]

PS.As for me personally, I amworking as journalist as ever and not limitated in my activity.

485

Werner César

Berlin-Neukölln, july [illegible]
Mahlow Str.18

Dear Mr.Murrow,

I do not know whether you will remember me.We met at Berlin and,I believe,also in Geneva.But our work here for international students' and academicians' co operation and relations was more and more handicapped because the nazi movement got always more influence among the students and at the universities,as you know.Even our private and independent Deutsch-Ausländischer Akademiker Club was not able to continue its work begun shortly after the first world war.I am rather doubtful whether it will be possible to take up this work in near future.The older ones of us,that escaped,are dispersed in all parts of Germany,and we all as well as the young students of to-day are too much occupied by the hardships of the day.But after so many years we try at least to regain the contact with our old friends abroad and with the ideas of foreign peoples and countries.

If Mr.Duggan is still alive,please give him my compliments,and equally to Miss [illegible]y Duggan,who has mar-

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., INC.
PUBLISHERS
55 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3

Chase, John W.

August 16, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I enclose a copy of a letter I have just sent to Mr. Davidson Taylor, which is self-explanatory.

I am sorry C.B.S. is not interested. Having been connected with Years of the Modern for such a long time I must admit that I am inclined to skepticism, but present omens seem to show that it will be received as a very great book.

I trust that your vacation — at least I hope it was a vacation — has been pleasant.

Faithfully yours,

Jack Chase

John W. Chase

JWC:bl
enc.

August 16, 1949

Mr. Davidson Taylor, Vice President
and Director of Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your kind letter of August 10th. I am sorry that you and your associates did not find any specific way in which Issues of the Modern might have been adapted for some kind of a major radio program.

I assume of course, that your letter formally ends any possible future interest on the part of C.B.S.

The only reason for the above obvious statement is that another network desires to mold a program around the ideas and the material contained in Issues of the Modern. Quite naturally, they want to be positive there are no loose ends.

I am sending a copy of this note to Mr. Edward R. Murrow, who, nearly a year ago, expressed interest in what we have attempted to achieve.

I have greatly enjoyed meeting you.

Faithfully yours,

JWC:hl

John W. Chase

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow ✓

Chesterton-Mangle Macaulay

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 18, 1947

Dear Dr. Chesterton-Mangle:

This will confirm your conversation with my office this afternoon. I am very sorry that I am unable to accept your kind invitation to become a member of the Religious Press Committee, but I find that my present broadcasting schedule will not permit me to take on any other commitments at this time, no matter how outstanding they may be. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Hanson Chesterton-Mangle
595 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 21, 1947

Dear Miss Chesterton-Mangle:

Since your letter of November 4th was received just before Mr. Harper left for his trip abroad, he has asked me to thank you for writing as you did, and to tell you that he is looking forward to reading your material when he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Miss Hannah Chesterton-Mangle
Religious Press Committee
535 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

RELIGIOUS PRESS COMMITTEE

The American Brotherhood
The National Conference of Christians & Jews

EDITOR
Maeanna Cheserton-Mangle, Ph. D.
535 Fifth Avenue New York 17, N. Y.

November 4, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The last time I was in touch with you was back in 1937 in connection with some research I had been doing in the field of educational broadcasting. Since then my work has been directed along the lines of intercultural religious education and the medium - the religious press.

From the above letterhead you will see that I have been connected with the National Conference of Christians and Jews. My work has consisted of securing and placing in the religious press, materials of an interfaith and intercultural nature. It has been my contention for some time, that until Patrick and Benjamin know that when one goes to a Confirmation class and the other is preparing for his Bar Mitzvah, they are having a parrallel religious experience, little Pat and Ben are not apt to understand each other nor be the friends they should. So I have been delighted to find that the editors across the country have been so receptive to the material which emanates from this office. You will be interested to know that last year over 9,000 inches of space appeared in almost 150 church papers of 50 denominations and sects including Catholic and Jewish.

Isn't this a vital piece of educational work?

I want no money. I don't even want your time. I merely want and need your interest. The National Conference has had to retrench financially on several fronts, so it is dropping its support of this phase of religious education. Yet, it is still anxious to have the work carried on. Since this is not simply a job with me - but more of a crusade - I immediately had it refinanced under an independent group. However, since the major sponsor is a Jewish organization, it would prefer not to have its name known other than to the Committee members. This is quite understandable, because that ugly thing called"prejudice" is bound to rise even unconsciously, making people feel that because Jews are behind this en masse, it is for their benefit alone. That is not so.

Now - we are planning some new letterheads, and on them we would like to have appear the names of an independent group of Committeemen. Thus far we have secured Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman of "Peace of Mind" fame. We have three Catholics: Father Edward V. Cardinal of Sheil College in Chicago; a layman, Dr. Robert L. Mahoney, Director of Secondary Education in Hartford, Connecticut; and Sister M. Madeleva, President of St. Mary's College at Notre Dame. For the Protestants, I have one Negro, Dr. G. Lake Imes, former assistant to Booker T. Washington; a seminary president, Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., from Chicago; a minister, Dr. Hampton Adams from the Disciples Church in St. Louis, and Dr. Willard Johnson as a carryover from the Committee of the National

Conference. Bishop James G. Baker of the Methodist Church is the Committeeman from the far western section of the country, and Dr. Desmond W. Bittinger of the Church of the Brethren represents the religious press. We are now anxious to have a leader in the field of radio. It has been unanimously decided by the other members and sponsors of the Committee that you be invited to permit your name to be used in this connection.

I know you are a busy man. Therefore, I would not encroach upon your time. However, you or your assistants would be kept informed of the policies, standards, and works of the Committee by receiving copies of weekly releases emanating from my office, together with a one-page month report which would show the progress that is being made.

What is best - I solemnly promise NEVER AGAIN TO WRITE SUCH A LONG SCREED FOR YOU TO READ!

Much prayer has gone into the matter of approaching you, and I feel it is the right thing to do. So my prayers will continue until I hear from you. In anticipation of your reply, I am,

Faithfully,

Maeanna Cheserton-Mangle
Editor

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, New York

Childs, Marquis

October 28, 1948

Dear Mark:

Thanks for the note. Believe me, I am as disturbed as you could possibly be about not only their sensitivity to criticism, but the methods that I anticipated would be used to retaliate.

I will be spending almost all of January and February in Washington. We shall certainly meet then. Meanwhile, if you are up have give me a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marquis Childs
1422 F Street, N. W.
Washington 4, D.C.

WASHINGTON CALLING

MARQUIS CHILDS
[illegible] P STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

October 22, 1948

Dear Ed:

Herewith my apologies. Particularly since you know my admiration for you.

I wrote the piece on the train on the basis of a conversation with Elliott Bell and I am astonished to see the mildness of your remarks. Of course, I shouldn't have written without having a look at your script but I considered Bell to be a reliable reporter.

This is another evidence of their extraordinary sensitivity and it is a rather disturbing portent for the future. I would like very much to talk to you about this sometime. Do you ever come down here?

Yours,

Mark

Mr. E. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mark:

I don't mind being called an oracle, particularly by one who has one of the best minds and clearest prose style in the country, but your recent column doesn't bear much resemblance to what I actually said. Here's a true copy of it.

Maybe some of Governor Dewey's "sensitive colleagues" listen too quick. What do you think?

As ever yours,

/s/ E.R.M.

Enclosed:
Copy of October 1st script

Calling Washington

By Marquis Childs

Dewey's Restraint

ABOARD the Dewey Campaign Train.—In the long light of history the current political campaign may have a quite different look than it now has to us who are so close to it. Candidate Dewey's contemporaries—and this goes especially for the 70 newspaper critics traveling with him—are inclined to be irritated by his high-level appeal for unity, his failure to be specific on specific issues.

The last is a charge to which the Dewey team is acutely sensitive. And, believe me, they are sensitive on this train and instantly aware of criticism—even though it may seem that they are gently and even smugly coasting down to victory.

In particular on the core of foreign policy the Dewey managers resent the [illegible] they are too vague and too general. A well-known radio commentator delivered a rather sharp attack on Dewey's Salt Lake City foreign-policy speech. The commentator quoted wise-cracking Oscar Levant as saying he had always wondered how a man would sound who was saying nothing. And now, said the radio oracle, we know.

The commentator felt that Dewey should have specifically declared for the rearming by the United States of the armies of western Europe. Failure to do so, in his view, was evasive and cowardly.

But the Dewey managers make what seems to me a most important rebuttal. They point out, first, how perilously close is the margin between war and peace in the savage East-West conflict. Dewey has said privately that he believes only two votes in the [illegible] in Moscow stand in the way of immediate war.

Chipps,

11, Downing Street,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Dec: 18: 47.

Dear Mr. Murras.

I can scarcely take it in yet. when I gaze at them! It really is just wonderfully good of you to spoil us so. Thank you a thousand times. I've just come in from ~~the House~~ & listening to Stafford give his second economic review. It was such

a pleasure to see you both
& we are hoping some
-thing will bring us to
your side with Dick as
to your son!

Christmas Greetings &
all our wishes for 1948
from us both to you
both. Just THANK YOU
again.

Yours very sincerely,
Isobel Cripps.

Clarkson, Elizabeth

STEWART N. CLARKSON ASSOCIATES, INC.
ORGANIZED 1930
SPECIALISTS IN TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN COMPETITORS

ADMINISTERING PATENTS
TRADE ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZATION
MANAGEMENT

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
TELEPHONE MOHAWK 4-3988

Mr. M. See attached

Lex 2-3988

September 13, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Quite fortunately, we have been able to arrange to arrive at the Copley Plaza on Sunday, September twenty-sixth, in advance of the Boston meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, and will remain for the opening session and for long enough thereafter to chat with the several members who have expressed some interest in our project.

We appreciate your kind response to our letter and will telephone your New York office to learn if you are planning to attend the Boston meeting.

Sincerely

Elizabeth Clarkson

Elizabeth Clarkson
Director

Roberta Yeaton

Roberta Yeaton
Public Relations Director

EC:RY:mas

Tues - Oct. 5

7:30

Tues. Oct 25

August 13, 1948

Dear Misses Clarkson and Yeaton:

Thank you for letting me know of your 1949 program.

I would very much like to discuss it with you and will look forward to hearing from you further.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Elizabeth Clarkson
Miss Roberta Yeaton
Stewart H. Clarkson Associates, Inc.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

STEWART N. CLARKSON ASSOCIATES, INC.
ORGANIZED 1930
SPECIALISTS IN TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN COMPETITORS

ADMINISTERING PATENTS
TRADE ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZATION
MANAGEMENT

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
TELEPHONE MOHAWK 4-3988

August 11th, 1948

Mr. Edward E. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Sustem
485 Madison Avenue
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

CONFIDENTIAL

We are currently shaping a 1949 program whereby a cross-section of leading manufacturers will be enabled to work cooperatively with the nation's educators toward certain of the objectives of UNESCO.

The plan provides an organization structure based upon equal representation of teachers and industrialists, with honorary membership offered to members of the U. S. Commission for UNESCO.

Your opinions - positive or negative - of our ideas would be most helpful during this pre-organization period. May we ask if you can anticipate that you might find an available half hour for discussion of this subject during the next six weeks? We would be most appreciative of an opportunity to meet with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Clarkson

Elizabeth Clarkson
Director

Roberta Yeaton

Roberta Yeaton
Public Relations Director

[illegible] Committee was

Ralph A. Beals
William Burton
Thomas C. Marshall
Helen Merchant
Milton S. Mumbower
Henry R. Oldenburg
Albert Harkness
Mrs. Mildred Wolfe Norton
Howard Norton
Harold G. Hunt
James Marshall
Archibald Malcolm
Edward F. Narrow
Thomas G. Fulton, Jr.
L. J. Stoddard
George D. Stoddard
Mrs. Pearl A. Mumbower
George F. Rock
Mrs. William Dick Sparberg

Clay, Lucius

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 30, 1947

Dear General Clay:

In view of our conversation at luncheon the other day, I am taking the liberty of sending you the attached [illegible] Manning. I have known Manning for some time. He is able and conscientious although not brilliant. It has occurred to me that some member of your staff might be interested in looking at his qualifications.

May I say again what I said to you after the luncheon the other day—I have never heard so much sense talked so well. I hope that if there should be occasion that I could run over here, you will not hesitate to command me.

Sincerely yours,

General Lucius Clay
American Military Government
Berlin

WHO'S WHO IN WORLD NEWS

MANNING, Paul, author-journalist; b. Pasadena, Calif., Nov. 22, 1912; s. Alfred L. and Edna (Carroll) M.; ed. Occidental coll., Los Angeles, 1937. Chief European corr., N.E.A. and Scripps-Howard newspapers, 1942; London commentator, Columbia Broadcasting System; spl. contbr. to Saturday Evening Post, 1942-43; lecture tour U.S., 1943-44, 1944-45; broadcast from Europe, and the Pacific, over Mutual network, 1944-45; columnist McNaught syndicate, U.S. and Can. newspapers, 1944-45; instr., Air U., staff sch. of post-war A.A.F., 1946; witnessed and reported signing of surrender of both German and Japanese armies at Rheims, France, and Tokyo Bay, Japan, 1945; first radio commentator to broadcast the official liberation of Paris from the French capital to the world, 1944. Awarded Commendation by Sec. of Navy Forrestal for services to U.S. as a Naval war corr.; citation by Gen. Patton in Normandy and continental campaigns; citation by Gen. Ira Eaker for reporting 8th AF bombing mission over Germany. Republican. Roman Catholic. Clubs: Overseas Press of Am., New York A.C.; Phi Gamma Delta. Co-author: Mr. England, A Biography of Winston Churchill, Winston Co., Pa., 1941. Contr. to Saturday Evening Post and Readers Digest. Author of such articles "Britain's Answers to Rationing," "St. Paul's Revisited," "My Old Professor—The Commando," "McArthur In Tokyo." Home: ~~106 W. 56th St., New York 19, N.Y.~~ 8 PETER COOPER ROAD
APT. 4B
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

Copyright, 1947, by The A. N. Marquis Co.

8 Peter Cooper Road,
Apt. 4-B,
New York, 10, N.Y.
October 28, 1947.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City

Dear Ed:

Here are photostats of the resume which appears under my name in the International "Who's Who". The item about instructor in 1946 at Air University, staff school of the post-war AAF, you know about: General Spaatz thought it wise to augment his military staff with a small group of civilian specialists who could contribute some know-how to post-war public relation planning of the AAF.

Quite frankly, a period spent in Germany as a civilian specialist in an administrative capacity to General Clay appeals to me. Peggy is enthusiastic, too. I'm doing quality magazine work now, and I have been offered excellent money in the field of industrial public relations. The latter doesn't appeal to me, while magazine editing--as young as I am--seems uninteresting.

If I could receive some administrative appointment with General Clay's organization which would be interesting, as well as remunerative to the extent of basic expenses for two plus a living salary, Peg and I would leave for Germany at once.

Thank you for suggesting this idea, and thank you for agreeing to query the General.

Paul

Paul Manning

P.S. General Clay may be interested to know that during some of the war years I was associated in a business way with his personal friend Bob Hinckley, when the latter was assistant to the Chairman and President of the Sperry Corporation.

Cohen Harriet

FROM: LORD STRABOLGI.
TELEPHONES:
ABBEY 1503.
ABBEY 5276.
FREMANTLE 6897 (RESIDENCE).

ROOM 11.
BURWOOD HOUSE,
CAXTON STREET,
LONDON. S. W. 1.

January 20th 1948

My dear Ed

This is to introduce Harriet Cohen C.B.E., a great friend of Geraldine's and mine. You know all about her, as she is giving two nation-wide broadcasts under Columbia's auspices.

But I would like you to meet her personally - she will be doing good work for England, and I know you will do anything you can to help her whilst she is in New York.

We enjoyed seeing you in London - but your visit was too short.

Kindest regards from us both,

Yours ever,

Strabolgi

Mr. Edward L. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

HOTEL WYNDHAM
42 WEST 58th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr Manow

Geraldine & Monty Strabolgi very much want me to meet you — and I would like to, as I am very much a FAN of yours!!!

So I do hope that some time after my Town Hall recital (Mar. 6th at 5.30) I may have that opportunity

Yours very sincerely
Harriet Cohen

Had a lovely broadcast for CBS last Sunday. Mr Fassett is an inspirial man to work for.

Lecture Bureau

CCLB

COLUMBIA CONCERTS LECTURE BUREAU

Division of COLUMBIA CONCERTS, Inc.
113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
Circle 7-6900

EDNA J. GIESEN
Director

HOLLYWOOD
CHICAGO

November 6, 1947

Mr. E. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for your help in the matter of Mikolaczyk. We are eager to manage a lecture tour for him, and I gather that he does wish to do some speaking.

As I mentioned over the phone, it happens that Mr. Judson's assistant, William Judd is now in London - at Claridge's - with Heifetz who is giving concerts there, and while his plans depend upon Heifetz, he may still be in England when you arrive. I have therefore taken the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Judd that he get in touch with you, so you may hear from him.

I guess I don't need to remind you that one of these days I hope to book a lecture tour for you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Edna Giesen

ejg/rwk

Compton, Wilson

March 4, 1949

Dear President Compton:

Please forgive my belated reply to your kind letter of February 7th. I have commed a set of records to go out to you and believe me, I had intended posting them earlier.

I hope to get out to the West Coast sometime during the course of the summer and will look forward to seeing you. I am reminding of that last week when we both received honorary degrees at Rollins College.

Sincerely yours,

President Wilson Compton
The State College of Washington
(A) Campus Avenue
Pullman, Washington

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 7, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Radio City
New York, New York

My dear ~~Mr.~~ Ed Murrow:

A few days ago Dr. Holland showed me and I listened to the recordings of a set of records identified as MM800 "I can tell it now." I would like to have a complete set of these records and I wonder whether your office could ask the producer or the appropriate distributing agency to send me a set and to send the bill to me addressed to 613 Campus Avenue, Pullman, Washington.

Yours sincerely,

Wilson Compton

Wilson Compton
President

WC:nc

P. S. Speaking of historical "documents," these recordings obviously are not only unique but of very high rank. I happened to hear some of them. One was the last speech of Hitler to the Nazi Party Congress at Nuremburg in the late summer of 1938. I was not in Nuremburg, I was in Halle but I still recall the raucous voice. Hitler was saying in effect about the Sudetan lands, either they are turned over to us or we will take them.

W. C.

Conduitte, Gretchen

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

August 5, 1947

Dear Gretchen:

What a pleasant surprise to hear from you again.

I envy you a reasonably normal and sane existence and if ever I get to Memphis again I shall certainly give you a ring.

I see Chet Williams and Martha Riehle occasionally but the rest of the old crowd seems to have disappeared.

I hope the broadcast will be acceptable in your home but I am a little worried about facing a microphone again.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Gretchen S. Conduitte
Millington
Tenn.

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1133

Millington, Tenn.
July 31, 1947

Dear Ed Murrow:

Sunday's edition of the Memphis Commercial Appeal carried the welcome announcement of your return to the air in the fall.

This is a very wise decision on your part or on the part of the CBS officials involved. We need more speakers of your integrity, experience and human insight voicing their opinions and convictions today.

I shall hasten to admit that I am not one of your more intelligent listeners. Neither I nor any of my immediate family have ever been shot at (a few such rare human beings still exist). The years that you passed living through and reporting nobly on the world's crises, I have spent in an incredibly quiet backwater of child care and housewifery. Aside from having to leave Puerto Rico a little suddenly in 1942, we have been quite untouched by the war and its aftermath, except as a brooding horror at what others had to experience, many of them in all innocence.

We have bought a house here, with a large yard, and seem to be settled into a life of semi-rural living. My husband is a construction engineer for the Navy here.

For sometime I have wanted to say to someone in CBS how valuable I think your special broadcasts (the sunny side of the atom, juvenile delinquency problems, Lyman Bryson's "Time for Reason" and so on) have been. Radio could well do more of such programs.

For my part I still miss New York, but I guess I can wait until the children are older before I see it again.

Should you ever come to Memphis and have a little time to spare, do telephone us. The number is 31 W. Millington is about 18 miles from Memphis.

Best wishes--and we shall be looking forward to hearing your broadcasts.

Sincerely yours,

Gretchen

Gretchen Garrison Conduitte

Connor, Eugene

September 15, 1948

Dear Commissioner "Bull" Connor:

Many thanks for the kind words. The trip to Birmingham was as pleasant as it was worthwhile, thanks to your hospitality.

As ever yours,

Eugene "Bull" Connor
Commissioner of Public Safety
City of Birmingham
Birmingham, Alabama

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF THE SOUTH

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

IN BIRMINGHAM

EUGENE (BULL) CONNOR
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY
C. N. KICKER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 8, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Reporter & News Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to let you know that I am still hearing numbers of people commending you on your fine broadcast while in Birmingham regarding the visit to our city of Henry Wallace. It is too bad we can not get more men like you to visit the South and get both sides of our problem.

I was out all day Labor Day at four or five different labor functions and you were the subject of conversation - all giving you a pat on the back.

It was nice seeing you again and I want you to know that any time I may be of any service to you here in Birmingham, I am no further from you than the telephone.

Best regards.

Yours very truly,

Eugene "Bull" Connor

EUGENE "BULL" CONNOR
Commissioner of Public Safety

EC/bm

Commissioner "Bull"

Conrad, Mrs. Har

June 29, 1948

Dear Mrs. Conrad:

Thank you for your letter of June 1st. It was very generous of you to send the check for the U. N. Appeal for Children. I have forwarded it to them.

Thank you again for writing as you did. I shall give Janet your regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harold Conrad, Jr.
33 Linden Avenue
Baldwin, New York

MRS. HAROLD CONRAD, JR.

Check $7.10
~~forwarded~~
to UN - 6/23/41

Tuesday, June 1

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Dr. Conrad and I were deeply moved by your broadcast this past Sunday evening for the United Crusade for Children. We haven't much to spare these days, as my husband is an intern with many more years of graduate work ahead, but for the sake of our 18-month old son, we send the enclosed check.

I don't believe I've seen Janet since I was one of her freshman English pupils in Middletown High School, but my brother, Dane Davis, had a most enjoyable dinner with her in England not too many years ago. A month ago Mother and I met your Casey on Main St. with Mrs. Brewster.

Dr. Conrad and
sometime be an opportunity
just in Middletown.

Yo

13 Linden Av
Baldwin, N

I hope that there will
unity to meet you and

.

most sincerely,

Betty Conrad
(Mrs. Harold Conrad, Jr.)

Arlington

N.Y.

Cornell, E. F.

AIR UNIVERSITY
ARMY AIR FORCES SPECIAL STAFF SCHOOL
CRAIG FIELD, ALABAMA 161/EFC/vc

25 August 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

By this time you undoubtedly have heard from the Commandant in appreciation of your kindness in making possible my four-week visit at CBS last month.

I had a wonderful tour of the network, and obtained a great deal of information which I'm still trying to organize for our radio course here. It's quite a problem to select from this mass of data material which we can fit into the limited time available for the broadcasting curriculum. It's a much more difficult problem to convey to our students, some idea of the intangible but very real "lift" I received from this visit.

Along with the emphasis on high standards throughout the network, I was greatly impressed with the loyalty of all your people to CBS. Everybody was very keen about Columbia as a network and as a place to work. Also, folks were so cordial. No one seemed too busy to show me around and answer my questions, although this must have interfered considerably with their work.

I particularly appreciate Mr. Maulsby's friendly interest in my tour and his cooperation in laying out the itinerary. Through his assistance, I was also able to talk with people in activities not originally in the schedule; for example, Mr. Gibson Parker at United Nations.

I also want to acknowledge the kindness of Miss Agnes Law in the library. Miss Law went out of her way to suggest appropriate reference material and to introduce me to Dr. Arno Huth, from whom I got some very helpful information that I otherwise would have missed.

It was a very stimulating experience to talk with you and discuss some of the problems of teaching Air Force Public Relations and of maintaining better working relationships between media people and the military. I certainly hope our students will have the chance to hear you when you find it possible to visit the Air University.

Sincerely,

Eugene F. Coriell

EUGENE F. CORIELL
Captain, Air Corps
Radio Instructor

Cramer, Marc

October 28, 1948

Dear Marc:

How strange are the fates! I have been in vituperative correspondence with Virgil Pinkley, the publisher of "The Mirror", who had promised to send me the first edition. He didn't do so, but now you have up and done it.

Pinkley is an old pal of mine from London days where he was Bureau chief for the U.P. Why don't you stop in and see him one day, and also stop in and see us here.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marc Cramer
Sunset Tower
Hollywood, California

Sunset Tower

HOLLYWOOD · CALIFORNIA · HILLSIDE 7171

October 18, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thought you might be interested in the first edition of America's newest newspaper which came out here in Los Angeles last week.

If you don't write pretty soon I will tell everybody that Jack Armstrong is better listening to than you know who (he must be better, he makes up what he says, you only discuss what's happening).

My sincerest personal regards to your wife and son.

Best always,

Tuccee (Ab)

Cramer, Mark

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 24, 1947

Personal

Dear Mark:

This is a belated answer to yours of Labor Day from the Blackstone in Chicago. I am just back from vacation and Janet is on the West coast with Gaggy. When come you again to this city of steam, scurry and scamper?

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Mark Cramer
330 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

The Blackstone
MICHIGAN AVENUE AT BALBO
CHICAGO 5 · ILLINOIS

Labor Day
1947

Dear Ed,

Spent yesterday afternoon and evening with Dr. Robert Hutchins at Max Epstein's in Winnetka.

Dr. Hutchins was so pleased to know about your program (even wrote down the date and time....what a press agent I turned out to be) and the new idea. He certainly likes you....he lit up like Luna Park when we started talking about you. You have a great friend and admirer in Hutchins....and for good reason, Say I.

Hope this finds you and Mrs. Murrow happy and well and completely vacationed.

All my best

MB

Marc Cramer

FILMS INCORPORATED

NEW YORK · ATLANTA · DALLAS · CHICAGO · PORTLAND · LOS ANGELES

Please reply to
330 W. 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

August 21, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

So sorry that your change in plans necessitated a postponement of your meeting with Mr. Eric Haight, President, and Dr. George White, head of the Education Department of our Films Incorporated. I am sorry, too, that I shall have to leave for the West before I shall have another opportunity of seeing you and Mrs. Murrow.

I wrote Philip Wylie informing him of your new program: date, time, etc. He, in turn, was as enthusiastic as I was. He was sorry to have missed our date. I told him how excited you were about his forthcoming story "Americans Hate Children" and the fact that you will have an opportunity of discussing important current events of this nature and others on your program. Revolutionary, my dear Watson!

Ed, I am leaving it up to you to arrange a meeting between your good self and Mr. Haight and Dr. White. Knowing how pressed for time you are, they leave it to your discretion. Please call them and arrange an appointment as early as possible upon your return, for I think you will definitely be mutually benefited by the interchange of ideas. Don't forget to bring up the possibility of distribution of the records you discussed with me or films covering the same subject areas.

Lots of luck on your new program. I am avidly awaiting September 29th and will write you not only my reactions but those who are with me at the time.

With kindest personal regards to Mrs. Murrow and yourself, I am as ever

Yours,

AB

Marc Cramer

MC:gd

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Cripps, Sir Stafford

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Ted Church cc: Mr. Scovill

From Miss Sioussat

Station

Mr. Zousmer

September 27, 1948

As Miss Tucker advised you by telephone today, Sir Stafford Cripps has accepted the invitation to be a guest on Ed Murrow's program 7:45-8:00 PM, EST, Monday, October 4 from our New York Studios.

As this, of course, is a news program, I am assuming that you will take care of the necessary confirmation, press releases, etc.

HJS

HJS:cp

Cripps, Sir Stafford

12/2/47

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS
HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON

AFTER TWO DAYS HERE AM COMPLETELY CONVINCED THAT USEFULEST PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED BY YOUR ANSWERING FOUR FIVE QUESTIONS IN RADIO INTERVIEW REGARDING BRITISH PRODUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CIVIL LIBERTIES STOP AM ENTIRELY PERSUADED SUCH INTERVIEW COULD BE HANDLED WITHOUT IN ANY WAY EMBARRASSING CURRENT CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION MARSHALL PLAN STOP HAVE I YOUR PERMISSION CABLE FOREIGN MINISTER DIRECT REGARDING THIS OR WOULD YOU PREFER DISCUSS IT WITH HIM FIRST STOP REGARDS

E.R.MURROW

Curran, Paul E

December 28, 1949

Mr. Paul E. Curran
10 Highland Street
Milford, Mass.

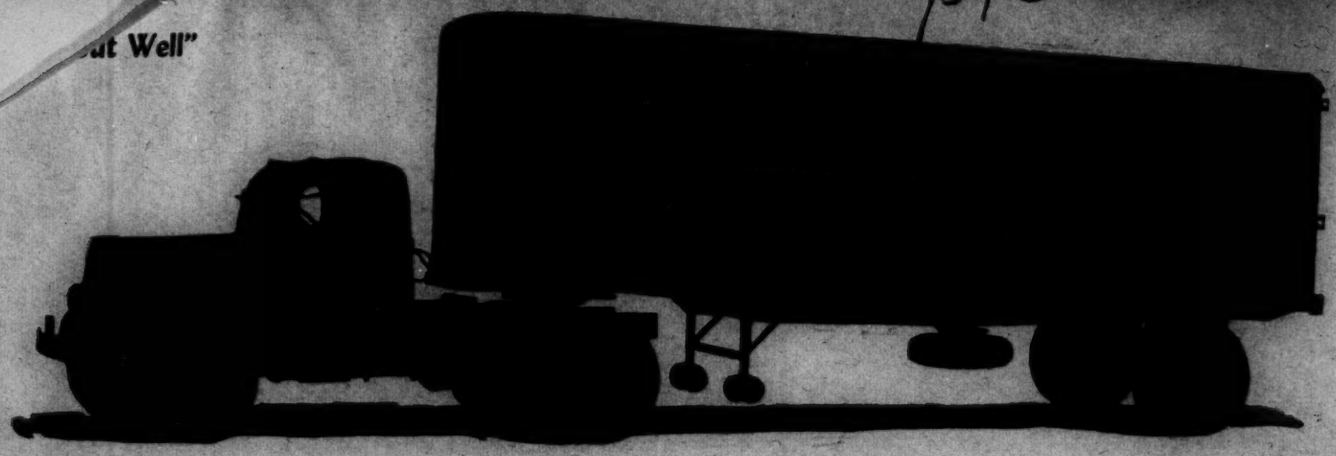
Dear Mr. Curran:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 15th. I appreciate your generous words about the broadcasts. I hope that the program will continue, in the future, to merit your approval.

I am enclosing a picture, as you requested. Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

p1c -



December 15, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I guess that ever since the first time I've heard you broadcast I have wanted to sit down and write to you. Well, here it is.

Perhaps by the time I've finished this letter you will realize the influence that you and your work has had upon me. I think that as far as radio reporting is concerned your "it".

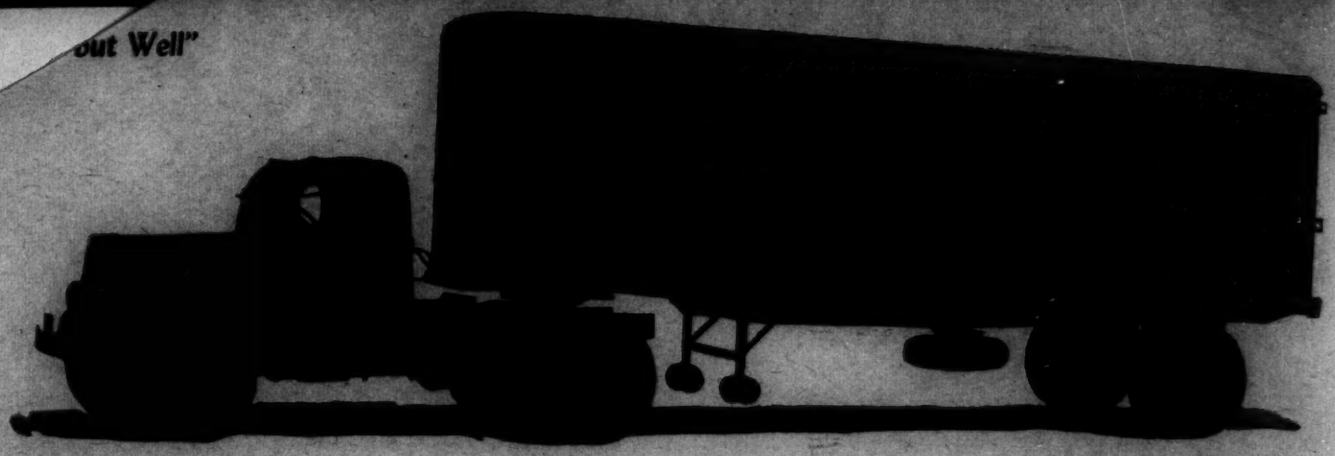
Maybe you remember me. We met for the first and possibly the last time on February 23 of this year. The place was at the studios of WTAG in Worcester, Mass. where you had come to be the guest speaker at the Chamber of Commerce 75th. Anniversary Banquet. I'll never forget the way you treated me. Thanks.

I guest my favorite broadcast so far has been your broadcast of Labor Day September 5th, this year, when you presented some wire recordings of Labor in America today. I thought it so good that I called CBS in New York after the broadcast and although I didn't reach you someone did take my message of how great I thought this show was and how great you always are.

For those broadcasts that I have missed I guess I've read the best of them. Your "Jan Masaryk" in the New Republic, Farewell to England, Orchestrated Hell and many others, especially "This ... is London". I've even read B.H. Haggin in The Nation for April 16 of this year and I feel that he is all wet on his review of "I CAN HEAR IT NOW". I have yet to Add "I CAN HEAR IT NOW" to my library on Edward R. Murrow but they'll make it one of these days. And as for the article in the current Saturday Evening Post I feel that here we meet "Murrow the Man".

These words I hope give you an idea of how I feel towards your work and towards CBS NEWS. CBS NEWS and men like Eric Sevareid, Lowell Thomas, Charles Collingwood and the unreplaceable ...Edward R. Murrow.

Well I guess I've written enough of my admiration for you and your work. Someday I'll be a fellow work of yours and then we'll really meet.



My best to you, your wife and good old Casey for a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year. And someday in the future would you drop me an autographed picture of yourself.

And finally let me add these words of Carlyle:

> No nobler feeling than this, of admiration for one higher than himself, dwells in the breast of man. It is to this hour, and at all hours, the vivifying influence in man's life.

And with continued admiration for you, I am

Sincerely,
Paul E. Curran
Paul E. Curran

Paul E. Curran
10 Highland St.
Milford, Mass.

Curran, Paul E.

PAUL E. CURRAN
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER
10 HIGHLAND STREET
MILFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE TELEPHONE 412

February 25, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank you for the kindness and advice you gave me while you were the guest of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday evening, Feb. 23.

Your advice about school and the possible ways for my entering radio have made a great impression on me, and I know that it will help me in my future plans.

Once again I wish to thank you, and I will look forward to seeing you again in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Curran

PAUL E. CURRAN

PEC/g

Daniell, Raymond

The New York Times
85, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 5741.

RAYMOND DANIELL,
EF EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT,
SUNDAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Murrow
Thank you
MO Taylor
F.Y.I.

May 18, 1948

Dear Ed,

It was a little like old times to hear your voice on the phone last night.

At this distance, of course, it is difficult to form an intelligent opinion about Polk's death. However, there is one thought which I can't escape. That is that if he were really going to try to make contact with Marcos, it seems to me that there would be little motive f r the rebel conducting officers to murder him. On the other hand, if he had made contact with the rebels and the X ists or other right wing groups discovered it, they would be very likely to liquidate him.

Someone, I think it was Cy Frieden was accused of having smuggled gold to the rebels, or of trying to do so about a year ago when he visited rebel territory. It might have been Connie Poulos I am not sure. I think there is little chance of anything coming of the government investigation.

Hoping to see you next fall,

Sincerely

Ray

June 11, 1968

Dear Mr. Daniell:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 7th addressed to Mr. Marvin. Mr. Marvin is now on vacation since his broadcast is off the air for the summer. In his absence I am sending your letters to Mr. Davidson Taylor who, as you may know, is CBS' Vice President and Director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McGarrigh
Secretary to Mr. Marvin

Mr. Raymond Daniell
THE NEW YORK TIMES
55 Fleet Street
London, E.C. 4

cc: Mr. Taylor
With correspondence

Darwall Frank

December 31, 1948

Mr. Frank Darvall
2400 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Frank:

This is just a hasty note in answer to yours of the 27th. I will be in Washington at the Statler during the whole month of January. I think we can talk about prospects then better than we can write about them.

As ever yours,

Personal

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

27th. December, 1948

Dear Ed,

I wonder whether you know of any present or impending vacancy, on the staff of the Columbia or other Broadcasting System, or otherwise, for which I might be suited. I am just in receipt of orders to return to England on or about the 18th. February on leave, and for posting as Head of the Secretariat Section of the Central Office of Information. Whilst I expected, and Dorothy should have expected, a transfer about now, since the U.K. seldom keeps an established Civil Servant more than 2½ years in one post abroad and I have now been at the Embassy since August, 1946, neither Dorothy nor John are taking at all well to the idea of a return to the C.O.I. They are far from being admirers of Baker Street, and look with foreboding on the prospect that I may, as during the war years, become immersed in desk work in the damp, foggy purlieus adjoining Euston Road. Rather than wait for the chance that my next re-posting, 2½ to 3 years from now, may be, if not back to North America, at least away from London, and to some climate preferable to that of London, they are urging me to seek now a new line of employment more financially rewarding than the Civil Service, and enabling them to live in a more enviable climate than that of England. I cannot think of anyone who is better able to advise me of my chances of meeting their wishes than yourself.

My present Civil Service salary is £1190 taxable per annum and whilst in U.S.A. I receive in addition free quarters, free medical care, and a non-taxable Foreign Allowance of £1400. When my next Civil Service promotion becomes due, and I am now two years from the top of my present grade, and therefore in the zone of promotion, my salary should jump to £1320 and my Foreign Allowance, if then in the U.S. to £1700. Other things being equal, and if possible, I should therefore seek, if in the U.S., a job which pays at least $12,000 a year, and if non-pensionable, at least $15,000 a year (to allow for savings roughly equivalent to the pension and gratuity I would be losing by a resignation from the established U.K. Civil Service) But I guess that Dorothy and John, for the sake of continued enjoyment of the ever-present U.S. sunshine, would be ready to have me take a drop in income if necessary.

Failing a post in North America, or elsewhere in the English Speaking World outside England, Dorothy and John would prefer, rather than that I should subside into the home based U.K. Civil Service for a long period, and become subject again to the bar on the export per year of more than £5 worth of dollars, and £35 worth of soft European currencies, that I should seek U.K. or European employment under an American or international organisation, able to offer its employees at least part payment in hard currency, and the opportunity for occasional visits to North America.

In this latter connexion I wonder if C.B.S. is still maintaining the rule instituted on the 3rd. September, 1939 against the employment of non-American commentators. I recall with pleasure my free-lance and occasional connexion with the London Bureau of C.B.S. from 1936-39, and would enjoy a chance some time to renew that connexion on a more regular basis.

In connexion with broadcasting, and open for your use, if you are interested, with or without any accompanying use of my own services, the following idea has recently occurred to me. The U.S., U.K., Canada, France, and Benelux seem on the verge of concluding a North Atlantic Pact. If that Pact is to work well the maximum mutual understanding is required between the legislatures, press and peoples as well as governments of the seven countries concerned. The recent flurry about alleged British, Belgian and Dutch aluminium re-sales in the U.S. is only one example of the sort of grit which can so easily get into the international machine. Would it not be of value in this connexion, and make an interesting radio feature, if C.B.S., in conjunction with the broadcasting systems of the other six N.A. Pact countries, were to organise a weekly forum programme, in which Ministers, officials, legislators, journalists and other publicists, and sometimes the ordinary man and woman in the street, of the participating countries, talked over mutual problems on the air? On such a programme real or fancied grievances, and individual and collective hopes and fears, could be thrashed out by spokesmen of the North Atlantic Pact countries, thus helping to promote the ideological unity of the North Atlantic family on which the success of any governmental pact depends in the long run.

I enclose a biographical note about myself, in case you may have any ideas as to how, better than in the U.K. Civil Service, I could meet Dotty's and John's wishes.

[illegible] 1949

CURRICULUM VITAE OF FRANK ONGLEY DARVALL

Address: Frank Ongley DARVALL, 2400 16th. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and Care of Lloyds Bank Ltd., 40 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., England.

Age and Nationality: Born 16th. April, 1906 at Reading, England. British subject by birth both of whose parents were British subjects by birth.

Family: Wife, Dorothy Jane Quay Darvall (nee Edmonds), an American citizen by birth now possessed also of British nationality by marriage; one son, John Anthony Darvall, born London, England, June 1938, possessed of British and American nationality by parentage and British by birth.

Present Employment and Salary: Principal in the Administrative Class of the Established Civil Service of the United Kingdom, with basic salary of eleven hundred and ninety pounds sterling per., currently employed as First Secretary at the United Kingdom Embassy, Washington, with free quarters and a Foreign Allowance of fourteen hundred pounds sterling per annum.

Former Positions Held:
1931-32, Associate Secretary of the Department of Cultural Co-operation and International Studies, International Students Service, Geneva, Switzerland
1933, Director, Geneva Students International Unit
1933-36, Lecturer in Economics and History, Queen's College, London, England.
1936-39, Public Relations Officer, English Speaking Union, London, England.
1939-40, Specialist in charge of Press, Radio and Films Section, American Division, Ministry of Information, London, England.
1940-45, Deputy Director (1941-42, Acting Director) American Division, Ministry of Information.
1945-46, British Consul, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.
1946-49, First Secretary in charge of Political Reports Division, United Kingdom Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Education:
1913-19, Marlborough House School, Reading, England.
1920-23, Dover College, Dover, England.
1923-27, Reading University, Reading, England (Minor Open Scholar, Gladstone Memorial Prizeman, B.A., Honours in Mediaeval and Modern British and European History, Certificate in Commerce).
1928-29, University College and Institute of Historical Research, London, England. (Post-graduate Research Studentship, Ph.D. in Economic History).
1929-31, Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. (Commonwealth Fund Fellowship, A.M. in American History and International Law and Relations.)

ations: "Popular Disturbances and Public Order in Regency England (Oxford University Press, London, 1934); "The Price of European Peace" (Hodge, London, 1937); "The American Political Scene" (Nelson, London, 1939); Articles in London, England "Times", "Financial Times", "Spectator", "New Statesman and Nation", "Fortnightly", "Contemporary Review", "19th. Century and After", "Quarterly Review", etc., and in Washington "Post", New York "Literary Digest", etc.

Lecturing and Broadcasting: Leader British National Union of Students' Debates Team to U.S.A., 1927.
Lectured in U.S.A. for Foreign Policy Association, 1931, 1932, 1933.
Extension Lecturer for Cambridge University, England (International Politics and Economics), 1933-39.
Ditto for London University, England, 1933 - 1939.
Lectured at Institute of World Affairs, University of Georgia, U.S.A., 1934.
Lectured at Summer Session, Heidelberg University, Germany, 1935.
Lectured for Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. Public Forums, 1935.
Lectured at Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, U.S.A., 1936.
Lectured at Southern U.S. Colleges and Universities under auspices of Institute of International Education, New York, 1938; Ditto in Ohio and Indiana Colleges and Universities, 1938.
Occasional news analyst from London for Columbia Broadcasting System, 1936-39.
Very occasional broadcasts in Britain and U.S.A. for other radio networks and local stations, at intervals between 1927 and 1948.

Travel: Visited continental Europe, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1931, 1932, 1933 1934, 1935, 1937, 1941 (countries entered, several more than once, including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.
Visited Canada in 1927, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1937, 1938, 1945, 1948 (provinces entered, several more than once, including all excepting Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island).
Visited U.S.A. 1927, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1934, (twice), 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1941, 1945 (states entered, many frequently, including all excepting North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma and

Politics: Liberal Candidate for the United Kingdom House of Commons; General Election, 1929 (Ipswich); General Election, 1935 (King's Lynn); Bye-Election, 1939 (Hythe).
Member of the Council of the British Liberal Party, 1938 and 1939.

Languages: Satisfied London University examiners, 1926, that possessed of an adequate reading knowledge of French and Latin. Satisfied Columbia University examiners, 1931, that possessed of an adequate reading knowledge of French and Spanish. Have had little subsequent occasion to make practical use of foreign languages in writing or speech.

Davenport, Marcia

April 9, 1948

Dear Marcia:

Forgive me for dictating this, but I am off for Italy in the morning.

I understand entirely about the abortive telephone conversations. As Jan probably told you, on one occasion when I got hold of him I did not press him in any way. I merely wanted to talk to you for personal rather than professional reasons.

I understand entirely your reluctance to talk, and you understand entirely the futility of words in such situations. I shall give you a shout as soon as I get back from Rome which ought to be in two or three weeks.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Marcia Davenport
1 East End Avenue
New York, New York

[illegible] stop of the [illegible]

[illegible] END AVENUE

[illegible]

[illegible] I feel that by now you do not need an apologetic explanation for my not being able to [illegible] the Telephone in [illegible] I know of course what you wanted - but for Jan's sake I was absolutely isolated - No one

things happening but I could not do
this in any contact with American
businessmen — or indeed, with
anybody at all. The news is important —
you know I think you know what
you meant to me and
that not only mattered more than
everything in the world — it
has totally crushed me now.
We spoke of you affectionately,
perhaps you would understand —
but also very worried at the
persistence of your messages. I
finally tried to send you devious
word through Howard Smith.
I was (and am) under
their surveillance. This is a
hideous world — as you know.
My best to you. Ever.
Lidice D.
in April 1948.

Davies, Harold -

22nd March, 1949.

Ed Murrow Esq.,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Harold Davies, M.P., Labour Member of Parliament for Leek.

He has had considerable experience as a university tutorial lecturer and is very well informed on what the Labour Government has been doing for the last three or four years. He is going over to America for three or four weeks lecturing and anything that you can do for him will be greatly appreciated by me.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

R W G Mackay

From R. W. G. Mackay · 14 Elm Tree Road, St. Johns Wood N.W.8 · CUN 6100

Fri. Ap 15th
Davies, Harold :45

House of Commons,

London, S.W.1

EL. 5-0300

Dear Mr. Murrow,

R.W.G. Mackay gave me this letter of introduction to you. If you have half an hour to spare I would like to meet you.

Sincerely,

Harold Davies.

Davies, Joseph E.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 29, 1947

Dear Mr. Davies:

It is very kind of you to invite me aboard and nothing would please me more than to accept your invitation, but I cannot.

I have recently resigned this job and am going back to broadcasting at the end of September. The result is that I am working fourteen hours a day trying to wind up my affairs here before taking a brief leave. Perhaps we can meet in the autumn.

I am deeply disappointed not to be able to accept your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. Joseph E. Davies
On Board Sea Cloud
Oyster Bay, L. I.

ON BOARD SEA CLOUD
Oyster Bay, L.I. NY
July 24, 1947

My dear Murrow:

Sometime during the next two weeks, couldn't you run out and have lunch with me on the SEA CLOUD. A day away from work would do you good.

We are anchored here in Oyster Bay, which is very quiet and lovely. The launch could pick you up at either the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club or the Sagamore Yacht Club, (whichever is more convenient for you), and bring you out to the ship.

Hastily,

Joe Davies

Joseph E. Davies

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Davies, Jos. E.

7

ON BOARD SEA CLOUD
"Mar-a-Lago"
South Ocean Blvd.
Palm Beach, Fla.

January 11, 1948

Dear Ed Murrow:

My office has advised me that you would be in Washington at the Carlton this week. I regret that I am not there as I should very much like to have a visit with you.

You are doing great work in your radio discussions. They have a quality that is distinctive, and I always find them sound, high-minded, and devoted to the preservation of the peace of the earth.

This note is to tell you particularly that I am sorry to have missed seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Davies

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Decker, Frederick C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

[redacted]

September 25, 1947

Dear Fred:

This is a belated thanks for yours of September 9th. I have spent some time in Washington and, as usual, am late in answering my mail.

Both Janet and I retain the fondest of memories of our month on Quaker Hill and of those we met there.

The matter of radio use of Guideposts is something that must be determined by our Program Department, but I am going to discuss it with Davidson Taylor, our Director of Public Affairs, at the first possible opportunity.

As ever yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Frederic C. Decker
Guideposts Associates, Inc.
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

cc Mr. Davidson Taylor

COPY

E. R. M.
F 1133

RMAN VINCENT PEALE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
RAYMOND THORNBURG
PUBLISHER
FREDERIC C. DECKER
MANAGING DIRECTOR

TO A WORKABLE PATTERN FOR LIVING **Guideposts Associates, INC.**

PERSONAL SPIRITUAL LETTERS TO YOU FROM GREAT LEADERS
A NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN ORGANIZATION
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, NEW YORK

September 9, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I just wanted you to know that I did not spend the dollar you gave me. Rather, it's been put in the Guideposts cash box and a subscription has been entered for you. This subscription will start with the October issue which will be mailed the end of this month. I am enclosing the September issue. As you see, each month you will receive four separate eight-page units, each containing one full length article and four pages of short material.

We didn't have a chance to talk much about the radio use of Guideposts, but we are all convinced that there are real possibilities. The enclosed list of the material which we have published in the past will show you that we have a top-flight group of authors, most of whom are wellknown to the public.

It's been suggested to us that we might do a Sunday 15 or 30 minute spot on one of the networks, with Dr. Peale (who has a good radio personality) acting as moderator and interviewing the authors of some of our pieces. Another idea would be to dramatize our better articles.

I hope you will give this some thought, Ed, and if you and CBS see possibilities in Guideposts, we can explore the matter further.

We are sorry to see you and Janet leave Quaker Hill. All of us who met you this summer and grew to know you certainly hope that you will some day become permanent fixtures here.

Cordially yours,

Fred

FREDERIC C. DECKER

FCD:VD

Ed: Why don't you write a Guidepost for us? You could do a sweet piece.

Fred

Decker, Hermine

QUALIFICATIONS OF:

Hermine Duthie Decker
7237 N. Montana Ave.
Portland 3, Oregon. Phone: GA 2608

Age: 41 Height: 5' 5" Weight: 120

Marriage status: Divorced. Two daughters, ages 13 and 15.

TRAINING:

Graduated with honors from Washington State College in 1930 with a B. A. degree in Speech and English.
Graduate work at WSC summers of 1931 and 1932
A summer's work in make-up with Max Factor in Hollywood.
Special work with Gay MacClaren, 1939
Portland Radio Institute, 1945
Correspondence courses in various writing techniques.
3 years in Delphian. (Social problems.)
Now attending the University of Portland.

EXPERIENCE:

Student instructor in Speech at WSC during my Junior and Senior years with complete charge of that department's radio shows.
Full time Instructor of Speech at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, 1930-32.
Continuity writer, actress, on radio station KVOS, Bellingham, '32-'33
Instructor in Speech and English, Bellingham Business College, '32-'33
Instructor of Speech, Washington State College, 1934
Instructor of Speech and English, Jefferson High School, 1945
Instructor of radio continuity, Pacific Radio School, until its untimely demise. (Several of my students are now earning their livings in radio continuity.)
Instructor of Speech and English, Pacific Business College, Portland, 1948.
Instructor of Speech and English, Clark Junior College, Vancouver, Washington, 1950.

Free lance writer of some success. Walter H. Baker, Northwestern Press, Row, Peterson & Co., and others, have published plays of my authorship. In 1946 I won Stanford University's award for the best three-act play on American life with my play, "The Festered Lily," now published by The Play Club Inc. I have done some radio writing locally on assignment. Principally a series for children in cooperation with the Portland Public Schools and the Portland Zoo.

I belong to Pi Gamma Mu and National Collegiate Players honorary fraternities; The Portland Manuscript Club; and Kappa Alpha Theta.

For the last eight years I have been very active in Girl Scout work, as a leader, member of the local council, and volunteer trainer.

REFERENCES:

Washington State College Placement Bureau, Pullman, Washington
Mrs. Helen Leonard, Girl Scouts, Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Ore.
Mr. William Veatch, Dept. of Speech, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington

Degner, Glenn J.

Dear Ed

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

to be
year
Almost
your
any
hand
another
short
card.
Chas
will
Xl

December 31, 1947

Dear Glenn:

What a pleasant surprise to get your Christmas card. First of all, let me wish you all possible luck in the new venture. I wish you would climb in one of your planes and come back here for a visit. We are finally established in a house which is dominated by our two year old son, but, as the British say, we can always give you bed and breakfast—in fact several of them. What are the chances?

As ever yours,

Mr. Glenn J. Degner
Southern Minnesota Aviation Service
Box 31
Owatonna, Minnesota

E. R. M.
F. 1135

12/17/97 Box 11

Dear Ed –

It has been my good fortune to be nearer to you in the past year than you probably realize. Almost every evening at 6:45 (our time) your news broadcast is a "must" in my daily routine.

Since leaving the service in naval aviation, I have built up an aviation operation out here, photo of which is shown on the front of this card. My programme is to build a chain of them. The second operation will be established next summer.

We are extremely proud of the great job you are doing. We hope the holiday season finds you in good health and that 1998 rewards you in a manner that you so justly deserve.

Sincerely,
Glenn

Season's Greetings

1947 - 1948

Southern Minnesota Aviation Service

Incorporated

Municipal Airport

Owatonna, Minnesota

Dence, Walter

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 2, 1947

Dear Walter:

Many thanks for your note. I am delighted that we have finally reestablished contact.

Somehow, sometime, I hope to get to your part of the world again, and when I do I shall certainly shoot Lillian, if you ever get to this city of steam, smurr, and smoke, I hope you let us know. We are finally established in a house and can provide you a bed.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Dence
Maxwell, Fleming & Flowers
Alfred I. DuPont Building
Miami 32, Florida

E. R. M.
F. 1153

Shirer's Broadcast On Sunday Dropped

NEW YORK — (AP) — William L. Shirer, news commentator, said Sunday night that his regular Sunday broadcast on the Columbia Broadcasting System was being dropped and that he considered the move an attempt to "gag" him for his liberal views.

Edward R. Murrow, CBS vice president, said that the move "has nothing to do whatever with Mr. Shirer's political views. It does not involve Mr. Shirer's leaving the network unless he chooses to do so," Murrow said.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

LAW OFFICES
MURRELL, FLEMING & FLOWERS

JOHN M. MURRELL
EDWARD E. FLEMING
J. M. FLOWERS

WALTER E. DENCE
ST. JULIEN P. ROSEMOND
ARNOLD RUBIN

ALFRED I. DU PONT BUILDING
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

3/24/47

Dear Ed:

While reading the paper at the office this morning before we opened for business, I noted the enclosed clipping from The Miami Herald for Monday March 24, 1947 and thought you would probably be interested in seeing it, not so much for its contents but principally because of the small coverage -- it was located about the middle of the first column on page 2-A.

I have noted from time to time that you have covered a lot of territory since the days of the NSFA in our conference at the U. of Toledo -- so if you ever come down to this Garden spot for a little rest or vacation give me a ring, I'll be glad to see you.

Yours sincerely

Walter

Dennis, Gene

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 5, 1947

Dear Gene:

Many thanks for yours of the 2nd. Was right kind of you to write as you did about the show; I hope they continue to merit your approval.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gene Dennis
R.J.Reynolds,Gallagher & Holden
325 West Pershing Road
Kansas City 8, Missouri

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1133

R.J. POTTS - CALKINS & HOLDEN - ADVERTISING
215 WEST PERSHING ROAD - KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI
CALKINS & HOLDEN · 247 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK · 333 NORTH MICHIGAN CHICAGO

December 2, 1947

Mr. Thank him

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Welcome home! Your "Constellation Reflections" last night were intensely interesting. We are enjoying your news strip immensely. With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Gene

Gene Dennis:mc

der Redding

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

October 26, 1949

Dear Mr. der Redding:

Thank you for your letter of October 17th.

I have passed on to Mr. Hubbell Robinson, CBS vice president and director of programs, the material on Mr. Hunsaker. I don't know what can be done, but I am sure the matter will be given full consideration.

It was good to hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. R. der Redding
Swiss Broadcasting Corporation
Hunsaker 38
Berne, Switzerland

cc: Mr. Hubbell Robinson
With correspondence

Lewis Wallace

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gone

May 23, 1947

Dear Wallie:

I have conversed with thy friend, oh friend, and was much impressed. Unfortunately, we are in the midst of a "downturn" and there are no immediate prospects, but Jerome is certainly your kind of guy. Maybe in an odd way we can arrange something, but all is uncertain.

When come you again to this city of steam, scurry, and scamper?

Like always,

Mr. Wallace Lewis
Chicago Daily News
1404 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1155

MEtropolitan 2844

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
WASHINGTON BUREAU
1286 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

May 16, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Ed:

The bearer of these tidings is George F. Graham, an old friend going back to my salad days at the American University of Beirut. He taught nine years at Beirut, was in U. S. Government service (FEA) three years in the Middle East and before Pearl Harbor was Radio News Editor of the MOI in that part of the world. Now he's interested in going into radio in the Middle East for an American outfit. Receive, O Edward, and cherish him. All the Deuels thrive as the green bay tree. They hope the Murrows do likewise. Come down again soon.

Wallie

Dickason, Deane

April 12, 1948

Mr. Deane Dickason
1014 South Burnside Avenue
Los Angeles, 35, Calif.

Dear Mr. Dickason:

Many thanks for your letter of March 29th. I hope you will forgive this brief note, but I am in a last minute rush before leaving for Rome tomorrow.

It was good to know that your film-lecture tour has been so successful and I wish you lots of luck in the future, whether you elect films or radio as your medium. I know you'll do a good and much needed job on the Orient.

Sincerely yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

...son .. Fairmont Hotel .. San Francisco 6, California

Chicago, March 29, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Missed you while in New York over the week-end. Am now enroute to the Pacific Coast, where my seven months film-lecture tour on INDIA ends April 30th. In that time I will have spoken 101 times to more than 84,000.

Recently, I have had two inquiries as to my availability on the Pacific Coast for background newscasts similar to those I did for CBS from San Francisco during the war.

But unless something transcontinental can be developed, preferably originating in San Francisco so I can focus on the Orient, which is my bailiwick, I may elect to pursue my film ventures. I have been asked to do one on THE NEW JAPAN and am flirting with the prospect of returning to INDIA, to do a feature.

In view of your most gratifying success since returning to news reporting, I thought you might have some sound counsel as to the possibilities, if any. My field and approach would supplement, rather than encroach on yours, I feel sure, and is something sorely needed in these times.

Since I have been invited to deliver a special address in Wabash, Indiana on May 13th, I can, in fact, I probably will, come on into New York to compass my plans for the immediate future. We might get together then, if convenient for you and the prospects warrant.

Sincerely yours,

Deane Dickason

DEANE DICKASON

Until April 4th:
Brown Palace Hotel
Denver, Colorado

Thereafter:
1014 So. Burnside Ave.
Los Angeles 35, Calif.

P.S.--Walter Wanger finally viewed my THERE IS NO INDIA film, was quite impressed, but could not fit it into his plans. Several others are interested, however, and I'll probably market it yet. Again, thanks for your lift. D.D.

Dickason, Deane

Cable Address: PORTSOCALL NEW YORK: Bentley Code

Management of
DEANE DICKASON
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco

FAR HARBORS
Around the World

ANNUAL TOURS . . . VALE OF KASHMIR, SOUTH SEAS, ORIENT and EAST INDIES

Eastern Address
DEANE DICKASON
~~Box 46, Grand Central Annex~~
~~New York City~~

Salt Lake City, November 7, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for your favor of October 16th, which reached me belatedly.

My letter to Walter Wanger (copy enclosed) explains all.

Will hope to see you in December, if you're back from the wedding and still about.

Gratefully yours,

Deane Dickason

DEANE DICKASON

Until Nov. 20th:
Palmer House, Chicago

Thereafter:
%Charles S. Pearson
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

Salt Lake City, November 7, 1947

Mr. Walter Wanger
Universal-International Studios
Universal City, Calif.

Dear Mr. Wanger:

When Edward R. Murrow wrote to my San Francisco address on October 16th suggesting that I telephone you on reaching Hollywood, he sent it in a machine-stamped envelope, unfortunately. My assistant, consequently, believed it to be second- or third-class mail and failed to forward it immediately.

In fact, the letter reached me only yesterday, a few short hours before I was to leave Los Angeles on an extended lecture tour. On calling your office, your secretary suggested I write you. Briefly, the story is this:

On returning to New York in June, after more than one year in INDIA, during which I exposed some 35,000 feet of 16mm kodachrome, Mr. Murrow was enough impressed with what I had manifestly accomplished that he suggested I see you as soon as the material was sufficiently edited for studio consideration. It has now been cut to about 7000 feet, which takes roughly three hours to screen.

Whether Mr. Murrow thought you might be interested personally in having the material blown up into 35mm Technicolor for early release or whether he believed you could channel me into proper hands, I do not exactly know.

But I do know that both the material and the script from which it was produced should be seen before any judgment is offered. It is definitely of feature calibre as the enclosed review (by Editor James B. Pond in the October issue of PROGRAM Magazine) so clearly indicates.

Should you care to look at the films yourself, I can arrange for my research assistant, Miss Myrne Walsh, who is now residing in Los Angeles (1014 So. Burnside Ave.---Walnut 4650), to deliver prints of either or both to you. Or, since I expect to be in New York the second week in December, perhaps there may be someone there I should see instead, or too?

Sorry we missed, as I believe I have something really good---something as colorful and dramatic as it is timely.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO.

Sincerely,

DEANE DICKASON
FAIRMONT HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

COPY

Program

A MAGAZINE FOR PROGRAM AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEES

JAMES B. POND, Editor

October, 1947

Masterly Film On India

DEANE DICKASON has named his over-all film on India, "There Is No India." It is a challenging title, but after seeing it I have come to the conclusion that in fact there are a lot of Indias. An awful lot. If you have been following the press reports these days you will know that even the Indians themselves are discovering what a huge mess of Indias there are.

There has probably never been a film-lecture with such perfect news-timing as this. It is hard to believe that Deane Dickason started it nearly a year and a half ago, and that even as far back as then was enough of a prophet to outline what he is now presenting. In this one motion picture, which is far longer than the ordinary one-reeler so many lecturers bring you, he gives you everything you need to know about the problems of this huge sub-continent recently emerged as at least two nations. He spreads before you the history of those divergent peoples and races whom we have come to think of as "India." He comprehensively tells of their many and conflicting religions. He explains their politics. He shows you their customs; lets you peer into a cross-section of their faces. He even arouses your sense of smell so as to capture aromas that are an essential part of the scene.

Photographically it is perfect. You revel in the beauties of the Vale of Kashmir, you see the peaks of the Himalayas kissed by the gold of the setting sun. You are swept through great cities, past fantastic temples, to the tip of India, to the tropical state of Travancore where you find flowers and fruits and a happy people such as exist only in warm and sunny climes. Travancore, not well known to us, is a revelation. It is the most advanced of the Princely states: literacy is high, women have their freedom, the sores of a too-old civilization seem to have become healed. And vanished. Of course there are pictures of the political leaders: Gandhi, Jinnah, Nehru.

The most impressive part of this perfect show is the maps. Deane Dickason carves India before your very eyes so you know where Pakistan is, what the Punjab is, where Lahore lies, what portions are Hindu, which Moslem. It makes the entire Indian question amazingly clear, yet never ceases to be a gorgeous "travel picture." It is one of the greatest films ever made for platform presentation.

Write for Folder:

EAST & SOUTH: **Charles S. Pearson, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.**
MIDWEST: ***National Lecture Bureau*, 1811 Larchmont Ave., Chicago 13.**
WEST COAST: ***Miss Jeannette Gause*, 15 Park Way, Piedmont 11, Calif.**
or write ***Deane Dickason*; Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco 6, Calif.**

Dickason, Deane

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 16, 1947

Dear Mr. Dickason:

This is a belated answer to yours of October 4th. I am writing longer today and suggest you telephone me when you arrive in Hollywood. Look to you!

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Deane Dickason
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco, California

E. R. M.
F. 1153

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 16, 1947

Dear Walter:

There is a guy I know named Deane Dickinson, who has spent a lot of the last twenty years in India. He has got some films shot in India in the course of the last year that are, I think, remarkable, but who am I to know anything about films. In any event, he is going to be in Hollywood in the course of the next ten days, and I have taken the liberty of suggesting that if he would call your office you might put him on to somebody who could give him some advice. I hope this isn't an imposition.

I have lunched with Herman Bird once or twice in the last couple of weeks, and I am much refreshed as the result.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter Wanger
Universal International
Universal City, California

E. R. M.
F. 1135

Cable Address: PORTSOCALL NEW YORK: Bentley Code

Management of
DEANE DICKASON
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco

FAR HARBORS
Around the World
ANNUAL TOURS — VALE OF KASHMIR, SOUTH SEAS, ORIENT, EAST INDIES

Eastern Address
DEANE DICKASON
~~Box 46, Grand Central Annex~~
~~New York City~~

San Francisco, October 4, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall offering, when I was in New York in early June, to put me in touch with Walter Wanger.

As my two INDIA films are now edited, ready for submission to the studios, and as I expect to be in Hollywood from October 21st to November 5th, that would be a most auspicious time, if convenient to Mr. Wanger.

My material is as beautiful as it is timely.

Many thanks for your kindly interest.

Best regards!

Cordially yours,

Deane Dickason

DEANE DICKASON

Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco 6

Deane Dickason

THE "PORT O' CALL" MAN

KASHMIR

EAST INDIES

PAKISTAN

SINGAPORE

CEYLON

BALI

Bewildering

INDIA

IN KODACHROME

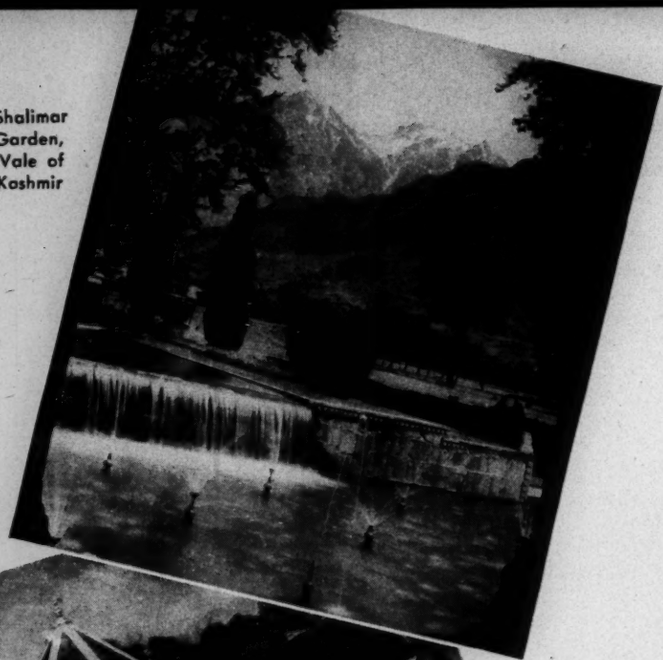
DEANE DICKASON, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco 6, California

Managements:

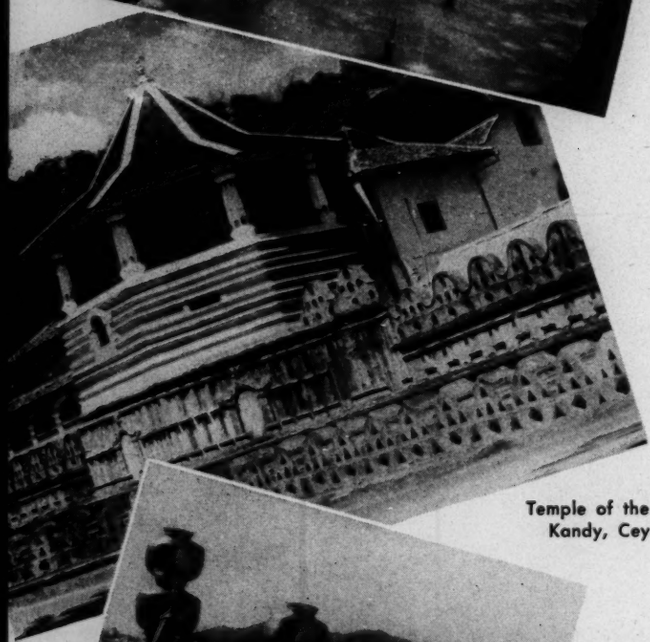
EAST: **Charles S. Pearson, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18**

MIDWEST: **National Lecture Bureau, 1811 Larchmont Ave., Chicago 13**

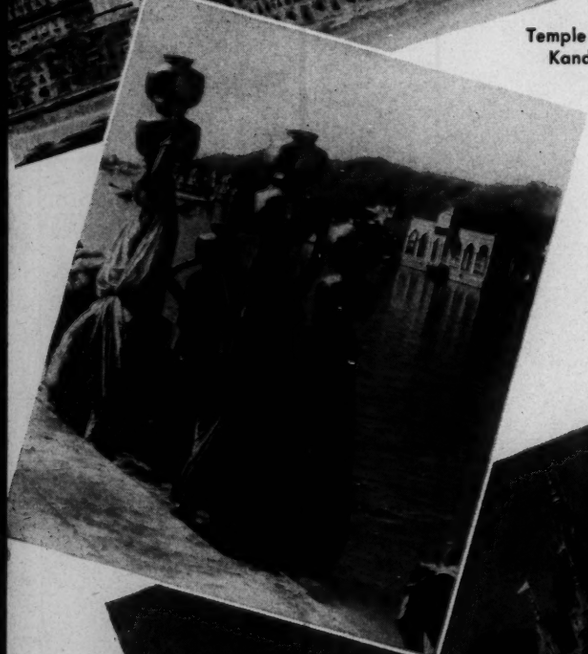
WEST: **Miss Jeannette Gause, 15 Park Way, Piedmont 11, Calif.**



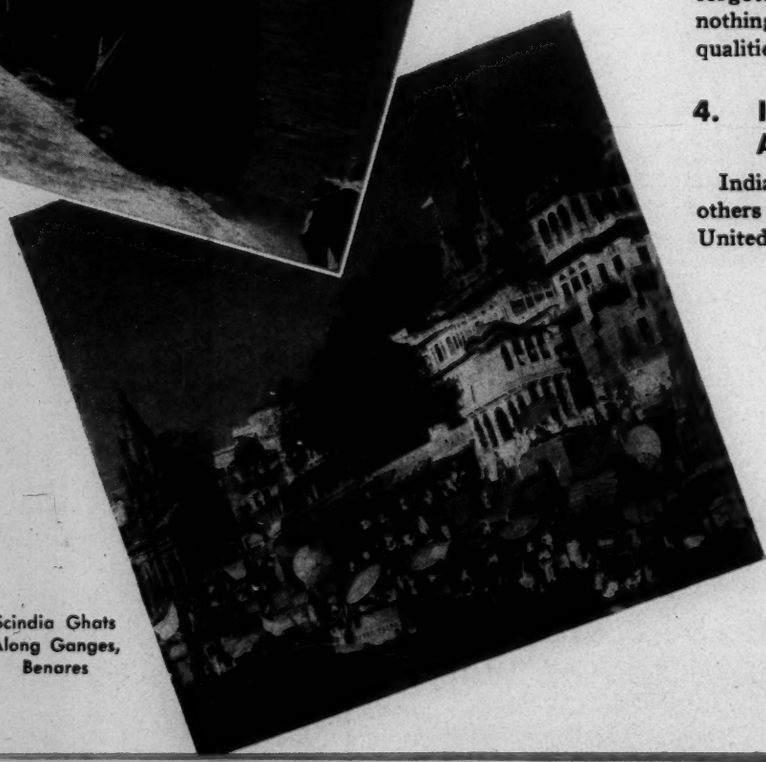
Shalimar Garden, Vale of Kashmir



Temple of the Tooth Kandy, Ceylon



Pichola Lake Udaipur, Rajputana



Scindia Ghats Along Ganges, Benares

"Ports o' Call"

FILMED BY [illegible] DICKASON HI[illegible]

FOUR BRAND-NEW LECTURES ON [illegible]

[illegible] 1. THERE IS NO IN[illegible]

In this epic film Deane Dickason f[illegible] uses on an amazing fact: t[illegible] home of one single nation. In fact, In[illegible] is more nearly a continent t[illegible]

Soon after the war Deane Dick[illegible] decided to return to India—his [illegible] but also its basic problems. The I[illegible]an Agency General in Washingto[illegible] "would be of value to both countries in securing a wider knowledge [illegible] Affairs agreed that such "a program designed to develope a wider under[illegible] script" has been approved, as to b[illegible] and purpose, by representati[illegible]

What Deane Dickason has br[illegible] back is a superb contribution t[illegible] pense, he has no axe to grind. W[illegible] camera reveals is as dramatic [illegible] outstanding hit. A connoisseur in M[illegible]ukee has called it "THE lecture [illegible]

2. GLORIOUS KASHMIR: "Where Every Prospect Pleases - - - "

"Who has not heard of th[illegible] V[illegible]le o[illegible]h?" In his immortal poe[illegible] "Lalla Rookh," Thomas Moore [illegible] perplexing question. Once [illegible] vast mountain lake surrounded by snow-capped Himalayas, this supe[illegible] valley is now an enormous amphitheater (84 miles by 30), celebrated [illegible] its surpassing fertility and climate, its luscious fruits and brilliant wil[illegible] flowers; for its smooth silks and fine wool, its magnificent gardens, spe[illegible] tacular mountains and handsome wome[illegible] On its tranquil lakes and meg[illegible] dering river, palatial houseboats [illegible] along: an easy, leisurely, utterly g[illegible] rious existence without earthly parallel. A scenic feast!

3. THE SECOND PARA[illegible] Colorful, Tropical CEYLO[illegible]

After being banished from [illegible] Garden of Eden, Adam is said to ha[illegible] found sanctuary on the lovely island [illegible] Ceylon. Hence the title: "T[illegible] Second Paradise." And it has all the requisites. The costumes are rig[illegible] So are the plants and the animals, the flowers and the trees. And aw[illegible] off in the deep of the jungle an[illegible] remoteness of the mountains a[illegible] ruined cities and moldering te[illegible] mysterious relics of the pomp of [illegible] forgotten time and a vanishe[illegible] And that is as it should be. [illegible] nothing is quite satisfyingly O[illegible]ental that lacks the somber and impressi[illegible] qualities of mystery and antiquity. A truly memorable film!

4. INDIA: LAND OF PARADOX: Mysterious and Amazing

India is like an old mosa[illegible]prising many fragments. Some are od[illegible] others rare. All are fascinat[illegible] Within an area three-fifths that of t[illegible] United States is unquestionabl[illegible]e greatest show on earth, wi[illegible]s its myri[illegible] races, [illegible]tions and castes. In fact, caste is one [illegible] India's [illegible]ost bewildering institutions. It divid[illegible] Hindu[illegible] into social strata, below which are t[illegible] outcastes, or "Untouchables." Orthodox Hind[illegible] neithe[illegible] nor worship with an Untouchable. [illegible] is on[illegible]dia's astonishing paradoxes, with whi[illegible] this [illegible]kable film is largely concerned.

NOT[illegible] INDIA: LAND OF PARADOX brims [illegible] THERE IS NO INDIA. Still others [illegible] may prefer LAND OF PARADOX's [illegible] it is the perfect sequel for audiences see[illegible]

d the World

SUPERLATIVE 1[illegible] KODACHROME
: THREE REVISED ONES OI[illegible] INDONESIA

n Europe Is More United

[illegible] the British, India had never been the name of one single country nor the [illegible] peopled with many races, speaking many tongues.

[illegible] visit—to produce a documentary film featuring not only its heterogeneity [illegible]his going by writing the U. S. Department of State that it believed such a visit [illegible]ndian problems." And the State Department's Director of Middle Eastern [illegible] India in the United States would be most helpful." Since then, his "shooting [illegible] Muslims, as well as by official British and Americans now on the Indian scene.

[illegible]al understanding and goodwill. Produced wholly by himself, at his own ex-[illegible]tic! Presented without bias [illegible]rtion, it has already been hailed as an [illegible]year!"

5. THE COVETED EAST INDIES: Why and By Whom

In large measure, our American standard of living depends on raw materials from the East Indies. Chiefly tin and rubber. But we also need their palm oil; their quinine and pepper; their kapok and tea; their fibers, spices and tapioca. Nor do the seventy-one million Indonesians inhabiting those fertile isles want to do without our products. Before the war they were buying from us on a far greater per capita scale than China's vaunted millions ever did. One need only see this provocative film—revised since Japan's defeat—to realize why the East Indies are coveted and probably always will be. You will also want to hear Deane Dickason explain their present status—something every American SHOULD know.

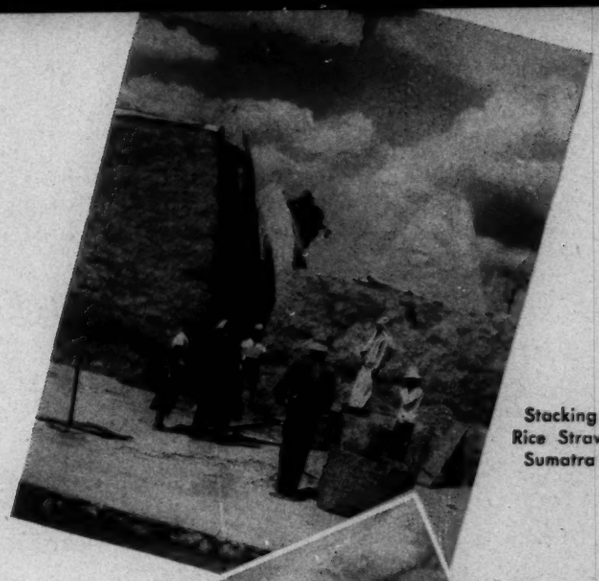
6. LOVELY BALI TODAY: A Glimpse of Heaven

To Deane Dickason the great charm and fascination of Bali are its people. More than one million of this gentle race inhabit an area little larger than the state of Delaware, yet they are contented, prosperous and self-supporting, with a fine detachment from Western civilization and a naive unconsciousness of their own great charm. They have a nonresistant way of resisting what does not suit them and of absorbing only what they want from alien civilizations. From the Hindus the Balinese borrowed their religion and from the Chinese their currency, but their stirring music and marvelous dances are basically Polynesian. This glorious film reveals Bali as it still is—a cozy, contented, quite unsullied corner of heaven!

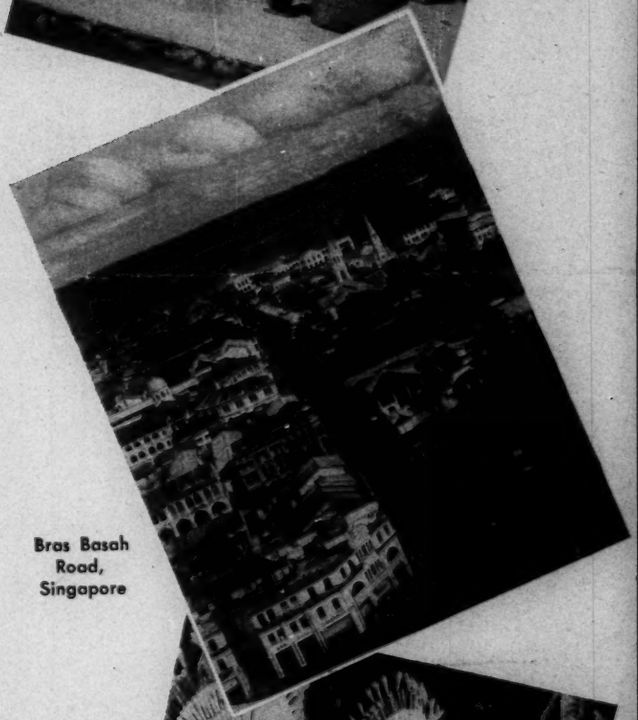
7. CRUCIAL SINGAPORE: It Always Will Be

"What Malta is in the West that may Singapore become in the East." With those prophetic words Thomas Stamford Raffles founded Singapore in 1819. But the reality soon outstripped the dream. Nor has it ever relinquished that distinction. Singapore is still indispensable to the control of the Pacific and Indian Oceans—in peace [illegible] war. And so long as it remains indispensable and the world needs vital raw materials, such as tin and rubber, just so long will Singapore remain strategically "crucial." Now the world's sixth largest port, it is even larger than Boston. [illegible] superb picture, brought entirely up-to-date since V-J [illegible]

[illegible]ating sidelights. Many were obtained while producing [illegible]ded out of that epochal film. Some audiences, therefore, [illegible] Resembling THERE IS NO INDIA but dimly, if at all, [illegible] detailed coverage of the India Problem.

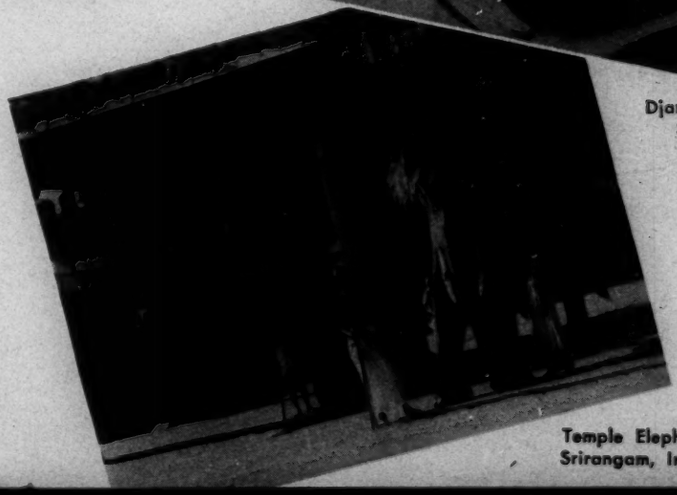


Stacking Rice Straw, Sumatra



Bras Basah Road, Singapore

Djanger Dancers, South Bali



Temple Elephant Srirangam, India

DEANE DICKASON

World Famous Traveler and Expert Photographer

"THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN THERE"

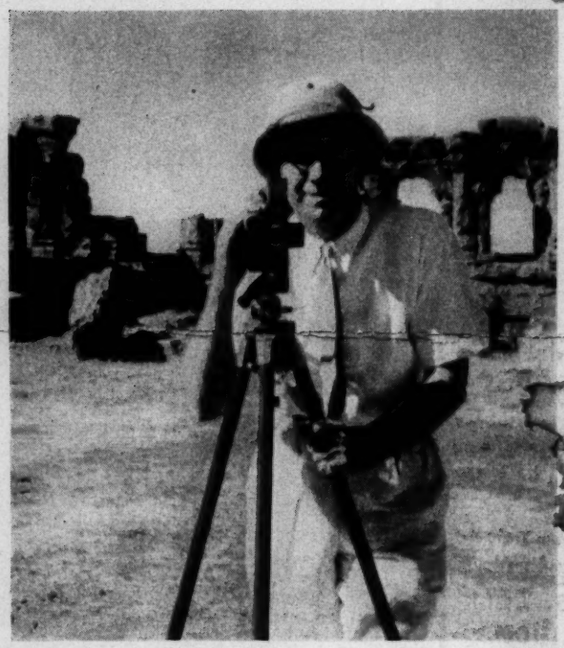
SPEAKER TO PROVIDE

KODACHROME FILM: 16mm Silent. Runs Sound Speed.

COMMENTARY: In Person. Topics 1 & 4: 90 minutes; 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7: 70-75 mins.

TUXEDO: If Evening Show. Otherwise, Business Suit.

PROJECTOR: If specified in contract.



AT MARTAND, VALE OF KASHMIR

SPONSOR TO SUPPLY

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR: — Important!

SCREEN: Glass-beaded Recommended. "The larger and better your screen the finer your show."

PROJECTOR: (2000-ft. Reels). Lamp Type (1000-Watt):— less than 1500 persons. Arc Type: for 1500 or more.

HOME AGAIN AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR IN INDIA
HIS 21st TRIP AROUND THE WORLD IN 24 YEARS

Deane Dickason is a trained observer. He has been a City Editor, a Roving Photographer and a Foreign Correspondent. He has written three books: "Wondrous Angkor" (published in pre-war Shanghai); a new one, "There Is No India"; while a third, "Far Harbors," awaits revision. Internationally known for his illustrated lectures, Deane Dickason is his own photographer. Remember the "Port o' Call" travel films. Also the sensational feature hit, "Virgins of Bali." He directed and narrated, helped edit and photograph all of them. More recently, his color films, "Down Singapore Way" and "Beautiful Bali," have been released by Warner Bros.

At twenty-three, Deane Dickason was the nation's youngest city editor, out in Denver, Colorado. Then he made fifteen circumnavigations as publicity director and lecturer on round-the-world cruises. By 1936 he was operating his own "Far Harbors" tours to lands well off the beaten track—to Tasmania and the Solomons, Indo-China and the Vale of Kashmir.

When war came, the Columbia Broadcasting System selected Dickason as one of its War News Analysts. Based in San Francisco, his present home, he gave "Close-ups of our Fighting Fronts" that became one of radio's most colorful and informative war programs.

But soon after V-J Day, Deane Dickason was off again to the Far East he knows so well. He revisited Manila, the East Indies and Singapore, then pushed on into seething India, where he remained more than one year. While there, besides filming four new lectures in kodachrome, he also acted as India correspondent for RKO Pathe Newsreel.

That Deane Dickason knows his India few will question. Eloquent testimony was volunteered recently by the Bombay office of Thos. Cook & Son, which helped arrange his India program. Said Mr. C. K. Narayan of its Travel Department, a Brahman: "I doubt that anyone, living or dead, Indian or non-Indian, knows India quite so thoroughly or has seen so much of it first-hand as the American journalist-photographer, Mr. Deane Dickason of San Francisco. When a new edition of 'Murray's Handbook to India' is published, Deane Dickason should be induced to compile it."

Dickinson, Bill

March 24, 1949

Mr. Bill Dickinson
Foreign News Editor
United Press Associations
News Building
New York, N. Y.

Dear Bill:

My sincere apologies at the delay in answering yours of January 6th; I've been sadly remiss, and I'm sorry.

Your generous words about the Album were much appreciated here, and as to your suggestions - when we get to the next one, I'll try to remedy the omission. Thanks again for writing as you did.

As ever yours,

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Personal

Jan. 6, 1949.

Dear Ed:

I'm one of those fortunate people -- I hope there were thousands of them -- who received the album of "I Can Hear It Now" for Christmas.

Last night as I was listening to it for about the eighth time, it occurred to me that while I'm not much on writing fan letters, I ought to tell you how much I liked it.

I think it's a fine and an important job, as well as a deeply enjoyable one.

If I may be permitted one small criticism, tempered by the fact that I do realize the enormous task you and Mr. Friendly had of packing an era into ten record sides, it would be that it seemed too bad not to include two things:

1. A bit of a broadcast about the London blitz. (I could think of several Murrow broadcasts which might have filled the bill.)

2. A line or two from MacArthur's "I have returned" broadcast from the Leyte beach-head.

But those are after-thoughts.

Congratulations on a superb job, into which your commentary fitted just right.

Sincerely,

Bill Dickinson

William B. Dickinson,
Foreign News Editor.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
CBS,
New York.

Diettrich, Harald Dr.

No Answer

Dr.Harald Diettrich,
Oberlauterbach bei
Rottenburg/Laaber
Lower-Bavaria
U.S.A.-Zone of Germany
11 - 27 - 1947.

Dear Mr.Murrow!

Just in time last Sunday I tuned in the BBC when they anounced your name. "Europe,the American dilemma." Indeed, an interesting headline and,furthermore,a fascinating broadcast. Take my congratulations. It was a broadcast as I think they all should be. Straight,good facts,clear figures that combined with your well known voice,reading the script in the very right speed. It was an enjoyment to listen in. Most probably you can emagine that I remembered the time,years and years ago, when we talked together in Berlin as well as in London. The years have gone,sensations passed and what is left here are ruins.-

Exact two years ago, I wrote to you,when in London. Now I learned by that broadcast you had already left for the States at that time. So I wonder whether you received that letter. Forget about it there was not much in it! -

Harry W.Flannery,Bill Shirer's succeeder here gave news to me and did send his book "Assignment to Berlin". I was only too glad to get it.- But where is Bill? Nothing I heard from him which puzzles me. I think he knows that it was mainly because of him and his publications when I had to quit in 1941 and was send to Rumania for one long year. Finally back I was ordered to a new broadcasting system created at this time. - And here it is,what happened private to me: A direct hit of a bomb smashed my home completely in fall 1943. Nothing was left exept my wife and me who fortunatly were not at home at that time. Now,we are living very lonly. My todays job:translating. A year ago was interpreter at a CWS-unit. They left for good, I remained waiting what future wants from me. I hope me back in the radio somewhere;wheresoever it may be it will suit me. How is television proceeding in the States? It is a pitty,I get no informations here how radio is developing.-

Are you still with Columbia? And Paul White, is he still in charge of foreign broadcasts? Please,give him my respects.

Now I wonder,whether this letter will reach you. Let's hear from you. What is your address now?

Wishing you a merry X-Mas 1947 and very happy New-Year I am

Sincerely yours,

Harald Diettrich

Dillon, Orval

May 11, 1949

Mr. Orval D. Dillon
Chairman
North Carolina Yearly Meeting
Rt. 1, Box 309
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Mr. Dillon:

Thank you for your letter of April 12th.

In the light of my present commitments, I cannot see my way clear to purchase the organ which you describe. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

RUTH R. HOCKETT
Secretary
Rt. 1, Pleasant Garden, N. C.

North Carolina Yearly Meeting

Board of Christian Education

Greensboro, N.C.
April 12, 1949.

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, 22, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

I appreciate your letter of March 28th.

There are several organs on the market that churches are using. We have not seen them all but among those wh have seen our choice is the Connsonata which is sold by the Harvey West Music Co.in Greensboro. This instrument in a medium size we can get for $2850.00 Cash. There are other sizes and other organs both cheaper and higher in price. Perhaps we could make another choice if necessary.

In case you see your way clear to give this as a memorial we will be happy to provide for it a suitable memorial plate.

Thank you for your interest.

Orval D. Dillon
Rt. 1 Box 309
Greensboro, N. C.

March 28, 1949

Dear Reverend Dillon:

Thank you for your letter of February 21st.

Having regard for my present commitments, I doubt that I can undertake the project you suggest, but perhaps you would be good enough to inform me of the cost of an organ you would deem suitable for the new Worship Room.

Sincerely yours,

Reverend Orval D. Dillon
Route 1, Box 309
Greensboro, North Carolina

Greensboro, N.C.
Feb. 21, 1949.

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

Since the community in and around Centre Meeting is your home community I wish to lay a concern before you. I am the Pastor of the Meeting and this letter is not official in any way. No one but my wife knows about it.

In the last year as you may know the old Meeting House has been taken down and a fine new one erected in nearly the same spot. The new building is not completely finished but we have been using the worship room since last fall. We hope to be able to finish the building this summer. Contributions have been good and I feel that the people have done well. When finished the building will be worth approximately $75,000.

Many of us would like very much to have a good Electric Organ in the New Worship Room. However we will not be able to purchase one for several years. I am wondering if you would like to give one to the meeting as a memorial for Aunt Rolla Murrow. She was a person well thought of in the community and entirely worthy of such a memorial.

Please feel free to let me know your feelings about this matter.

Your Friend

Orval D. Dillon.

Orval D. Dillon
Rt. 1 Box 309
Greensboro, N.C.

Disque, Brice, Jr.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 14, 1947

Dear Brice:

I will, of course, be delighted to talk with you about possibilities here anytime you are in this part of town. As things stand right now, I just plain don't see any chance of adding to our staff. Give me a ring anytime at your convenience, and we will set up a time for a drink. I have just come back from ten days in the middle west and find that my luncheon dates are numerous and, I am sure, less interesting than one would be with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Brice Disque, Jr.
Brayton Duzell
New York, New York

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1155

BRICE DISQUE, JR.

Spuyten Duyvil
New York City
1 May, 1947

Dear Ed:

For some time I have intended to write you a note to inquire what, if any, possibilities might exist for me in either your news or -- preferably -- documentary divisions. I haven't done so until now, because it seemed better to wait until you were more set in your comparatively new activities.

My radio background includes more than a dozen years of writing, editing, directing and being an executive. My newsbackground includes time in the city room of the old New York Evening Post (there was a newspaper!) as well as radio director of Newsweek and King Features Syndicate. For a year I wrote The March of Time when it was on the air five nights a week over CBS. My editing background includes three years as executive editor for Phil Lord and some time as editor of the script division of NBC.

I think you know that I saw something of the war. As a combat intelligence officer I gathered up seven battle stars in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, England and France. I mention this only because I think it added considerably to my perspective and understanding of current things.

When I got back from overseas I went to work for a year as manager of Compton's radio department. It didn't work out as I had expected. I found that I couldn't get very honestly concerned and excited about the shows they had.

And so I'd like to chat with you about CBS possibilities for Brice Disque. I've already talked with Dave Taylor and Bob Landry. I think that, considering the above sketchy experience, I have something to offer.

I can drop in to see you at any time or -- better still -- how about another luncheon with me? My telephone is Kingsbridge 6-1612. I'd like to hear from you if you can find some time.

Sincerely,

Brice

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System

Dito - Rev. Jean

UNDA

ASSOCIATION CATHOLIQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA RADIODIFFUSION ET LA TELEVISION

HOTEL DE FRIBOURG ★ FRIBOURG (SUISSE)

TELEPHONE: No. 23012
★
BANQUE:
BANQUE DE L'ETAT, FRIBOURG, C.C.C. 22.103
★
COMPTE DE CHEQUE POSTAL:
UNDA, FRIBOURG, IIa - 2360
★

PRESIDENT DE UNDA:
MGR. FERDINANDO PROSPERINI
ROME (ITALIE)

DELEGUE PERMANENT DU PRESIDENT:
REV. PERE JEAN DITO, O.P.

DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE UNDA:
JOSEPH DIENING
FRIBOURG (SUISSE)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL PERMANENT
FRIBOURG (SUISSE)

LE September 22, 1947

DOSS. NO. 230.23

VOTRE LETTRE DU:

NO.

Mr. Edward M u r r o w
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City (New York)

Dear Sir:

Just back from my trip to the United States, Central America, Canada and the Dutch West Indies, I remember with pleasure the talk I had with you about the possibilities of exchanging programs a.s.o.

Much to my regret I must tell you that the various proceedings at the moment take up so much time that it was impossible for me to send you our elaborate plan.

We have to organize our International Radio Course (October 14th-18th) and the meeting of our General Assembly (October 19th-23th). The great importance of this first postwar meeting will be evident.

I hope to send you in November our plan and to arrive at a settlement with you.

I beg to accept my best wishes and kind regards,

very truly yours

J. Dito O.P.

Dito, Reverend

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 17, 1948

Dear Father Dito:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 6th. I trust that your financial difficulties will shortly be overcome and you will be able to proceed with your plans.

Since our last conversation, I have resigned as an officer of CBS and returned to news broadcasting. My successor is Mr. Davidson Taylor, and I am informing him of the contents of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Reverend Father Jean Dito, O.P.
UNRRA
1, Boulevard de Pérolles
Fribourg, Suisse

cc: Mr. Taylor
with correspondence

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Divine, A. D.

June 28, 1948

Mr. A. D. Divine
24, Keats Grove
London, N. W. 3

My dear Divine:

It is indeed much too long since we met last. Please let me know when you are coming through here next year, and perhaps we can get together.

I thought that my review of "Dunkirk" was inadequate, but I would have read the book from cover to cover even if I were not reviewing it.

Sincerely yours,

14th June 1948

My dear Murrow,

May I thank you for your admirable review of "Dunkirk" in the New York Times? Authors in England to-day are suffering, I think, from a sort of hunger oedema with regard to reviews. The amount of space that is given to even the best books is minuscule, and to find a whole page devoted to one is tremendously good for one's ego these days.

It is a very long time since we met. My travelling has mostly been on the other side of the world since then, but there is just a chance that I may pass through the States on my way to New Zealand early next year. I shall look you up if I have an opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Lowe

Dorrance, David J.

Eliot House H-22
Cambridge 38, Mass.
November 11, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have received from home your very kind letter of recommendation and am transmitting it to Mr. Sartain today. Your support of course tremendously strengthens my case for admission, and I appreciate extremely your interest and your help. It is one of my major obligations, I recognize, to do all I can, if accepted, to make my work justify your commitment of confidence.

With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

David R. Dorrance

Daugherty, E. A.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 13, 1947

Dear Mr. Dougherty:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of May 3rd. I apologize for the delay in answering it, but I have been running about the middle west for the last ten days. I am sending a check to the Congress Hotel today.

I passed through Chicago last Thursday and telephoned the hospital. The doctor informed me that Lacey was getting on very well indeed and seemed quite prepared to remain there until the necessary treatment is completed.

I must express again my appreciation to you for your interest in the whole affair. With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. A. Dougherty
New York Central System
LaSalle Street Station
Chicago 5, Illinois

dm

Dunn, Wm. J.

June 21, 1949

Mr. William J. Dunn
Manila Broadcasting Company
7th Floor
Insular Life Bldg.
Manila, Philippines

Dear Bill:

Please forgive my delay in answering yours of May 17th.

Many thanks for your kind words about the album. If I hadn't been so thoughtless, I would have sent you one myself; but for a while they sold so well that I couldn't get them myself.

It doesn't look like I will be coming your way this summer, much as I'd like to. But if there's anything I can do for your wife, please let me know.

As ever yours,

MANILA BROADCASTING COMPANY
7TH FLOOR
INSULAR LIFE BUILDING
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

May 17, 1949

WILLIAM J. DUNN
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

OWNERS AND OPERATORS
DZRH
MANILA
10,000 WATTS
AFFILIATED
NBC
DYRC
CEBU CITY
1,000 WATTS
AFFILIATED
NBC
DZMB
MANILA
1,000 WATTS

Help

Dear Doctor,

Just a line to tell you that I have just laid hands on a copy of "I can Hear It Now" - the first to reach the Philippines. It is by all standards the finest thing of its kind ever conceived. I shan't try to tell you what I think of it because I haven't the vocabulary !

Its been a long time, Ed, since we handled opposite ends of a trans-Atlantic circuit to watch history in the making. I don't need to tell you what a flood of memories your brilliant effort brought back.

Tell Jap Gude that it also brought him vividly to mind - he's always been one of my favorite people - and I'd like to hear from him one of these days.

Ned Calmer spent an afternoon and evening with the Dunn family last week on his way around the world. He tells me you are contemplating a trip to Indonesia this summer and probably will come through Manila. Please call on me for any help possible. If there is anyone you want to talk to here, drop me a line in advance and I'll have everything lined up.

Incidently, my good wife is returning to the States in a couple of weeks to put the daughter in Stephens College. That means I'll have a complete house, staffed and provisioned, all to myself. How about being my house guest when you reach here ?

My best regards to Ted, Henry, Dave Taylor and all the gang,

Cordially,

Bill

Dupré, Henry F

WWL
NEW ORLEANS
ZONE 12

STUDIOS IN
ROOSEVELT HOTEL

AFFILIATED WITH
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Help-! Please advise what would be the best for me in a course of Television Production and Direction —

Sleep at C.B.S? One of the Television networks?!

Please advise what you would do?

Regards,

Henry Dupré

Dupuy Ernest

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 13, 1947

Dear Ernest:

I am reluctant not to do anything you ask me to do, but the fact of the matter is that I am now doing two broadcasts a day—one at 7:45 and a repeat for the west coast at 12:45, and that leaves me no time for outside writing. I am finding the business of getting back into the news more difficult than I had imagined it would be. I do have one suggestion, however, that might be of some value. I am going over to London for a week in mid November, and will be doing a piece from there every night. I'll hang on to the scripts and maybe—just maybe—there might be something in them that could be worked into a piece for your journal.

I'll be working in Washington quite a bit when Congress reconvenes and that, I hope, will give me an opportunity to see you occasionally.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ernest Dupuy
Route 3, Box 59
Ashburn, Virginia

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

9 Oct 47

Dear Ed -

Am asking you a favor -

I have been drafted as editor of a quarterly which will be the Proceedings of the Fellowship of US - Brit Comrades - lately Bushwhacked by the stupid actions of Gen Jas C H Lee - and in reality a laudable organization. I need prices - for free! - which shall have the theme of US-Brit

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

cooperation running through them. You, with your background of England in war time, and your understanding of the British spirit, would be the woman to write the ideal piece.

If you would give me something of about 2-4000 words I would be most grateful.

Please let me know if you can help.

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

We have established ourselves in Virginia, not far from Leesburg, where I'm writing a bit & enjoying life. Hope that our paths may cross again in the near future.

Cordially,
Ernest Dupuy.

Address -
Route 2, Box 59.
Ashburn, Va -

Phone - Leesburg 58 F 33.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 20, 1947

Dear Mr. Eastman:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 13th which has been received in Mr. Harrow's absence. Mr. Harrow is presently in London, and is expected to return to the office about the first of December. I shall call your letter to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. Fred Eastman
The Chicago Theological Seminary
5757 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1135

Eastman, Fred, Jr.
Ack. 11/20

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Affiliated with the University of Chicago through the Federated Theological Faculty
5757 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO 37

FRED EASTMAN
Philosophy and Drama

November 13, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Last Monday I had a minor operation on my foot and have since been confined to my apartment where I impatiently hobble about on crutches while I wait for the wound to heal. One of the bright features of this otherwise gloomy confinement is that I have been able to listen to your broadcasts nightly. They uphold their high standard and I am glad to see that the local papers are now printing your name in bold face--a distinction they give to only the best of commentators.

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed attempt to reduce to a minimum the salient features of the two sets of ideas which are now struggling for the possession of men's minds. I wish I could say that all Americans held to the Christian-Democratic Ideas. Most of us accept a few of them but jump the fence into the Totalitarian camp at various spots.

Among the various sources which you have at hand for keeping up with the vanguard of thinking in the field of religion and education, do you receive the "Information Service" published by the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches? It's a weekly bulletin, usually of four pages, edited by F. Ernest Johnson, and to my mind there is nothing to compare with it in succinctness and clear thinking on the subjects it discusses week by week. I think the subscription price is only $2.00 or $2.50 a year. Some day I hope that you and Ernest Johnson can meet. You have a lot in common.

no need letter x

Another publication in this field, but devoted more to comment on world affairs from a broad religious standpoint, is The Christian Century. You are probably already familiar with it. It is published here in Chicago but has a wide circulation among liberal ministers and laymen throughout America and Europe.

Keep up the good work and more power to you.

As ever yours,
Fred Eastman
Fred Eastman

FE:mh
Enc.

TWO SETS OF IDEAS

By Fred Eastman

Concepts concerning	Totalitarian Idea	Christian-Democratic Idea
Man	Belongs to the state	Belongs to his Creator
Masses	Must follow the leader	Are free men
Highest value	Power	Persons
Supreme Loyalty	To nation	To God and humanity
Government	By compulsion	By consent
Religion	National	Universal
Education	Indoctrination	Development of individual
Press and radio	For government propaganda	Free agencies for public discussion
Methods	Of fear and hatred	Of faith and good will
Other nations	Conquest	Mutual aid

Eastman, Fred

Mr. Murrow

August 15, 1947

Dear Mr. Eastman:

Mr. Murrow is away on vacation. I am holding your letter for his arrival, and am sending you a copy of "The Sunny Side of the Atom" script.

We still would like to have you join us for a couple of weeks with the documentary unit September 15 to 30, and Mr. Heller will be looking forward to your arrival. I too shall be glad to meet you.

Sincerely,

Davidson Taylor

Mr. Fred Eastman
Bristol, New Hampshire

cc: Mr. Heller

D. T.
F. 926

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Affiliated with the University of Chicago through the Federated Theological Faculty
5757 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO 37

RED EASTMAN
raphy and Drama

Mr. Taylor

BRISTOL, NEW HAMPSHIRE
AUGUST 10, 1947

Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President , CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Ed:

Is a script of your SUNNY SIDE OF THE ATOM available? Radio reception up here was so bad the night it was presented that we couldn't get it. I'd appreciate a chance to read it.

Hope all goes well with you--or as well as it can in a world that seems hell-bent for another war.

As for me, I've been plugging away since mid-June in this mountain retreat with these modest results to date: (1) a booklet on THE ABC'S OF WRITING THE ONE-ACT RELIGIOUS DRAMA--this for the Missionary Education Movement and allied church bodies in the effort to raise the standard of their dramatic productions--,(2) a new anthology entitled ONE-ACT PLAYS OF SPIRITUAL POWER, (3) a short story that has been germinating in the back of my head for a long time. The first two are to be published this Fall.

And now I'm working on a radio drama about an eccentric codger who goes to Heaven but refuses to join a Heavenly Choir because they are practicing Christmas music and he is soured on Christmas. So he's put on probation. How the Authorities get him off and change his mind about Christmas involves a view of the world today and the need of a new way of life--and gives plenty of opportunity for Christmas music. How it's coming out remains to be seen. It's still pretty amorphous. But I hope to concentrate on it for the next month. Meanwhile it's a happy holiday from the academic routine.

I'm still planning to accept your invitation to spend two weeks, September 15-30, at CBS working with Heller and the Documentary Unit. If you--or he--can give me an idea as to what will be on the griddle about that time, please do.

As ever, yours,

Fred

Eastman, Fred.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 N. Y.

February 21, 1947

Dear Fred:

We have continued to make some preliminary investigations on the matter of "scientists and their social conscience" but so far have not turned up with a workable idea. Right now, having been stimulated by a conversation with Dave Lilienthal, we are examining the possibility of an half hour show on the peaceful application of atomic energy, perhaps building it around a typical American family and attempting to demonstrate how the development of atomic energy may affect their manner of living. Do you think we could get a sufficiently broad base of scientific agreement to permit us to do such a show and avoid mere speculation and prediction?

Now I'd like to throw at you a completely informal query. Would you have any interest in spending the autumn quarter of '47 in this shop, attempting, in collaboration with our Documentary Unit, to work out a long-range scheme setting forth what mass media, and particularly radio, can do in the dissemination of information about atomic energy? It seems to me that so far most of the radio efforts have been designed to tell people what will happen when the Empire State Building falls over, but I don't believe that such treatment is going to give us any dividends. Wouldst think it over and let me know how the idea strikes you?

Incidentally, we are making a major effort in the field of Juvenile Delinquency on March 5th, 10:00-11:00 PM EST which might merit your attention.

As ever yours,

Prof. Fred Eastman
The Chicago Theological Seminary
5757 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Ill.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Affiliated with the University of Chicago through the Federated Theological Faculty
5757 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO 37

EASTMAN
y and Drama

February 19, 1947

Pass Board

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

In the course of our delightful luncheon on January 24 you asked if there might be material for a single program on "How and Why the Atomic Scientists Have Developed a Social Conscience." The question, I know, was casual and I did not take it as a commission to dig up such material. However, since then I have read again the enclosed article by John A. Simpson which is along this line and I thought you might like to see it. A spicier story on the same subject was included in an off-the-record address made a few weeks ago by Thorfin Hogness, chairman of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, at the annual Trustees Dinner to the U. of C. faculty. I asked him the other day if he could let me have a copy of it but he felt that there was so much other material in the address of an off-the-record nature that the thing should not be given publicity. However, he said that if you were seriously considering a program on this subject he would be happy to cooperate by writing something that you could use as basic resource data. He could also be interviewd answering questions you or a script writer would propound.

Should any of this appeal to you let me know and I will help make any of the contacts you may wish with either Mr. Hogness or Mr. Simpson or other Atomic Scientists.

I have not heard from you since that luncheon and assume that you did not discover any research or creative project that I could take during the Autumn Quarter of 1947 that would be of any use to C.B.S.

The Atomic Scientists just now are tremendously concerned about the row over Lilienthal's appointment. They feel that the underlying issues are (a) private power or public control of the Commission, and (b) military or civilian control of research. Should Lilienthal not be appointed they believe that the research in atomic energy, such as they have been carrying on for domestic use of atomic power, will be set back many months and may substantiate the fear of foreign nations that we propose to use atomic energy primarily to dominate the world.

With kindest regards, I am

As ever yours,

Fred

Fred Eastman

FE:mh

SCIENTISTS IN WASHINGTON

● By JOHN A. SIMPSON

They did something about the bomb

DURING the past twelve months the world, and the United States in particular, has witnessed the unprecedented behavior of scientists determined to inform the governments, the social scientists and the people everywhere of the imminent danger which they face within a few years due to the development of the atomic bomb. This task is beginning to assume the proportions of a revolutionary effort. The scientists have been able to provide factual material in a form readily understandable to an intelligent citizen—facts which are essential in making both national and international political decisions of very great import to the welfare of our nation and the world.

Up to the time of the discovery of nuclear fission and its subsequent development into the atomic bomb, scientists were isolated by an extended time interval lying between their direct contributions in science and the applications of their contributions through invention. In the past, by the time applied scientists and inventors recognized the value of the basic idea, the scientists would already be off on another tangent far removed from the applied work.

Violent success

This was not the case in the development of the nuclear bomb because a few brilliant scientists had no sooner verified the existence of fission than it was applied to the problem of releasing nuclear energy under controlled conditions. These scientists along with others carried on the research through to the final application. Thus, the time interval which *had* existed in previous great developments now disappeared with the scientist following through all the way. In this manner a large group of natural scientists have been brought face to face with the problems associated with a development so great potentially that it ushers in a new era of our civilization.

All scientists saw the successful application of basic principles result in violent success during the war. The effects of science on our society cannot now be ignored.

Having been a physicist in the Manhattan Project laboratory at Chicago all during the period in which our interest in the results of our work was aroused and having shared in the formation of a group of scientists at Chicago, it is only natural that I emphasize the role which the scientists in this area played in contributing toward the educational program throughout the country.

Memos in the lab.

Memos were written in the laboratory during 1944 and early 1945 covering topics such as the destruction expected in cities, the probable political effects that might be expected if the United States were to use the atomic bomb on either Germany or Japan, and the peacetime applications which might be anticipated.

Early in 1945, discussions had started within the laboratory, and by February, consideration was given to the formation of an organization of scientists, as soon as security would permit, to spread information essential to the understanding of the problem.

A committee of scientists under Prof. James Franck was appointed within the laboratory to study and make a report for submission to the Secretary of War of the possible ways in which the bomb might be dropped and the probable repercussions that might result politically for the United States. The report pointed out explicitly the great responsibility that the United States was assuming in dropping the first atomic bomb on any nation. An integration of the contents of the memos which had been circulating earlier was made for the report.

In June, an extensive panel discussion was held within the laboratory by several of the younger scientists, covering subjects ranging from the ways of using the bomb to international controls. Following these discussions, the military officials refused to permit more than three people to enter into discussions on the problem at laboratory meetings. The scientists then resorted to the fantastic technique of holding meetings in a small room, where a succession of about twenty people would, one at a time, enter the room to discuss these problems with a panel of two or three scientists selected for the evening.

A petition to the President

At the same time, Dr. Szilard, who was instrumental in urging our government to become the first nation possessing an atomic bomb, formulated a petition to the President of the United States, beseeching him not to use the atomic bomb on any city without adequate warnings, and then only if it was essential to the victory of the United States. This was circulated about the laboratory and received the signatures of a large number of the scientists within the Metallurgical Laboratory.

Somehow by the end of July, we had clarified many of the important ideas essential to an understanding of the problem. We spent most of our spare evenings during those days of July, August, and September reviewing in great detail the possible alternative solutions to the problems. An interchange of memos among the Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Chicago laboratories indicated that scientists in all the areas were moved by exactly the same set of facts and were agreed on the alternatives which faced us.

A new era exploded

We were given assurance that the Manhattan Project had written articles to be released when the bomb was

dropped which would provide satisfactory background material for the intelligent formation of public opinion. This proved to be false. On August 6 the bomb was announced, and utter confusion began to spread throughout the newspapers and magazines in America.

Weird and dangerous conclusions were being formed by citizens throughout the country. The situation had to be clarified, and no one but the scientists could do it at that time. A new era had exploded into existence before the citizens of our nation and the world. The implications which it brought might well stagger the imagination. There is little wonder that anything but confusion could exist.

The Atomic Scientists of Chicago were quickly organized, along with the groups at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and New York City.

The Smyth report had been released, and in it was included an astonishing array of what was once considered highly classified material. It was necessary to go no further than to interpret the full meaning of the Smyth report in order to be able to explain the social and political implications which we felt must be made known to everyone as quickly as possible. For many weeks, the scientists could make no statement without obtaining the approval of an Army censor. This interfered with our educational program only to a slight extent, however.

Scientists turn publicists . . .

Our efforts were directed towards the preparation of speeches, newspaper articles, magazine articles, radio talks and conferences with community leaders. Reaching the public was a new experience for us. We were uncertain as to what methods should be employed. For many months we experimented, rearranged and shifted emphasis on the various media at our disposal, to find those methods which were most capable of getting our ideas across to the public.

Unknown to most of the scientists on the project, General Royall and Mr. Marbury had been instructed to write a bill for the domestic control of atomic energy. It was not until the bill was introduced in the House and came up before the House Military Affairs committee, about October 8, that the scientists began to realize the full significance of this measure.

The bill provided for the complete *military control* of the domestic uses of atomic energy, shifting completely our emphasis on nuclear energy toward military applications and away from future essential peacetime developments. This bill failed to recognize the intertwining of domestic and international problems in the field of atomic energy. It was evident that an attempt was being made to railroad this bill through the House in record time.

The hearings of Andrew May were a farce, lasting only one day and hearing only one point of view regarding the bill. Scientists had gone to Washington demanding that the hearings be reopened. The Kilgore Committee hearings then in session provided a temporary public sounding board from which the scientists could express their opinions. The May hearings were forced open again, and this delaying tactic was extremely useful in marshalling our forces against the May-Johnson Bill.

The Rye conference, sponsored by the University of Chicago at Rye, New York, formulated the principle grievances against the bill and outlined what was considered to be a satisfactory bill for atomic energy. Wide support was obtained for the proposals, and scientists began to study possible forms of domestic legislation that would be acceptable to a nation dedicated to an extended period of peace.

. . . and head for Washington

The scientists were not out to defend themselves. In fact, they supported rigid legislation to prevent the promiscuous use of fissionable material in the laboratory and recognized the necessity for government control of fissionable materials.

Drs. Szilard, Condon and Urey with a few younger scientists worked hard in Washington during October and November to defeat the May-Johnson bill and encourage the formation of a Senate committee on atomic energy. The lack of information which members of the Administration, the House and the Senate had was appalling, and we resolved to remain in Washington until we could carry out a satisfactory educational program which would enable our responsible officials to recognize the close ties which existed between our domestic and international problems of atomic energy.

Early in the fall, the President made statements regarding our so-called "secrets" of the atomic bomb and our "monopoly" of information on the subject. The majority of the people in this nation were talking in a similar vein, as shown by the Denver poll of public opinion in September and early October. By November the poll showed a decided swing away from false concepts, and the declaration of Truman, Attlee and King indicated a turn toward a more complete understanding of the problem at hand.

A lone secretary—a borrowed office

On November 1, representatives from Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, New York, and Chicago came together in Washington to form the Federation of Atomic Scientists with aims to carry on this broad educational program. In an office loaned to us and with one secretary, we went to work.

Off-the-record dinners were sponsored by interested individuals in Washington and provided a mechanism for the scientists to meet the senators and representatives and discuss with them at length the inescapable facts of our supposed monopoly on atomic energy, the nature of the "secret" of the atomic bomb, and the possible peacetime uses of nuclear energy. Frankly, the response was sur-

prising. It is true that the senators who came to these dinners were selected, but they were far above our expectations in their eagerness to grasp the main features of the argument.

It was at this time that Senator McMahon became chairman of the Senate special committee for control of atomic energy.

In the middle of November, it was decided that an educational program on a national level should be started. An organization called the National Committee on Atomic Information was formed, with this basic purpose in mind and with the further directive that it work quite closely with the scientists in their struggle to carry on a program of education. By January, this organization had a director, was beginning to distribute printed material to organizations throughout the country, and was laying a program for the distribution of material throughout foreign countries.

Naivete confused Washington

It is quite important to consider the factors which made the scientists' role in Washington peculiar. We arrived in Washington all of one mind and with the conviction that if any person were willing to sit down and examine the few simple facts which led us to our conclusions, that they, too, would become aroused to take action. Also, it is important to remember that no scientists had axes to grind. In fact, many of the things which they proposed could in no way be construed as benefiting the scientists. We did everything possible to show no political bias as a group.

We were sincere in our efforts, but on many subjects were quite naive. This surprised and confused many of our friends and opponents in Washington. In order to secure the best political opinion, we formed around us a group of advisors high in rank in unofficial Washington. We were able to call on them at any time for advice on the problems with which we were faced. Our close cooperation with many social scientists outside of Washington along with members of the law school at the University of Chicago improved immeasurably our own understanding of the legislative process and the drafting of good legislation.

In the late evening hours in our hotel rooms, we could many times be found writing speeches for prominent citizens and officials in Washington, who were anxious to present an intelligent discussion of atomic energy. Our many friends in the press and radio were of considerable help in clarifying the political developments on atomic energy for the public.

There were a number of difficulties encountered in Washington. It was difficult to obtain scientists for extended periods of time. Funds to carry on the operation were practically non-existent, and it was important that no strings be attached to those funds which we did receive. We even had to resort to off-the-record dinners in New York City to finance the Federation during January and February. All of this consumed a great deal of time on the part of the scientists, both in travelling and working in Washington.

John A. Simpson

From Reed College (Portland, Oregon) in 1940, John A. Simpson crossed to the Atlantic Coast to take up graduate work at New York University in the field of nuclear physics. When things began to happen in the field of his specialty, he accepted a position on the Midway as a Group Leader in the Metallurgical Laboratories which included numerous trips to other bomb centers such as Hanford and Oak Ridge. Dr. Simpson is new on the staff of the Department of Physics and the Institute for Nuclear Studies.

"Scientists in Washington" is condensed from a lecture by Dr. Simpson, the fourth in a series on "Creative Intelligence and Society—The Case for Atomic Research," held at the University in August.

Atomic energy Republican or Democratic?

"Atomic scientists" was a magic term, and many times seemed to accomplish more than some of the basic arguments which we were trying to get across. Our ability to reach both major parties was also partly due to the fact that the men in Washington could not determine whether atomic energy belonged to the Republican or Democratic party.

We found in Washington that many political organizations were very anxious to join up with us or to include us in their program. It required a considerable amount of care to watch that our group did not become attached to any organization. Considerable pressure was applied at various times, but we have been able to survive successfully.

Since this was purely a voluntary endeavor on the part of the scientists, it was necessary that they be taken off the payroll of the Manhattan Project Laboratories whenever they carried on their political activities. It was general practice to send a scientist to Washington for a period of two weeks; then substitute another man before his return. In this way it was possible to maintain scientists from the various sites in Washington at the same time.

In Chicago, we kept in almost constant telephonic contact with our two representatives in Washington, so that we might know the situation and suggest a program of action. Scientists in this area worked seven nights a week at the job and made substantial contributions to the formulation of the new bill for the domestic control of atomic energy.

Social obligations for the future

With the formation of new scientists' groups at such centers as Cambridge, Philadelphia, and California, a stronger and broader Federation was established to include the original activities of the Federation of Atomic Scientists. The new Federation was called the Federation of American Scientists.

It is dedicated to so placing science in the national life that it may make the maximum contribution to the welfare of the people. It was established on the thesis that once the problems of atomic energy are solved there may appear within our generation or the next generation, another development in science of the same magnitude as the discovery of nuclear energy. The scientists must be prepared to inform the public on such important developments. The Federation is, therefore, established for an indefinite period of time to carry out the social obligations of the scientists and to promote world peace.

Early in the fall of 1945, the University of Chicago formed the Office of Inquiry into the Social Aspects of Atomic Energy, bringing together leaders in the fields of economics, social sciences, politics, and international law at the University. To these groups were added from time to time various committees of scientists to aid in the preparation of their studies. They partially fulfilled another function, namely, the education of the scientist on the problems of international law, social science, and the economic principles which were to govern the peacetime application of atomic energy. The scientists not only worked closely with the Office in Chicago, but met with social scientists elsewhere in the country from time to time. They contribute regularly to the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.*

Direct political action was assumed by leading citizens in the larger cities of our country whenever domestic legislation on atomic energy met with difficulties. Emergency committees for the Civilian Control of Atomic Energy were formed by these groups representing all shades of political opinion. They were encouraged in their activities by the scientists.

Several months were spent in the study of systems of inspection for the international control of atomic energy with the Federation and Chicago being instrumental in getting a committee appointed by the Manhattan District to study the problem of inspection and control on a world level. The scientists prepared memos and prepared an enormous report covering the subject. This material was made available to the Lilienthal committee which went to work in the early part of 1946.

Is the time running out?

While the fight for the bill was being concluded in the Senate and the House, many of the scientists turned toward the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. It was the international problem which had originally brought the scientists together, and it was this problem which they considered of paramount importance. It was unfortunate that the domestic problem for atomic energy had apparently blurred the relative importance of the international problem during the winter months.

Actually, most of the thinking that the scientists had been doing during the past year concerned the international problem, rather than the domestic problem, and the real reason for the existence of a strong organization among the scientists was to promote an adequate solution of the problem at an international level.

There has always been the realization that the chances are very small for achieving adequate international settlement in the short time which is still left. But this small chance must be taken on the assumption that if a limited amount of success in this restricted field of atomic energy can be achieved, then we may find a way of increasing the probability that we will find a more complete solution to the problem.

Most scientists believe that to follow any course for the control of atomic energy which is only nationwide in scope will be extremely dangerous for the safety of the United States within a generation. During the past year we have tried to maintain perspective on the problem and realize that atomic energy is only a part of the main problem of preventing war throughout the world.

No *new* problems exist. Atomic energy has merely intensified the old ones by adding two unique factors: first, the magnitude of the physical forces released are beyond the comprehension of men who retain their old frameworks of thought and action; secondly, the compression of the historic time scale is shocking, both to the rapid developments which can be expected in the field and due to the enormous amount of destruction in the world that can be accomplished per unit time.

After sampling how non-scientists have reacted towards the simple facts regarding atomic energy, we have found that a limited discussion of the facts, which encourage people to think internationally, can be used as a lever to force people's minds into progressive channels of thought. In other words, the most useful purpose of atomic energy for the next few years *may* be the fact that it is capable of shocking the minds of people so violently that they will think in terms bold enough and radical enough to secure at least a limited solution to the problem.

The problem today still has definable boundaries, and atomic energy is still free from the usual vested interests. Thus, it is hoped that by solving this more limited problem of the atomic bomb, we will be able to see a way to the solution of other more difficult and broader problems which face the nations of the world.

With the nuclear armaments race already under way, there is not much time in which we can hope for a solution to this problem. It is principally for these reasons that scientists are watching closely the decisions that our international politicians are making. Many of these de-

cisions are without the scientific information that is readily available to all nations.

Some nations critically need atomic power

There is another problem. It is possible that peoples of most of the nations of the world can be given the facts of atomic energy. But this is not the case with countries such as Russia, and evidence indicates that none but a very small group within that country has any information as to the import of this new weapon. On the assumption that an educational program in the United States, Britain, and many other countries should become successful, what hope is there that all nations may understand the problem?

My visit to England and France this last winter convinced me beyond doubt that nations not so fortunate as ours in having adequate raw materials and large supplies of fuel are looking to the future of atomic energy as a means of power and a means for providing a standard of living which they could never hope to have otherwise. In Great Britain, the coal supply is dwindling and requires new methods in mining engineering. The labor problem has become quite severe, and it is becoming almost impossible to get an adequate number of men back into the mines. Many of the leaders in Britain believe that an all-out drive for the development of atomic energy in their country is essential for their well-being and a continuing place among the "big" nations.

Power application important now

The possibility of declaring a moratorium on power applications and other peacetime developments of atomic energy until the problem of the atomic bomb can be solved is idle talk. Only the United States could afford to take this position without seriously endangering her immediate future. Other nations will not accept such a proposal. Also, international decisions must be made before all these vested interests, which will surely be formed, are well established and able to block the progress on a broad solution to the problem of the control of nuclear energy. Again it must be pointed out that there is not much time in which to do this.

The scientists, therefore, are focusing almost their entire attention on the international development on the subject of atomic energy. It may well prove to be that no single problem concerned with the problem of preventing wars is more important than the one isolated for consideration by our group. And so, quite generally, it is clear that this "crusade" which has sprung up among the scientists is actually directed at preventing another war in which we are convinced that the United States would not have a reasonable chance for survival.

Back to the laboratories

People everywhere are saying, "Fine. Wonderful. The scientists are at last recognizing their responsibilities and demonstrating them by appropriate action." This popular attitude toward our activities, however, may be quite dangerous in that it is assumed that a small group, whose lives are dedicated to science, are capable of carrying on this program as vigorously as they have in the past year. In this past year we have done as individuals more than we can be expected to do in the future, if we are to remain scientists. We cannot be away from the laboratory without withdrawing completely from the extensive frontiers of scientific knowledge.

The constant stream of interruptions day and night, phone calls, speeches and strange decisions have made it impossible to think for any extended periods of time on the subjects with which we are concerned. At the University of Chicago alone, over twenty-four hundred hours per month have been devoted by the scientists, in addition to their regular working hours, to carry on this program of education and political action during the most active periods of this last year.

For many of us it has meant the postponement or complete loss of a year of valuable research time out of the productive part of our lives. We feel this has been justified in the past year, but cannot be justified over longer periods of time. There are very few scientists and, because of the last war, not many are joining our ranks in the coming years.

Necessary irresponsibility . . .

We must accept the fact that so long as the minds of men are free, they will probe into the unknown in nature, and new discoveries will become inevitable. In fact, research in the natural sciences requires freedom from the conventions of thoughts and customs of our society—a sense of *irresponsibility* on the part of the scientist in order to achieve success. This must be recognized and accepted as part of the scientific method. The research is not carried out for "good" or for "evil", but only to find the facts of nature.

It is in the period *following* fundamental scientific discoveries—the period in which inventions and applications are made of a new discovery—that the minds of men really produce beneficial or dangerous technical developments for our society. It is in this period of invention that we must search most carefully for the development of a social consciousness among scientists and engineers. So far, in our history it has not been until this period of invention was already molding man's environment that social and political scientists could recognize the implications of the new technology.

The modern scientist in fundamental research is now in perhaps the best position to evaluate and extrapolate from what is known at any given time to determine the most probable inventions to be derived from a basic discovery, and he may see, at least in vague outline, some of their social implications. It is important to avoid con-

fusing the ability to predict invention and development with the unpredictable and somewhat random nature of basic discoveries in science.

With these remarks in mind, we may now attempt to reestablish the responsibilities of the modern scientists. Their responsibilities most clearly lie in the area of informing their governments and the economic, political and social scientists of the implications of the application that new basic discoveries may have on the national and international *welfare*. Due to their unique training, only the scientists, unfortunately, are in a position to possess and evaluate this scientific information. A strong moral obligation is thus placed upon the governments and social scientists to accept leadership in solving the problems which scientific developments create—an obligation which until now they have only partially accepted. It is through these latter groups that the citizens of any nation must be informed of the social implications of new developments in science and technology.

. . . but not political indifference

It is now obvious that I am making a distinction between the scientist's responsibility as an expert and his obligations as a citizen in the world. It can never be a clean-cut distinction whenever scientific knowledge is involved in determining his actions. Only in the political, social and economic field dissociated from science, where he is usually poorly informed, does he exercise his rights solely as a citizen.

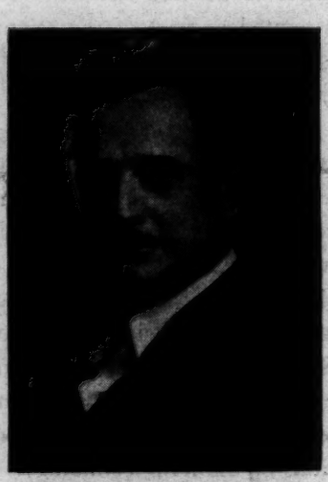
In the assumption of such responsibilities it may become necessary for the scientist to insist on sharing in the decisions of how the results of his labor may be used. Certainly his vital interest in maintaining science free and international in character compels him to demand that the results of his researches be not twisted toward selfish or ultra-nationalistic ends.

With this somewhat sharper definition of responsibilities it is quite evident that the major burden for carrying out the dissemination of information on the implications of new scientific developments rests with the intelligent citizens of the world; the intense and continuing cooperation of the scientists is assured.

What I am saying is that the scientists are returning to the laboratories. They will work there effectively so long as they have the freedom required to carry on original research. This return to the laboratory does not imply an evacuation of the scientists from the political scene, but rather a leveling off of activities to a level that we can maintain over a period of years.

Scientists will further be able to demonstrate their new, informed outlook in the future through cooperation with a National Science Foundation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and through international atomic energy development organizations.

MERRILLS MOVE TO CALIFORNIA



Robert V. Merrill

After more than a quarter of a century at the University, Robert V. Merrill, PhD '23, and his wife, Mary Letitia Fyffe, '14, are leaving for Los Angeles where Dr. Merrill will become Professor of French at the University of California in Los Angeles.

In his undergraduate days at Chicago, Robert Merrill was captain of the fencing team. In 1914 he went to England on a Rhodes Scholarship where he fenced with the Oxford team against Cambridge. Three years later he returned to the Midway where he became a member of the French faculty.

Fencing continued to be his extra-curricular activity and for years, as the fencing coach, Dr. Merrill brought many championships to Chicago. Proud of his amateur standing, he never accepted pay for this service.

The Merrills were always generous with their time for civic and University activities. Dr. Merrill was a most active and conscientious member of the Settlement Board until his resignation. Mrs. Merrill was formerly student social director.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are spending the autumn at their summer home in Maine since he does not have to report to the California campus until February. The many friends of the Merrills will be pleased to know that they are keeping their summer retreat in Maine, which means they will be dropping in between trips each spring and fall for brief visits.

During their present sojourn in Maine they have been joined by their daughter Dania, '45, and her husband, H. Daniel Brewster, a foreign service officer with the State Department. The Brewsters were married January 19 and will soon leave for his assignment at Beyrouth.

Ebsen, Anne

September 7, 1948

Miss Annette Ebsen
178 East 75th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Annette Ebsen:

Many thanks for your letter of September 2nd; it was good to hear from you once more.

I shall be delighted to keep an eye out for anything which might suit your talents. And I hope you'll stop in and see us some time when you're in this part of town.

Sincerely yours,

ete

178 East 75th Street
New York 21, N.Y.
RH 4 - 4266

Sept. 2, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may possibly have heard that my way and those of the BBC parted last June. These last twelve years have been good ones for me - and even perhaps for the BBC (at least quite a few people have been kind enough to say so). Do you remember that you were the deus ex machina that brought them about? Perhaps because you have held this role of benefactor to me for so long, it has seemed important to put a period to it all by telling you how very grateful I have been and will always be for what you did. It is only now, though, that I can say this with complete honesty. It has taken these last few months to gain enough perspective to see that the many good things completely obscure those few that were less good.

Also, perhaps because of the good fortune you once brought me, I can't ignore the possibility of another happy accident if, by chance, you should hear of a non-commercial institutional public relations or 'Girl Friday' niche where I could be useful and serve an 'idea' as well. You know quite a bit about me, and I won't burden you with any notes on experience gained and the changes wrought by the BBC unless you feel it would be to some purpose.

But be that as it may, my continuing thanks and very good wishes to you in the future.

Yours sincerely,

Annette Ebsen

Annette Ebsen

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Echlin, Erland

April 9, 1948

Mr. Erland Echlin
268 Glenlake Avenue
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Erland:

Many thanks for your letter and the enclosed pamphlet, "Government at-a Glance 1948". I apologize for my belated answer, but I've been in the midst of a last minute rush before departing for Italy.

It was good hearing from you and I will appreciate your sending me the stories on Canada and Newfoundland. On my return, I hope to see you - meanwhile, thanks again!

As ever yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

S.F. mar 25

268 Glenlake Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.
March 17, 1948.
Telephone:
Day - Adelaide 7004
Night - Junction 6684

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York,
N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find a copy of "Government-at-a-Glance 1948" - which is an invention of mine. This is being widely circulated and is receiving good comment across Canada. I hope it will be useful for your files.

Enclosed also is the latest clip on Uranium Mining. This may be of interest in that many American firms may take a hand in it and also that there may be a flood of Canadian Uranium companies which may attempt to solicit American dollars.

During the course of the week I hope to let you have two background stories. One on Canada's present defense position reaction to Truman's message to both Houses today and general attitude at the prospect of world war three. The other is on Newfoundland and its coming plebiscite. I believe your chief of staff described this rocky outpost as the most important single base in the North American defense system.

Although I am sure they do not like it I believe you are doing more, day by day, to make people think about themselves, their country, their future than any other person.

Best regards,

As ever,

Erland

Erland Echlin

EE/mp
Encl.

Eckersley, Roger

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 16, 1947

Dear Roger:

Always glad to do you a favor--and this one was very easily done. As my plans stand now, I expect to be in London for just one week early in November. Perhaps we could arrange to take a drink together then.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Roger Eckersley Ltd.
27, Beauchamp Place
London, S.W.3

E. R. M.
F. 1155

ROGER ECKERSLEY Ltd.

CONCERT AGENTS.

Directors:
ROGER ECKERSLEY
JOAN INGPEN

Licensed by the L.C.C.

27, BEAUCHAMP PLACE,
S.W.3.

Kensington 0945.

Ed Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

22nd September, 1947.

Mac — Please arrange. $1.00

Dear Ed,

Would you do me a favour. I am anxious to get hold of a copy of the Reader's Digest for November, 1940. It is almost impossible to get hold of it in this country but I do not suppose I shall be allowed to send the necessary dollars or whatever it is, to purchase it in the States. If you could get a copy and mail it to me, I would refund you when you next came over.

Thanks for all your trouble about Tony Nutting. He had a letter from an agency but it seems obvious that he will not be able to get there for sometime to come.

My love to you and Janet. I hope to see you before long, mar Rose

Yours ever,

Roger.

Editorial Research

November 26, 1948

~~Mr. Bertram Benedict~~
Editorial Research Reports
1205 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Benedict:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 13th, and for telling me about the new service being offered by your organization.

I hope you will let us know how the new venture works out.

Sincerely yours,

ITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS

Richard M. Boeckel Bertram Benedict

1205 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • ESTABLISHED 1923 • WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

November 13, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of our talk in your office last spring, you may be interesting in knowing that Editorial Research Reports is launching on Nov. 15 a special background-of-the-news service for radio newscasters and broadcasters. It will consist of a daily 4½-minutes' script to be used as-is in whole or in part, or in any other way that fits into present programs. We have an experienced script man to do the writing.

The material will be drawn largely from the regular E. R. R. service for newspapers, but rearranged and rewritten for the needs of radio. The material will not always come from current or recent E. R. R. releases, but often will be taken from our Reports of some time ago, depending on the topics covered. And a certain amount of new data will inevitably be added.

We are offering the new service first, on a two-weeks' trial basis, to 90-odd stations which are affiliated with our newspaper clients. If the reception is reasonably favorable, we shall circularize other stations.

I thought you'd like to be told about the new venture as it begins.

Sincerely yours,

Bertram Benedict

Bertram Benedict

Editorial Research Reports

March 23, 1948

Dear Mr. Benedict:

Many thanks for yours of last week. I'm sorry I was unable to see you while I was in Washington; we'll hope for better luck the next time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bertram Benedict
Editorial Research Reports
1205 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

TORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS
Richard M. Boeckel Bertram Benedict
05 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • ESTABLISHED 1923 • WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Sorry Consult Mr. this trip letter last next time

Wednesday.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would it be possible to see you during your present visit to Washington—early in the morning before you begin your conferences, or in the evening after your broadcast, or at any other time ? My office phone is District 8633; my home phone, North 3618; I can be reached this evening at Glebe 7047.

Sincerely yours,

Bertram Benedict

Bertram Benedict

ITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS
Richard M. Boeckel Bertram Benedict
1205 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • ESTABLISHED 1923 • WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 15, 1948.

Mr. Edward B. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of the 11th, concerning the possibility of extending the E. R. R. service to the C. B. S. network. I plan to be in New York toward the end of the week, and shall get in touch with your secretary to see if a time cannot be arranged when I can see you.

Cordially yours,

Bertram Benedict

Bertram Benedict

Editorial Research Reports

March 11, 1948

Mr. Bertram Benedict
Editorial Research Reports
1205 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Benedict:

Thank you for your recent letter, concerning the extension of your service here at CBS.

I will be delighted to talk to you at any time about your offer.

Sincerely yours,

TORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS
Richard M. Boeckel Bertram Benedict
1205 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • ESTABLISHED 1923 • WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Thanks — will be delighted to talk to you at any time about your offered service —

January 30, 1948.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for the subscription, eceived through the Columbia Broadcasting System.

When a girl from the Washington office called to inquire about the rate, she assured us that the material would be for your use alone, and the rate quoted was on that basis. Some time in the future I hope to be able to talk with you about the possibility of extending the service to the entire newscasting facilities of the Columbia system.

In the meantime, we should like to assure you that we stand ready to any time to answer inquiries, by phone or wire. Material we have issued in the past frequently bears on topics which hop on to the front page of the news again. There would be, of course, no additional charge for this service.

Thanking you again, and sincerely,

Bertram Benedict

Bertram Benedict

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York 22, N. Y.

Edmundson, D'Arcy

October 19, 1948

Dear D'Arcy:

Many thanks for yours of the 10th.

I am grateful for the doctors you suggested.

As ever yours,

Mr. D'Arcy Edmundson
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Telephone: CIRCLE 6-5100
Cables: DIGESTION, NEW YORK

October 10th 1948.

Dear Ed,

We have had an answer to the Chancellor's cable asking Dr. Ling of Roffey Park for the name of someone here expert in the particular shingles treatment Cripps was given. Ling suggests Professor Rennie of Cornell Medical Center, who is well-known to him. I hope that by now you are on the way to recovery, and presumably you have had expert advice anyway, but Cripps was very anxious to get this name to you.

Ling also mentions George McKie, Professor of Dermatology at Memorial Hospital, but he is not personally known to Ling.

Best wishes

Yours ever

Harry Edmondson.

We have had excellent reactions here to the broadcast on Monday, which we all thought was first-rate.

HE.

BIS 8-25M-3-47

Edwards, W. P. N.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Sept. 22, 1947.

My dear Ed,

You will remember that at the end of lunch with the Ambassador last Saturday you tentatively suggested we might lunch together next Friday, September 26th, when I shall be in New York. There are one or two matters on which I should greatly appreciate your advice, so if you are still free that day, I do hope we can get together.

Don't bother to answer this by letter. A telephone message left with Mr. Edmondson's secretary at British Information Services, New York (Circle 6-5100) will do splendidly.

Yours sincerely,

Bill -

W. P. N. Edwards

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22.

No
Get message
to E. R. M.

Enders, Gordon B.

February 17, 1949

Dear Gordon Enders:

Many thanks for yours of the 15th. It was good to hear from you again, and I'm grateful for your kind words about the album.

As to the monitoring of foreign broadcasts, the networks discontinued this operation when the State Department took over all shortwave broadcasting. I suggest you write the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch, Central Intelligence Agency, at 2430 E.Street N.W., Washington and get yourself put on the mailing list for their Daily Report on Foreign Radio Broadcasts. These reports cover the Latin American, European and Far Eastern broadcasts, and is just about the most complete service available.

Let me know when next you will be in New York.

As ever yours,

Major Gordon B. Enders
Dir., Tactical Intelligence Division
Headquarters Second Army
Fort George G. Meade
Maryland, Baltimore

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

15 February 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

Will you tell me whether or not the Columbia Broadcasting System monitors the English broadcasts of foreign stations? If they do, would it be possible for the Tactical Intelligence Division of the G-2 Section, Second Army, to receive the tear-sheets (or whatever) regularly for analytical purposes? If Columbia does not do any monitoring, could you indicate who might be doing this work and whether or not we could procure tear-sheets without cost?

I am sorry to bombard you with all these questions, but feel that, if you do it, your monitoring would probably be more complete than any we have access to at present.

I still enjoy listening to your broadcasts, and it may interest you to know that we plan to give the Staff officers of this headquarters a 50-minute play-back of your records "I Can Hear It Now."

With all the best,

Sincerely,

Gordon

GORDON B. ENDERS
Major, GSC
Dir., Tactical Intelligence
Division

Nice to hear

Enders, Gordon
G-2 Section
Hqs Second Army
Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

24 May 1948

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thanks very much for your check, and glad you could use the notes.

Am down here for 90 days' active duty & will be out of circulation for a while. But I shall write or look you up when I become Mister again.

Best wishes,

Gordon Enders

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, N.Y.

Enders, Gordon

May 21, 1948

Mr. Gordon Enders
153 Mountain Avenue
Caldwell, New Jersey

Dear Gordon Enders:

Many thanks for the considerable material on Korea. It served as valuable background for the piece which I did not long ago. Your notes were extremely useful, and I appreciate your sending them on to me.

Sincerely yours,

153 Mountain Avenue,
Caldwell, N.J.

4 May 1948

Dear Ed Murrow:

Herewith some notes on Korea in anticipation of the 10th May elections under U.N. and U.S. auspicies. Hope they will be useful to you. If not, send 'em back.

Have tried hard to be unbiased and objective. I saw the beginnings of all this as Director, Office of Foreign Affairs for the first eight months and was in direct charge of deporting Japs and repatriating Koreans. A lot of the stuff is easy to confirm.

Don't be misled by my complaints of our mistakes. We made them with the best intentions in the world, and they weren't half as bad as the Soviet mistakes in Korea. We went to Korea as babes in the woods, knowing next to nothing. Hindsight tells us, now, that we blundered everywhere.

After the first decision to retain the Japs in office, however, nothing we could have done was right. And please don't forget we were ordered to get along with the Reds; Washington in those days believed we could.

Much appreciated your Italian coverage. I suppose Costello will be staying in Seoul for several more weeks.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Gordon Enders

Gordon Enders

Mr. Ed Murrow,
C. B. S.,
New York, NY.

Enders, Gordon

1/14
Wednesday

mar yes

Mr. Enders stopped by today to say hello—
he had just lunched with Charles Thayer who
suggested he call you.

Tues, Jan. 27
7:30

166 Orange Road,
Montclair, N.J.

9 January 1948

Ed Murrow,
WCBS,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Yesterday I spent some time with Frank Smith. Mention of your name, after more than five years in the Army (four of 'em abroad) rang a bell in my mind. I want to thank you for your long series of London broadcasts.

I hope you remember me as the Tibetan "expert" for whom Courtney Savage and the gang put on a Sunday evening show -- years and years ago.

Up to the summer of 1941 it was easy to follow you, for I listened to you daily. I was teaching political science at Purdue University. Lectures were broadcast (fan mail from 12 states), and your reports were a regular feature.

I was in Kabul, Afghanistan, as U. S. Military Attache when Pearl Harbor broke. In fact, I was the first American official to live in Afghanistan and wasn't an "attache" because there wasn't any legation to be attached to. That came in July 1942. Spent a lot of time in what's now Pakistan and Hindustan.

Early 1945 saw me in Okinawa; a campaign I "fit" until V-J Day when they moved me up to Korea where I spent 8 months as Director of the Office of Foreign Affairs. Saw the Reds, too, as a delegate to two of the so-called conferences. Repatriated 2,000,000 folks.

Frank Smith told me you were going to Washington over the week-end; but he said I ought to write you and find out if I couldn't see you sometime next week. Do you think you could work it in? I'd be much obliged and would meet your best convenience as to time and place. I'm trying to get squared off as a wage-earner and want to investigate radio.

With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Enders

Gordon Enders

Phone
Montclair 2-8604

Studied the tribes now riding Kashmir - intensively, for 27 months. Have special maps, photos, backgrounds, etc.

Fadiman, Clifton

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 23, 1947

Dear Kip Fadiman:

I have just telephoned Mrs. Wolf that I cannot accept her invitation to speak on March 1st. The fact is that I am doing two broadcasts a day—one at 7:45 PM and another at 12:45 AM for the west coast. This means that I never get home before 2:30 in the morning, and at the end of the day, I'm just plain tuckered out.

You know I am always disposed to do anything that you tell me to do, but in this case it just isn't possible. I am sorry.

As ever yours,

Mr. Clifton Fadiman
101 East 37th Street
New York 16, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

CLIFTON FADIMAN
104 EAST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

Dec 19

Dear Mr Murrow -

These people, representing one of the worthiest organizations I know of, were timid about approaching you directly, and asked me whether I do so. I am doing so. If you could have your secretary phone them Yes or No after you have digested their letter, it would be a favor to me. Many thanks.

Sincerely
Clifton Fadiman

CHILD STUDY
ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA
FAMILY GUIDANCE
AND CONSULTATION

HEADQUARTERS
221 W. 57TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.
TEL. CIRCLE 7-7780

POSTAL UNIT NUMBER 19

December 16, 1947

Mr. Clifton Fadiman
'47 Magazine
68 West 45 Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Kip:

Following our telephone conversation yesterday, I am writing you the facts which I think will be helpful in approaching Mr. Murrow about participating in the Annual Conference of the Child Study Association.

The date is Monday, March 1, 1948, at the Hotel Roosevelt.

The theme of the conference is the problem of aggression - its roots in both family and community life. How can we help the family and the community to understand the problem more deeply and approach it more effectively? What is the role of the school and of educators?

The set up is as follows:

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN AGGRESSIONS: HOW DO THEY DEVELOP? MUST THEY LEAD TO WAR?

Morning Session - "Roots of Aggression in the Family and in the Community"
Speakers - Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie
Judge Justine Wise Polier (tentative)
Chairman - Mary Fisher Langmuir

Luncheon Session - "The Price of Peace: The Management of Aggressions"
Speakers - Dr. Franz Alexander (Chicago Psychoanalytic Soc)
Edward R. Murrow (tentative)
Chairman - Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith (tentative)

Afternoon Session - "Conflicts in our Present Day Culture: Can Education Meet the Challenge?"
Speakers - Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding
Cord Meyer, Jr.
Ernest O. Melby or Ordway Tead (tentative)
Chairman - Malcolm W. Davis

CHILD STUDY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1888

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MARY FISHER LANGMUIR, President
MRS. GEORGE VAN TRUMP BURGESS, Vice-President
FRANK E. KARELSEN, JR., Vice-President
MRS. MAX MASON, Vice-President
ERNEST G. OSBORNE, Vice-President
W. CARSON RYAN, Vice-President
MRS. HUGH GRANT STRAUS, Vice-President
BEARDSLEY RUML, Treasurer
MRS. JAMES FRANK, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

Charlotte Adams
Mrs. Philip Barry
Morris Bonoff
Lyman Bryson
Homer N. Calver
Mrs. Edwin F. Chinlund
Mrs. John D. W. Churchill
Mrs. A. Lambert Cone
Pauline Rush Fadiman
Mrs. Grant Harkness
Mrs. Lee S. Hartman
Mrs. Murray Hearn
Anna Arnold Hedgeman
Mrs. Frank E. Karelsen, Jr.
Mrs. William Lescaze
Mrs. H. W. Lindholm
Mrs. Hamilton M. Loeb
Mrs. Jacques C. Nordeman
Mrs. Franklin E. Parker, Jr.
Mrs. J. H. Philbin
Mrs. William Rex
Mrs. J. William Robson
Oliver Sabin
Mrs. Fred M. Stein
Mrs. Louis Surut
Mrs. Clarence K. Whitehill
Mrs. Dean K. Worcester
Mrs. Eugene H. Zagat

ADVISORY BOARD

Rose H. Alschuler
Harry Bakwin, M.D.
Frederic H. Bartlett, M.D.
Leona Baumgartner, M.D.
Lauretta Bender, M.D.
Peter Blos
Ernst P. Boas, M.D.
Ruth Brickner, M.D.
John Dewey
Louis I. Dublin
Evelyn Millis Duvall
Katherine Earnshaw
Mrs. Leonard K. Elmhirst
Leonard K. Elmhirst
Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Lawrence K. Frank
Mary O'Neil Hawkins, M.D.
Howard W. Hopkirk
Alice V. Keliher
Marion E. Kenworthy, M.D.
William Heard Kilpatrick
Lawrence S. Kubie, M.D.
David M. Levy, M.D.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lewisohn
Eduard C. Lindeman
Lawson G. Lowrey, M.D.
Austin H. MacCormick
Ernest O. Melby
Adolf Meyer, M.D.
Marion M. Miller
Harry Allen Overstreet
Walter W. Pettit
Cécile Pilpel
Florence Powdermaker, M.D.
Miriam Sutro Price
René A. Spitz, M.D.
Benjamin Spock, M.D.
Jessie Stanton
Mark Starr
George S. Stevenson, M.D.
Lois Meek Stolz
V. T. Thayer
Edward L. Thorndike
Channing H. Tobias

STAFF

SIDONIE MATSNER GRUENBERG, Director

FAMILY COUNSELING SERVICE
Anna W. M. Wolf
Aline B. Auerbach
Terry Spitalny
Annemarie Weil, M.D.
Marianne Kris, M.D., Psychiatric Supervisor
Katherine E. Hyam, Secretary

Josette Frank
Children's Books and Radio
Margaret Meigs
Educational Associate
Mary W. Colley
School and Camp Information Service
Harriet Eager Davis
CHILD STUDY
Charlotte Williams, Publications

Mary Campbell Lewis, Executive Secretary

As you will see, we would like Mr. Murrow to be one of the speakers at the Luncheon Session (12:30-2:30 pm), usually the best attended of the conference.

This year we are again timing the Annual Conference to come immediately after the meeting of the National Education Association in Atlantic City, thus insuring an attendance that draws also on that group and includes educators, professional workers, etc., who have come east from all parts of the United States.

Thanks a lot for anything you can do in explaining us to Mr. Murrow. You know, I hope, how much we always appreciate your continued friendship to this organization.

Sid is enroute to California but sends greetings too.

Yours,

Nancy Wolf

Anna W. M. Wolf

Fadiman, Clifton

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 24, 1947

Dear Clifton Fadiman:

I hope you will forgive me; I have been off on a three-weeks holliday and this is my first opportunity to answer your two letters about an article on the BBC Third Program. I would like nothing better than to have a try at it, but on next Monday I start a new series of broadcasts five nights a week with a repeat at a quater to one in the morning for the west coast. This schedule is just not going to leave me any time for writing.

One possibility occurs to me. Maybe Howard K. Smith, my successor in London who wrote "Last Train to Berlin", might be willing to undertake it. He can write and he would have the advantage of firsthand contact with folks who listen to the Third Program. I am returning the BBC booklet and with it my real regrets that I can't accept the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clifton Fadiman
'47
68 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

Enc.

COPY

IATED MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTORS INC. '47 COOPERATIVELY OWNED BY WRITERS, ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

the Magazine of the Year

68 WEST 45 STREET, NEW YORK 19 MURRAY HILL 2-5262 CABLE ADDRESS: YEARMAG

September 8, '47

Dear Ed Murrow:

I send you herewith the BBC booklet on the Third Program, which will tie in with our letter of August 6. Will you let us know soon whether you can do this piece for us, and in any case return the booklet to us at 68 West 45th Street, as it is hard to come by?

Sincerely,

Clifton Fadiman

CF:lb
enc

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Bettina Bedwell Walter Lippmann Lloyd O. V. Mann Robert Brackman Roy Chapman Andrew
Joseph Janney Steinmetz Virgil Partch William Franklin Draper Clifton Fadiman Sarah Elizabeth
John Dos Passos Henry M. Lester Selden Rodman John Hersey William Walton Fred Rodell Jack A. Goo
Christopher Morley Berenice Abbott Annalee Jacoby Montgomery Evans Maxwell S. Stewart
Henry Pratt Fairchild Harold Rhodenbaugh Marion Sturges-Jones Howard Taubman Guido D'Ag
John S. Carroll Frances G. McDowell David O. Woodbury Georges Schreiber Irving Stone Elizabeth
Ralf Kircher Richard Sargent Ralph J. Amdursky Richard Salmon Andrew Loomis William Vandiv
Dwight Shepler Alan Dunn Philip Evergood Henry Varnum Poor John Steinbeck Christopher La F
C. B. Colby Fairfax Downey Abraham Rattner H. A. Overstreet James Miller Doroth
Rene Robert Bouché Jerome Davis Wallace E. Stegner Elisabeth Cobb Richard McDonagh Bert Andr
Russel Crouse Jerome Ellison John A. McNulty John Burton Brimer Morris Markey Walter Van Tilbu
William A. Lydgate Stuart Cloete Ernest Fiene Sam Berman Blair Moody John Jay Roger Butte
J. Clark Work Wendell J. Furnas Harriett Schonberg Joseph Wechsberg Howard Lindsay Taylor Cald
Herbert F. Kratovil Leon Kroll Lois Maxon Raymond Swing Harold S. Kahm William Miller Lucinda Ba
Louis Paul Hirschfeld Robert Disraeli Robert Fawcett Tom Mahoney Isabel Leighton Meyer Berg
Churchill Ettinger Carol F. Eyerman William Gropper Louisa Robins Ernest K. Lindley Edgar D. Br
Lael Tucker Wertenbaker John D. Ratcliff James Warburg George L. Randall Kosti S. Ruohomaa Robert Wetz
Gardner Rea Mary Petty Jack Markow Rita Vandivert Robert St. John Gordon Ewing Marquis Childs
Gregory d'Alessio James McConnaughey Hannah Lees Robert W. Froman Roscoe Drummond
Ogden Nash Patricia Tucker William David Bell Eric Ericson Adolf Dehn Margaret Culkin Banning
John Weigel Donita Ferguson Beatrice Schapper André Kertész George Biddle Bonaro W. Overstree
Lillian R. Lieber Reuben Fink Paul S. Green William Ludwig Robert Fink C. C. Beall Margaret Le
John M. Price William Becker Irving Wallace Eliot Elisofon Mortimer S. Edelstein Margaret Yates
H. Landshoff Hilda Terry Vardis Fisher Jay Franklin Zachary Gold Albert Rice Leventhal
Reginald Marsh Anton Refregier John Stuart Martin Waverley Root Philip McKee Ben-Zion
Isabel Scott Rorick Ilka Chase Volkmar Wentzel David Cushman Coyle Bernardine Kielty Scherman
George E. Brewer, Jr. Susanne McConnaughey Al Parker Condie Lamb Darrell Berrigan
John W. Vandercook Otto Schrag Henry James, Jr. Raymond Loewy Elmer Davis Austin Briggs
Beirne Lay, Jr. Upton Sinclair Aaron Bohrod Hugh Gray Lieber M. C. Blackman Robert D. Burhans
Alfred Friendly Hugh Fosburgh Ray Josephs James Lyons F. Hugh Herbert Russell Cowles
Sarah E. Gibbs Richard G. Hubler Howard W. Willard Philo Higley Arthur Griffin Charles Nutter
Andrew A. Rooney Johnny Florea Harry Louis Selden George Harmon Coxe Thomas Drake Durran
Hurry E. Neal Sigrid Schultz Oliver H. P. Garrett Blake Clark George M. Lichty W
Morris Neuwirth Olin Dows Alfred O. Williams, Jr. Gail Davenport L. L. Foreman Theodore H. White
Edward A. Harris Willetta-Ann Barber R. F. Schabelitz Yousuf Karsh Helen Colton Martha Albran
Fritz Henle Joan Coons Ted Burrows Veronica Johns Lawrence Lee Martha Gellhorn Nancy Ham
Laura Z. Hobson Fred Sparks Arthur Rothstein Walter Ross Robert D. Potter John Scott
Gretchen Finletter Irwin Shaw Sigmund Spaeth Ellery Queen C. S. Forester John Rawlings Da
Elizabeth Timberman Michael Blankfort Richard E. Lauterbach Elizabeth S. James Marjorie Hat
Mary Benton Smith Fred Sailor Harvey S. J. Perelman J. Campbell Bruce Ronny Jaques Richa
Lenore G. Marshall Will Connell Mary Gibson James W. Cutter Michael De Capite Herbert Geh
George G. Kirstein Walter V. Strate Bo Brown Jonathan Davis Perry Barlow Berl ben Meyr
Sylvia F. Porter Garth Cate Leonard Engel Ruth Hagel Tommy Weber Sidnee Livingston David
Wade Arnold William Lescaze Franklin C. Watkins Alan Green K. Chester James S. MacDonald
Dickey Meyer Morris L. Ernst Fred C. Kelly Samuel Grafton Solita Arbib Stanley Vesta
Edward W. Barrett Alfred Butterfield John F. Dominis William Fadiman Florence Gilliam
Frank H. Netter Frank C. Norris Kelley Roos Dolph Sharp James I. Shute Donald Slesinger W
Charles Christian Wertenbaker Peter J. Steincrohn Leo C. Rosten George E. Jones Ronald Johnstone
Pieter Fosburgh Louis Adamic Mary Kennedy Lucille Corcos John Wedda Russell W. Lee Le
Edward Weintal Lilian Rixey Elli Zappert Beth Barnes Harry M. Davis Nancy H. Rathborne
Lisa Larsen Frances Levison Lombard C. Jones Ben Schnall Theodore Andrica David Fredenthal Carle

ATED MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTORS INC. '47 COOPERATIVELY OWNED BY WRITERS, ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

the Magazine of the Year

68 WEST 45 STREET, NEW YORK 19 MURRAY HILL 2-5262 CABLE ADDRESS: YEARMAC

August 6, '47

Dear Ed Murrow:

You may have heard about this magazine. It is cooperatively owned by over 300 writers, artists, and photographers, and is now under the management of an Executive Editorial Board consisting of: George Biddle, John Hersey, Annalee Jacoby, William A. Lydgate, Gjon Mili, J. D. Ratcliff, and myself, with Lawrence Lee, formerly editor of the Virginia Quarterly Review, as Chairman. '47 is not yet what we intend to make it: a great and free magazine, hospitable to novelty, unconfined by traditional taboos, post-Hiroshima in general outlook. With our September issue we hope to show readers generally, and writers and artists particularly, the evidence of some progress in this direction.

We'd like to interest you in discussing with us a possible piece, bold and challenging, which would call upon the networks to do in American terms what the BBC has so signally achieved with its Third Program. I know you are familiar with the Third Program, but am nevertheless sending herewith the English brochure which tells the story. We thought it might be interesting briefly to recapitulate the British experience, and then to endeavor to propose a somewhat similar program for the American networks, actually listing as concretely as possible authors, titles, types of program, and so forth.

I feel some hesitation in talking about radio with a person like yourself, who knows far more about it than I do. Would you not agree, however, that there are probably ten or fifteen million fairly well-educated and fairly prosperous American citizens who refuse to listen to the radio, except possibly for the weather reports, a news broadcast, and an occasional musical program? Their prejudice against radio is probably poorly founded. It may be due to ignorance, or snobbery, or just laziness. It is also, in large part, due to the fact that much of radio is painful for a reasonably sensitive person to listen to.

Could not the great networks, by working out a Third Program series for Americans, immediately command the attention and eventually recapture the good will of this great audience? It would be a bold and imaginative stroke in the field of public relations; it would enlist the sympathy

Bettina Bedwell Walter Lippmann Lloyd O. V. Mann Robert Brackman Roy Chapman Andre
Joseph Janney Steinmetz Virgil Partch William Franklin Draper Clifton Fadiman Sarah Elizabeth
John Dos Passos Henry M. Lester Selden Rodman John Hersey William Walton Fred Rodell Jack A. Goc
Christopher Morley Berenice Abbott Annalee Jacoby Montgomery Evans Maxwell S. Stewart
Henry Pratt Fairchild Harold Rhodenbaugh Marion Sturges-Jones Howard Taubman Guido D'A
John S. Carroll Frances G. McDowell David O. Woodbury Georges Schreiber Irving Stone Elizabet
Ralf Kircher Richard Sargent Ralph J. Amdursky Richard Salmon Andrew Loomis William Vandi
Dwight Shepler Alan Dunn Philip Evergood Henry Varnum Poor John Steinbeck Christopher La F
C. B. Colby Fairfax Downey Abraham Rattner H. A. Overstreet James Miller Dorot
Rene Robert Bouché Jerome Davis Wallace E. Stegner Elisabeth Cobb Richard McDonagh Bert And
Russel Crouse Jerome Ellison John A. McNulty John Burton Brimer Morris Markey Walter Van Tilbu
William A. Lydgate Stuart Cloete Ernest Fiene Sam Berman Blair Moody John Jay Roger Butt
J. Clark Work Wendell J. Furnas Harriett Schonberg Joseph Wechsberg Howard Lindsay Taylor Cal
Herbert F. Kratovil Leon Kroll Lois Maxon Raymond Swing Harold S. Kahm William Miller Lucinda Ba
Louis Paul Hirschfeld Robert Disraeli Robert Fawcett Tom Mahoney Isabel Leighton Meyer Berg
Churchill Ettinger Carol F. Eyerman William Gropper Louisa Robins Ernest K. Lindley Edgar D. B
Lael Tucker Wertenbaker John D. Ratcliff James Warburg George L. Randall Kosti S. Ruohomaa Robert Wetz
Gardner Rea Mary Petty Jack Markow Rita Vandivert Robert St. John Gordon Ewing Marquis Child
Gregory d'Alessio James McConnaughey Hannah Lees Robert W. Froman Roscoe Drummond
Ogden Nash Patricia Tucker William David Bell Eric Ericson Adolf Dehn Margaret Culkin Banning
John Weigel Donita Ferguson Beatrice Schapper André Kertész George Biddle Bonaro W. Overstre
Lillian R. Lieber Reuben Fink Paul S. Green William Ludwig Robert Fink C. C. Beall Margaret Le
John M. Price William Becker Irving Wallace Eliot Elisofon Mortimer S. Edelstein Margaret Yates
H. Landshoff Hilda Terry Vardis Fisher Jay Franklin Zachary Gold Albert Rice Leventhal
Reginald Marsh Anton Refregier John Stuart Martin Waverley Root Philip McKee Ben-Zion
Isabel Scott Rorick Ilka Chase Volkmar Wentzel David Cushman Coyle Bernardine Kielty Scherman
George E. Brewer, Jr. Susanne McConnaughey Al Parker Condie Lamb Darrell Berrigan
John W. Vandercook Otto Schrag Henry James, Jr. Raymond Loewy Elmer Davis Austin Briggs
Beirne Lay, Jr. Upton Sinclair Aaron Bohrod Hugh Gray Lieber M. C. Blackman Robert D. Burhans
Alfred Friendly Hugh Fosburgh Ray Josephs James Lyons F. Hugh Herbert Russell Cowles
Sarah E. Gibbs Richard G. Hubler Howard W. Willard Philo Higley Arthur Griffin Charles Nutter
Andrew A. Rooney Johnny Florea Harry Louis Selden George Harmon Coxe Thomas Drake Durran
Harry E. Neal Sigrid Schultz Oliver H. P. Garrett Blake Clark George M. Lichty W
Morris Neuwirth Olin Dows Alfred O. Williams, Jr. Gail Davenport L. L. Foreman Theodore H. White
Edward A. Harris Willetta-Ann Barber R. F. Schabelitz Yousuf Karsh Helen Colton Martha Albra
Fritz Henle Joan Coons Ted Burrows Veronica Johns Lawrence Lee Martha Gellhorn Nancy Ham
Laura Z. Hobson Fred Sparks Arthur Rothstein Walter Ross Robert D. Potter John Scott
Gretchen Finletter Irwin Shaw Sigmund Spaeth Ellery Queen C. S. Forester John Rawlings D
Elizabeth Timberman Michael Blankfort Richard E. Lauterbach Elizabeth S. James Marjorie Ha
Mary Benton Smith Fred Sailor Harvey S. J. Perelman J. Campbell Bruce Ronny Jaques Rich
Lenore G. Marshall Will Connell Mary Gibson James W. Cutter Michael De Capite Herbert Geh
George G. Kirstein Walter V. Strate Bo Brown Jonathan Davis Perry Barlow Berl ben Meyr
Sylvia F. Porter Garth Cate Leonard Engel Ruth Hagel Tommy Weber Sidnee Livingston David
Wade Arnold William Lescaze Franklin C. Watkins Alan Green K. Chester James S. MacDonal
Dickey Meyer Morris L. Ernst Fred C. Kelly Samuel Grafton Solita Arbib Stanley Vest
Edward W. Barrett Alfred Butterfield John F. Dominis William Fadiman Florence Gilliam
Frank H. Netter Frank C. Norris Kelley Roos Dolph Sharp James I. Shute Donald Slesinger V
Charles Christian Wertenbaker Peter J. Steincrohn Leo C. Rosten George E. Jones Ronald Johnstone
Pieter Fosburgh Louis Adamic Mary Kennedy Lucille Corcos John Wedda Russell W. Lee Le
Edward Weintal Lilian Rixey Elli Zappert Beth Barnes Harry M. Davis Nancy H. Rathborne
Lisa Larsen Frances Levison Lombard C. Jones Ben Schnall Theodore Andrica David Fredenthal Carl

and cooperation of many writers and artists who still look with a fishy eye on radio; it would advertise to the world that America is not the cultural desert that Hollywood is bent on proving it is; and, most important, it would do something for the minds and hearts of American citizens.

Somehow, we feel that a ringing piece by someone, who, like yourself, is universally respected as a radio man, would do a great deal of good and attract a great deal of attention.

Would you care to talk with me further about it?

Sincerely,

Clifton Fadiman

CF:lb
enc

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

P.S. By the way, on the assumption that you might possibly become interested in 47, I enclose a prospectus, which makes very dull reading but which, I think, offers an opportunity for people like yourself to become associated with what we hope will prove to be a great and free American magazine.

P.P.S. We haven't been able to get hold of the Third Program brochure as yet, but we'll send it to you as soon as it arrives, if it does. I assume, however, that you are generally familiar with it.

Feldman Gaither

13 W. Gansevoort St.,
Little Falls, N.Y.
July 16, 1947.

Dear Ed:

Just a word to tell you that surprisingly enough, nothing has happened since I last talked to you.

We had Wakefield, Durr and Hyde with us - and Denny and Jett for the other crowd on the proposed decision. However, the decision has not yet been made final, and as you know, Wakefield left the FCC on June 30. It is now obvious that he will not participate in the final decision.

From what I hear, I think I can be less worried about the matter I discussed with you in your office last month, though at the time my fears were well grounded. The only basis for that is that a reversed decision hasn't come out, and our lawyer thinks it would have been out by now if it were coming out at all.

The best guess is that its a 2-2 deadlock (with Wakefield out) and that the FCC will adopt an order setting a new date for re-argument - before the four guys who participated in the original decision, and at least one more, so that after re-argument, the deadlock can be broken - one way or another.

We're sticking up here till we hear further from Washington. However, I wanted

to keep you posted.

However, all you can possibly know, officially, is that we have won a proposed decision and "you're very happy" (I hope; I know I'm fed to the teeth.)

Give o ur best to Janet. Hello to Miss Benedict.

Regards,

Arthur Feldman

Field, Frederick V.

23 WEST 26th STREET • MUrray Hill 4-3734 • NEW YORK 10

November 19, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 New York

Dear Ed:

Some time ago I recieved a form letter over your signature inviting me to attend a dinner for Sydenham Hospital. I thought I'd take the occasion to write you a personal note to say hello and how are you?

When Sydenham had its big crisis a year or two ago I was able to secure a contribution of a $1000. At that time I wrote that I could not make that help continuous because of the pressure of other interests. I am afraid, therefore, that I shall not be able to make this years dinner.

I nevertheless wish you great success in this important campaign and congratulate you on assuming leadership in it.

Sincerely,

Fvf.

Frederick V. Field

FVF:sw

Fife, James
Rear Adm.

October 13, 1949

Rear Admiral James Fife, U.S.N.
Box 27
U. S. Naval Submarine Base
New London, Conn.

Dear Admiral Fife:

I was sorry that I didn't get the opportunity to come up to your base this summer, but please don't think that I am unappreciative of your invitation. I sincerely hope that I will be able to avail myself of the opportunity to visit New London at a later date.

Sincerely yours,

COMMANDER SUBMARINE FORCE, U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET

18 July 1949

My dear Mr. Murrow,

Many thanks for your note of 13 July which was here waiting for me, when I returned from Norfolk and Washington last Saturday afternoon.

I will be delighted to see you up here at any time you can pay us a visit. Admiral Blandy will be here between 10 and 13 August and I will be fully occupied during that period. Then, I am scheduled to fly down to Key West on 23 August and will not be back until around Labor Day. I hope that you can come in at any time other than those indicated above.

Most sincerely yours,

James Fife

JAMES FIFE,
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

July 13, 1949.

Dear Admiral Fife,

Thank you very much for your kind letter of June 23rd. I am glad you enjoyed the broadcast about the carrier cruise.

I would certainly enjoy taking a local cruise in a submarine, and hope soon to be able to take advantage of your kind invitation. I have just started a two months' vacation from broadcasting, so my plans are a little indefinite; but I hope to be calling upon you sometime between now and the end of August.

Very sincerely yours,

Rear Admiral James Fife, U.S.N.
Box 27,
U.S. Naval Submarine Base,
New London, Connecticut.

COMMANDER SUBMARINE FORCE, U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET

23 June 1949

My dear Mr. Murrow,

Your broadcast last week in which you described your carrier cruise was of much interest to me as a Navy man and I am sure was of great interest to your listeners. That broadcast has prompted me to invite you to visit the Submarine Command here at New London, Connecticut and to take a local cruise in a submarine.

We are very proud of our submarines and particularly of the men who operate them. It would be a pleasure to acquaint you with submarines, their operations, capabilities and limitations and the men who run them. Of special interest, I believe, would be the modernized snorkel submarine, which has greatly changed so many previous concepts of submarine tactics and uses.

Unfortunately, the snorkel submarines are not always available on short notice because of demands from the fleet for their services. However, the standard fleet type submarine is available any week day, Monday through Friday.

I would be delighted to arrange a ride for you in a submarine to observe local operations whenever it is convenient for you to come to New London. If possible for you to select several alternative dates I can inform you whether a snorkel submarine will be available.

Most sincerely yours,

James Fife

JAMES FIFE,
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy,
Commander Submarine Force,
United States Atlantic Fleet.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Mu 7-4400

HOTEL ALGONQUIN
59 West 44th Street
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Monday - March 14, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My husband, Mr. Charles Siepmann, talked with you over the long-distance telephone this evening and he told me he had written you about some specific medical subject and had enclosed a reprint of an article he had written about same, but that he had received no reply from you, nor had the reprint been returned to him.

If it is at all possible for you to spare a few moments I would like very much to meet you and discuss the subject with you. I will be in New York until Wednesday March 23rd

HOTEL ALGONQUIN
59 West 44th Street
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

and I would be very happy to arrange an appointment at your convenience. Mr. Firestone met you at one time through your brother Lucey Murrow, but I have never had the pleasure. I am most interested in your broadcasts and particularly in your "truly" liberal ideas.

If you will have your secretary call the hotel or write a note stating a designated time for an appointment I will be very happy to arrange my time to fit your convenience.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Claire Firestone,
Algonquin Hotel.

Firestone, Chas.

Mon. 3/21
3:00 PM.
Mrs. Firestone

CHARLES FIRESTONE, M.D.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
PLASTIC SURGERY
326 MEDICAL-DENTAL BLDG.
SEATTLE 1
TELEPHONE SENECA 2477

February 21, 1949.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I doubt that you will remember a rainy morning in the mid thirties when you and your brother Lacey were waiting at Vancouver Wash. for weather to clear. You and Lacey had taken off in a plane from Portland, and because of weather had returned to Vancouver. It was there that Elliott Merill and I were waiting because of that same weather, and it was there that I met you. I had known your brother Lacey both personally and professionally prior to that time.

Thus, having in a manner introduced myself, I should like to recall to you one of your broadcasts...in early 1943 I believe it was,....one of the " THIS..is London" broadcasts. I am referring to the broadcast in which you reported the bullet proof vest and helmet for pilots, devised by then Col. Malcolm C. Grow of the 8th Air Force. It was a glowing account of the achievement, and if I remember correctly, you included in this account a statement that the English people will be asking their parliament embarassing questions as to why the British pilots were not similarly equipped. Colonel Grow, later General Grow, received honors and awards for this accomplishment, and so, history has duly recorded the factual? bit of history.

I listened to that broadcast, as indeed I listened to most of your broadcasts in those crucial days, and the memory of the contents of the enclosed manuscript would not be denied. It taunted me a good deal, but I was able to repress it into my subconscious...what with human nature being as it is, and with military discipline to which I was subject. At this time, some 14 years after publication, a request from an Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency Colonel, conjures the affair from my deep recesses once again, and I thought that in the interest of accurate reporting and authoritative commenting, you may wish to consider the contents of the enclosed manuscript, and comment on the affair again. It is from the June 1935 issue of "The Jornal of Aviation Medicine"

I was later assigned to duty in the ETO, and took occasion to visit General Grow at his office in Widewing. Perhaps you too have on occasions visited the offices of the kindly General at Widewing. If so, you will recall the mannikins donned in the metal vests and metal helmets that adorned the office. Oneone occasion the kindly General...and I mean kindly...proudly displayed a metal helmet which had been worn in combat by one of the pilots, and which had been scarred by a bullet which had grazed it. He was displaying it to another general officer...I was merely there... and the general officer displayee duly marvelled with praise and shoulder patting. I was able to repress comment at the time; my blood pressure was laboring in agitated fashion. As far as I was concerned, a Greek tragedy of a sort was being enacted; nothing I or my little world could do would alter the outcome....and indeed, the annals bear the inscriptions of the tale.

Well, I have told my story; possibly you may wish to re-comment on your own broadcast of 1943 pertaining to this matter. History is written by mere man and must be full of factual errors. Here is a factual error that can be corrected..at least as far as it concerns your own broadcasting contributions to history. I think it should be done in the interest of truthful reporting, and in the interest of the "moral ought" to which we pay a good deal of lip service.

I would appreciate it if you returned the enclosed clipped manuscript, as it is one of only two in my possession. I do not wish to burden you with correspondence, but should you decide to treat this on one of your broadcasts, I would appreciate your informing me of the date of such treatment, since your broadcast reaches here during busy hours. Mrs. Firestone, a native Washingtonian, has been at the Algonquin Hotel for two weeks. If you should decide to formulate comment on this matter, she may be of help. I feel certain you will find her a charming person, and an experience to meet. Subjective?...well you be the judge.

Respectfully yours,

Charles Firestone

Firth, Lindsay

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

National Offices
304 N. Park Street
Madison 5, Wisconsin
Cable: natstud

International Affairs Commission
18 Brattle Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

President
James T. Harris, Jr.
LaSalle College

Vice President Student Life
Richard Heggie
University of California

Vice President Educational Problems
Eugene G. Schwartz
City College of New York

Vice President International Affairs
Robert L. West
Yale University

Secretary-Treasurer
Helen Jean Rogers
Mundelein College

Public Relations Director
Allan W. Ostar
Pennsylvania State College

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Everett M. Baker
Dean of Students
Mass. Institute of Technology

Monroe E. Deutsch
Provost Emeritus
University of California

Laurence Duggan
Director
Institute of Int'l Education

Father Vincent J. Flynn
President
College of St. Thomas

R. O. Johnson
Professor of Education
Morris Brown College

Gordon Klopf
Student Personnel Advisor
University of Wisconsin

Dean Newhouse
Director of Student Affairs
University of Washington

Homer Rainey
President
Stephens College

Helen C. White
Professor of English
University of Wisconsin

Lindsay Firth
National Student Association
18 Brattle Street
Cambridge, Mass

November 19, 1949.

Dear Mr. Morrow,

I should like to thank you for your interest in and assistance to Dr. Bock and myself during our conversation last week regarding the Amt Für Studentenwanderungen. Any assistance we could have from you would be very valuable to us.

I am inclosing a rough itinerary of the group which you requested. The Doctor has been so busy that I have not had time to fully discuss the gaps and discrepancies in the proposed tour, but hope to get a few quiet hours with him when the group comes to Boston on November 22nd. There will have to be many changes, but the general time schedule will follow the outline.

If you would like any more information, please write to me, and I shall be only too glad to furnish it.

The list of radio stations throughout the country, which Mr. Michel kindly gave us, has been a great help.

Thank you again.

Yours very sincerely,

Lindsay Firth

Mr. Edward Morrow,
News Analyst
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York.

Fischer, Bruce H.

December 23, 1949

Dear Sir:

I am informed that you are considering sponsoring Bruce H. Fisher for a Rotary Foundation Fellowship.

I came to know Mr. Fisher during the war when he was a pilot in the RCAF. We had many conversations while he was on leave and subsequently I followed his career from a distance while he was reading economics at Cambridge and Oxford. I have seldom met a young man of greater sincerity and determination or one more likely to benefit from and be worthy of a Rotary Foundation Fellowship.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. McLachlan, President
The Rotary Club of Summerland
West Summerland
British Columbia, Canada

3473 University Street,
Montreal, Canada.

28th November, 1949.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you ever so much for yours of the 25th. Please, address your letter of recommendation to: Mr. J. McLachlan, President, The Rotary Club of Summerland, West Summerland, British Columbia, Canada.

The district I will be competing in comprises a rather large geographical area in part of Washington, northern Idaho and British Columbia. The Governor of the District is Mr. Roscoe Sheller of 519 Park Drive, Sunnyside, Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce H. Fisher

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N. Y.

November 25, 1949

Mr. Bruce S. Fisher
3473 University Street
Montreal, Canada

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Thank you very much for yours of the 18th. I do indeed remember your visits to Hallam Street, and will be delighted to support your candidacy for a Rotary Foundation Fellowship.

I am returning the two letters which you enclosed as you no doubt want them for your files. If you will write and tell me to whom I should address my letter of recommendation, I will send it right off.

Sincerely yours,

3473 University Street,
Montreal, Canada.

18th November, 1949.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The Rotary Club of Summerland, West Summerland, British Columbia, (my pre-war residence) have written to say that they are desirous of sponsoring me for a Rotary Foundation Fellowship. Of course, I would be delighted to be the recipient of a fellowship that would take me back to Europe for another year of advanced study. If you would be so kind as to write a few lines in support of my candidature for a fellowship I would be extremely grateful.

Before joining the Royal Canadian Air Force as a pilot in 1942, I had been studying for a short time at the State College of Washington, where I majored in speech. While I was serving with Bomber Command (5 and 6 Groups) I occasionally dropped into your office in Hallam Street. During one of my last visits (shortly after VE day) I mentioned that I was planning to start studying at Cambridge in the Michaelmas Term (October 1945) and that my application for one of the four Air Force Scholarships was in the hands of the final awarding committee. You very kindly offered to speak to Air Chief Marshal Harris, C-in-C, Bomber Command; and Mr. Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, and to give other assistance to my candidature for a scholarship. Although most grateful for the offer of your influencial support I did not avail myself of it, as I was informed that my application had been approved and that the announcement of the award was only awaiting final arrangements with Cambridge.

For two years I read economics at King's College, Cambridge, under the supervision of Mr. Richard Kahn and Professor A.C. Pigou. Upon the completion of the Tripos I went to Oxford for over a year to undertake graduate studies and research in politics for a B. Litt. degree. While there I was the recipient of a British Council Scholarship and later received another award from the Royal Empire Society. Through the academic year 1948-49,

I was the incumbent of an exchange to Berkeley College, Yale, in "amicabilis concordia" with King's College, Cambridge. At the Yale Graduate School I continued my research in comparative government, participated in seminars and spent much of my time on French and German. As a Canadian I thought it wise to have a year at a Canadian university. I am now having a year at MCGill, where I am working on a Ph.D. on, "Some Problems of Canadian Federalism".

Being so nomadic has certainly had its academic disadvantages, but I hope (and feel confident) that in the long run the education value I have derived will prove to be a great asset.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of recommendation from Professor G. M. Trevelyan, and a testimonial from Dr. J. T. Sheppard.

There seems to be a good deal of ego in the above paragraphs! But it is intended to give you a brief outline rather than to impress you. Perhaps I have been too brief with the above information? I can easily supplement this with further details and letters of recommendation from professors ~~from~~ the five universities I have attended.

My very best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Bruce H. Fisher

Bruce H. Fisher.

Enc. 2.

Flanagan, Hallie

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 1, 1947

Dear Hallie Flanagan:

It was thoughtful and generous of you to send me the book. I feel that it will fill a considerable gap in my knowledge of what happened while I was away.

I am sending you a copy of the script for "The Sunny Side of the Atom" which was broadcast from 9:00 to 10:00 last night.

I am delighted that we finally met and am looking forward to seeing you again in the autumn.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Hallie Flanagan
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Fletcher, Arthur

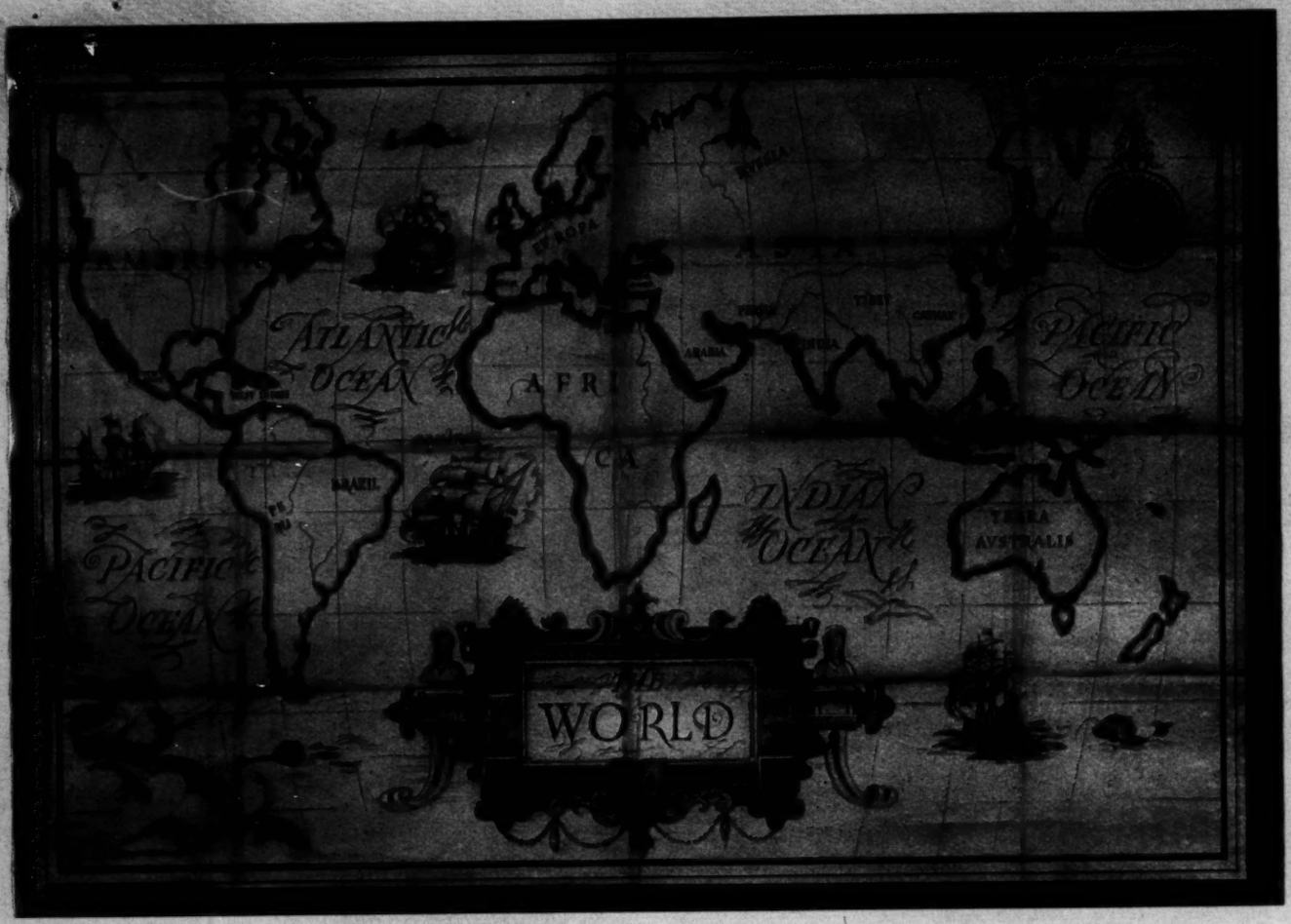
December 22, 1949

Mr. Arthur Fletcher
15 Canterbury Road
Great Neck, L. I.
New York

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for your Christmas card, and for your kind words about the broadcasts. It was indeed good to hear from you, and I hope that you and your family will have a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

As ever yours,



Blessed are the Peacemakers

Dear Ed,

Your nightly spots are good to follow. We're grateful for their sanity and balance. And for your speaking up on things like our lost marines in China.

Yourself speaking is probably our greatest delight. I've been hoping you would do a piece on the idea content of the pre-historic, at least Bourbon, attack on taxes, politicians etc. Its our primitive tradition of "we're agin the government," any government. It isn't good enough today. Taxes are the way we buy what we can't buy any other way - aid to Europe; defense, education. If the quoted

(over)

Christmas Greetings

and Best Wishes for
the New Year

* *

Vivian and Arthur Fletcher

A. Fletcher
15 Canterbury Rd.
Great Neck, Long Island
New York

people could accept that fact the trained seals would follow. Our political debates should lead to conscious decisions on what it is we want for our money.

I know Larry does a fine job at the UN but I've been hoping that you might turn up out here one of these days. I've been retailing your memo to delegates to stay awake when the cameras roam, with relish.

Very best for the New Year

Arthur

25X1

Folsom, Mark

March 30, 1949

Dear Mark:

Please forgive my belated reply to your letter. I have been much out of town in the last few months and have fallen far behind in my correspondence.

I have taken this first opportunity to read your script. I found it very interesting, but to tell you the truth, it's outside my purview and I don't feel competent to give an opinion on it.

I am returning it herewith; best of luck with it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Mark Folsom
3928 Alameda Drive
San Diego 3, California

March 14, 1949
3928 Alameda Drive
San Diego 3, Calif.

Dear Ed:

I have a letter of January 6 from your secretary, acknowledging a script I sent and advising me that you were to be in Washington during January. I wonder if you've had time to look at the script since?

I continue at Convair in the Service Department. Technical writer. I just finished a long assignment on the Convair-Liner, now am writing up the Air Force liaison plane. I'm evidently at the right end of the plant, where work continues. Out in the shop the going is getting rough, and thousands have been laid off. It seems the way of the aircraft industry that contracts don't dovetail. But Odlum is a shrewd bird, and keeps negotiating. In Ft. Worth the B-36 contract keeps the wheels turning and the dinner pails full.

At home, Madeleine is blooming, and her curly golden red hair growing thicker by the day. She has a mind under the curls too. Has the gift of tongues, and is drawing remarkable tones out of the piano for one her age. She'll be four in June--as vital and high-humored as they come.

All the best,

Mark

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

January 6, 1949

Mr. Mark Folsom
3928 Alameda Drive
San Diego 3, Calif.

Dear Mr. Folsom:

Thank you for your recent letter, which has been received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. As Mr. Murrow has gone to Washington for the whole month of January, he probably won't get a chance to look at the script until some time next month, after his return.

Sincerely yours,

Dec 12, 1948
3928 Alameda Drive
San Diego 3, Calif.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for yours of Nov 24th. I must say you are prompt in answering letters.

I've just returned from a meeting in Los Angeles, where I was with an old college mate and the suggestion was made that perhaps you would like to read the script that this friend and I put together last year. Thus the enclosed.

I was up to my ears with study assignments when we wrote the thing (completed all but the narrators bridge in one night), so it's not up to Nobel Prize standards. And obviously it would have to be brought up to date. I add that because of the demands being made on my time, I let my friend have a go at writing the narrator's speech alone; and I've told him since that he went overboard in doing the job. He also typed the complete version, accounting for the rather erratic typing.

As to the market we had in mind, we contemplated submitting it to Columbia Workshop, but by the time we had gotten as far as you see and I had dropped in on Robson at KNX, I was told that the Workshop was no longer, or that productions were not being done in Hollywood. So much for Robson.

Concurrently I got the opinion of Dick Cutting--a Hollywood radio man who thinks well of you, by the way--and while he had a compliment for the idea and enterprise, he felt that we had concocted a script for visual, rather than for audile, production. In other words, he felt we could do better, and advised a close study of sound technique.

However, I don't suppose you will be wasting your time if you read the script. Perhaps you will see sufficient possibilities in it to pass it along to Don Hollenbeck.

You might also ask Hollenbeck--despite your mention of a "big down-hold"--what the job prospects are with him. I feel I can handle the sort of thing he is doing.

Well, here's wishing you the season's best and a prosperous '49,

Mark

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Falsom, Mark

April 7, 1948

Dear Mark:

Many thanks for yours of the 29th. I was terribly sorry to hear about Ann. Meanwhile I sincerely hope your family plans are working out as well as they can under the circumstances.

I'm off for Italy in three days, and will keep an ear to the ground on your behalf. I'll give you a shout if I come across anything. In the meantime, best of luck.

As ever yours,

Mr. Mark Falsom
7549 Westmoreland Street
San Diego 11, California

March 29, 1948
7563 Westmoreland St.
San Diego 11, California

Dear Ed:

This time I'll try to make it brief.

Since writing to you late last year I've come to know what it means to lose one's wife, for on January 28th Mrs. Folsom died of cancer. You can guess that one does not get over such an experience soon. However, as Jo would be the first to say, one must get on with the living; and that is why I am writing again to inquire after the prospects of an assignment in Europe, preferably Paris. I recently read that you were heading for Europe, where you would probably visit all the bureaus; so I decided to send a letter after you.

If you do find time in the midst of your new big job, and are inclined to write, you can reach me at the address above. I expect I shall be here for another month while my mother-in-law finishes making arrangements for her return to the Old Country. I shall be sorry to see her go because she is a kind old lady (made an emergency flight from England to be with us during Jo's final illness), has an exceptionally active intellect, and has been a good companion. However, she finds it necessary to return to England, and will take with her Madeleine's half-sister, Patsy. Maddie, my own daughter, will stay with my mother. I add that it will be a sad parting for the children, but we have decided that it will be wisest to make the break now.

In closing, I mention a name which appeared recently in the local press; I believe you know the man. Paul White, now a resident of Chula Vista, and a professor at San Diego State College.

With every good wish to you and yours,

Cordially,

Mark

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Foreign Policy Association

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

22 EAST 38th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

May 3, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here are two more letters addressed to you as a result of our membership promition in March. One is a request for source of a statement you made on one of your broadcasts, which you may or may not care to reply to.

Our mailing with your letter has brought in 107 new members for the Association, which is a fair result. You will be interested to know that 21 of these are people on your own list - one fifth of the whole "take". That is excellent.

Thank you again for your kindness in cooperating in this way. We appreciate it highly.

Most sincerely yours,

Brackett Lewis

Brackett Lewis
Executive Director

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
22 EAST 38th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

April 19, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our Board of Directors has asked me to thank you again for your cooperation in the membership promotion, which is bringing results. The figures are not startling, but your name has stirred more people to join than any effort of the past two years.

One of the letters and folders is enclosed, and we shall give you the exact results after the returns slack off.

A number of letters have come addressed to you, as you anticipated. I am forwarding one invitation to address the Forum in Pinehurst, N.C., eight letters commenting on your broadcasts, three protests and one sealed letter. We are retaining a half dozen letters which comment on the work of F.P.A. in ways which may be helpful to us.

Thank you again for your help.

Most sincerely yours,

Brackett Lewis

Brackett Lewis
Executive Director

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

22 EAST 38th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

March 1949

To Busy People :

This letter is addressed to busy people like yourself, because I discover it is the really busy person, who somehow finds time for what is truly important.

Certainly one of the really important things that must be concerning you today is the role our country must play as a leading world power - a role that is daily (~~assuming greater proportions, heavily~~) taking on new implications for the future.

But how successfully America will perform that role during the challenging months and years ahead depends largely on intelligent public opinion - your opinion and mine, our families', friends' and neighbors' opinions.

Because in arriving at my own opinions on foreign affairs and America's part in them, I have found the publications of the Foreign Policy Association invaluable, I felt that you, too, would be interested in knowing about them. A unique system of research uncovers essential facts and evaluates divergent viewpoints. The F.P.A's presentation of this material is objective, timely and brief - which is of particular importance to busy people.

But the indispensable publications of the F.P.A. are only one reason for my writing you this letter. You will find inthe accompanying folder additional reasons why I ~~and~~ many of my colleagues in the profession of public information consider the services of the Foreign Policy Association ~~absolutely essential to every alert, thinking American.~~ almost indispensable

— reasons why I want to invite you to become a member of the F.P.A. now, when your membership can mean so much to you personally, and, through your influence, to the whole community.

Enclosed is an application blank. I hope you will decide to send it along to me with your check today.

Most sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

If you are already a member, please hand this to a friend and urge him or her to join also.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

22 EAST 38th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

March 1949

To Busy People:

This note is addressed to people who realize the implications of America's new role as a leading world power. That role now influences our every step in foreign relations, our defense, our trade and our taxes.

Most of us simply do not have time to read all We would like to about world problems. I have discovered that the publications of the Foreign Policy Association are brief, truly objective, analytical and very timely. Their unique system of research presents the essential facts and divergent viewpoints on world issues, which are essential to every alert citizen.

It is a pleasure, therefor, to invite you to become a member of the Association. You will appreciate its indispensable publications, enjoy the opportunity to hear the most competent speakers discuss burning international questions. You may need at times to use its specialized library, or ask the staff to help you plan a program on world affairs for your own club or organization.

If you live in any one of 38 cities, you will find a branch of the F.P.A. or a Council on World Affairs, with a broad program which is sure to interest you.

At the same time you will be contributing to expansion of the Association's vital educational and information services to new communities. We in the profession of public information the service of the Foreign Policy Association absolutely essential if Americans are to assume their responsibilities in the extremely complex world of today.

Please fill out the enclosed application and send your check now while you have it on your mind.

Most sincerely yours,

28 lines

If you are already a member, please hand this to a friend and urge him or her to join also.

Foster, Earl V.

July 25, 1949

Mr. Earl V. Foster
Foster-Clyde Lumber Company
Gold Beach, Oregon

Dear Mr. Foster:

Your letter of July 11th arrived here during Mr. Murrow's absence. However, I told him of your letter on the telephone and he asked me to write you that he is hoping to get to the Coast during the second or third week in August. His schedule is not yet definite, so I hesitate to suggest any change of date for the stockholders' meeting. However, Mr. Murrow will be in touch with you as soon as his plans are final.

Sincerely yours,

called 8/7/49

FOSTER-CLYDE LUMBER COMPANY

GOLD BEACH, OREGON

July II, 1949.

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This is to advise the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Foster-Clyde Lumber Co. is set by the by-laws for the 4th Thursday in July. (July 29th, 1949).

We urge you as a stockholder to be present. If that date does not fit in with your schedule, please advise us a date later that you will be out this way and we will be glad to adjourn the meeting to that time. Hoping something can be worked out where you can combine a little business with a lot of pleasure for you here on the Rogue River. It's time we started "Casey" out in the woods with a pair of calk shoes.

Let us hear from you.

Cordially,

Earl Foster

Earl V. Foster

EVF/kf

Foster, Earl

March 29, 1949

Mr. Earl Foster
Foster-Clyde Lumber Company
Gold Beach, Oregon

Dear Earl:

Many thanks for yours of February 16th, and my apologies for the delay in answering.

Summer plans are still indefinite, but it's at least even money that I'll get to the Coast during July or August, and if so, we will beat some fish over the head with a whisky bottle.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

FOSTER-CLYDE LUMBER COMPANY

GOLD BEACH, OREGON

Feb. 16, 1949.

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York.

Dear Ed:

In my usual awkward way I tried to give you an apology and excuse for not keeping you better informed on our company's operation. I felt sure you might be a wee bit disgusted at my failure to send you reports more frequently and when they should be. So that is why I wanted to give you the opportunity to withdraw if you so desired. Please rest assured my good friend, I wouldn't like to have you do so and am darn appreciative of your very tolerant point of view.

I am still hammering our accountant to get out our 1948 financial report so that I can send you the definite figures. He now promises to have it out by the end of the month. If you have ever had any experience with any of those fellows, you know my problem.

We had a wonderful year, in fact, so much so we find Uncle Sam with both hands in our pockets, and all the advantages we can take it still looks like we are in the 38 per cent bracket. At that I wish '49 looked as promising.

Try and work that busy schedule of yours around so you can spend a few days with us. We will talk business, do some fishing and kill the fatted calf. In the meantime I am going to do my darndest to give you more current reports and keep you better posted. We do need a good hook-tender, how about it?

I want to thank you for sending me that wonderful album of records. We took them out to a friends of ours the evening they arrived and played them from beginning to end. The best voice was Edward R. Murrow's.

I am proud to be in possession of such wonderful historical data.

With personal regards,

Earl.

P. S. Where is that fellow Lacy? Give him my regards.

Foster, Earl V.

January 31, 1949

Dear Earl:

I have been in Washington for the last month; that's the reason for the delay in answering yours of December 29th.

I'm afraid you interpreted my note as showing concern about our project--far from it--it's the only tangible investment I have and so long as you are associated with the venture, I want to leave it right there. I have no need for any dividends and it seems to me altogether sound to plow the maximum of the net back into the business.

Right now I haven't any plans to come west, but I shall certainly do so if I get any time off this summer.

As ever yours,

Mr. Earl V. Foster
Foster-Clyde Lumber Co.
Gold Beach, Oregon

FOSTER-CLYDE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF DOUGLAS FIR

GOLD BEACH, OREGON

December 29, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I want to give you my sincere apology for being so delinquent in keeping you advised as to the progress and development of the Foster-Clyde Lumber Company, a firm in which you are financially interested. I do not want to make this letter too long and boresome for you but believe I should tell you a little about the past year's operation.

We have operated our logging camp steadily since we started and have had the little sawmill operating since a year ago last August and have done very well.

We have turned down offers to sell out. The one case when I asked you to send your stock certificate in reached the stage of signing, but on the advice of our attorney in Portland, we turned it down because the prospective purchasers could not satisfy our terms completely, and it is our intention not to sell unless it is entirely on our terms. Your stock certificate is deposited in our safety box at the local bank and is perfectly secure. We can hold it there or return it to you if you so wish. If at any time you would wish to dispose of your stock, please let me know as I know that we would not have any trouple in securing a buyer. Please understand that the decision is entirely for you to make and that we are not suggesting in any way that you sell unless you could use the money in some other way to a better advantage.

Our big headache and problem right at the present time is to satisfy the internal revenue department and still keep anything for the stock holders. We are a growing concern just like many thousands of small businesses throughout the country that have been prosperous this last year, made good profits but found it necessary to plow back most of it for new equipment and expansion. The policy is financially sound but somewhat uncomfortable in making an accounting to Uncle Sam at tax time.

We will have our financial statement for the year 1948 out as soon as possible after January 1. The exact time will depend upon how fast we can get our accountant and auditor to complete his work. Generally he just meets the deadline for tax time. In any event, you shall get a report just as soon as they are available.

I do not know what your personal situation is regarding your income tax problems as to whether any dividends from us would complicate your returns. Any suggestions or information along that line from you would help guide us in our decisions here.

R. Murrow
mber 29, 1948

Generally, it is advisable for a concern like ours to hold any dividend payments down to a minimum in order to eliminate heavy taxation on the individuals through paying tax in the company and then again for dividends declared in their personal income tax report. I wish it were possible for you to get out this way more often so you could see what has taken place and what you put your money into. I can assure you that personally I have concerned myself of your interest in the firm and that I will never permit any manuevering to your disadvantage. Again I want to say that if at any time you wish to convert your stock holdings to money, I would be glad to find you a buyer.

This letter is already too long for a busy person like you so I will close. I hope your next trip to the Pacific Coast will enable you to spend a little time with us.

With kindest personal regards and a Happy New Year to you and the family, I am

Very Cordially,

Earl.

EVF/plf

Earl V. Foster

P. S. Where in the Sam Hill is Lacey! It has been so long since I have heard from him that I have lost track completely of his address or what he is doing.

EVF.

Foster, Earl V.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 22, 1947

Dear Earl:

Here is the piece of paper. I shall await a signal from you.

Merry Christmas.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Earl V. Foster
Gold Beach, Oregon

Sent Air Mail - Registered.

E. R. M.
F. 1153

Foster, Earl

12/18

EARL FOSTER, GOLD BEACH, OREGON

PAPERS COMPLETELY UNREACHABLE TILL MONDAY MORNING AIR MAILING REGISTERED THEM STOP REGARDS AND WE'RE LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR VISIT.

ED MERROW

Foster, Earl V.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 10, 1947

Dear Earl:

Many thanks for the little piece of paper and for your two letters. I assure you that I approve in advance of any decisions made by the officers of your company. I only wish that I could spend the summer with you. As you know my reason for wanting to have some part in the railway was primarily the desire for some sentimental association with you and with the west coast.

Our plans are uncertain, but it doesn't look as though we would get west this summer. However, one of the fun situations about this business is that you never know from week to week where you will be.

As ever yours,

Mr. Earl V. Foster
Fosterwhyte Lumber Company
Gold Beach, Oregon

dm
cmc.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

FOSTER-CLYDE LUMBER COMPANY

GOLD BEACH, OREGON

June 5, 1947.

Dear Ed:

Inclosed you will fine a pretty little piece of paper you were promised.

Will you please sign the inclosed receipt and return it to me ? The law requires I paste it in the stock record book.

We are anxiously waiting to hear whether you are going to be able to get out this way this summer. You could get away from everything and have a good rest. "Casey " could dig in the sand and pick up some real vocabulary from our loggers.

Any way you know you need no further invitation. What's the latest from Lacy ?

Sincerely,

Earl

Earl V. Foster

evf/kf
inc.

To Wm T. Foster
Feb 19
6 P.M. - dinner

February 9, 1949

Mr. William T. Foster
141 Webster Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

Dear William Foster:

I shall be delighted to have dinner with you and Mrs. Foster on Saturday, the 19th. However, I'm not sure yet whether Mrs. Murrow will be coming down with me or not.

I'm taking a plane late Friday night (the 18th), and will arrive at the Orange Court Hotel in Orlando early Saturday morning. Many thanks for your kind invitation; I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely yours,

461 WEBSTER AVENUE
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

February 2, 1949

Mr. Edward Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City.

Dear Edward:

Bess and I are delighted with the prospect of seeing you down here. We hope that your wife is coming with you. We hope that you will both be guests at our house for dinner at six o'clock Saturday the 19th. We have also invited Karl Compton, Paul Douglas and Eric Johnston and their wives. Our plans fit in with the Rollins College program and we believe are satisfactory to everybody. We have arranged for an early dinner and for seats that evening at the Rollins Theatre for a performance of The Late George Apley so that those of our guests who wish to go to the theatre will be able to do so.

Bess and I would be happy to have you as our house guests if it were not for the fact that before we knew you were coming down here we had invited our old friends Mr. and Mrs. Eric Johnston to come to our house and use the only guest room we have.

This letter requires no answer. Perhaps you will do well to wait until your arrival here before you decide what you wish to do.

Faithfully,

William T. Foster

Dear Ed,

CBS London, New Year's Day 1949

Your letter has done me a lot of good. Dave Taylor had written that the reason for dropping me was purely financial; even so, I couldn't help wondering if he was being kind instead of telling me that my work had slipped. Now I feel reassured that the decisive change is in the climate at CBS. And this is important to me, because I am surer than ever that political reporting overseas is what I want to do with my life as long as I can.

I can scarcely believe that you will be called on to walk the plank. I hope you don't feel that because your team is being broken up, you ought to leave too. That would be the wrong kind of solidarity. More than ever, CBS will need you much more than you will need them. What is more important still is that the public needs the formulation and presentation of the news which is your special gift.

My plan is to settle down with a good newspaper, which is easier said than done. So far I've heard only from the Monitor, which is full up. I think my chances are best with the Times; when I talked to Cy Sulzberger just after getting the news, he was as keen as in the past to work me in somewhere. But first there must be an opening, and then he would have to convince his big brass that they should take on a stranger instead of one of the deserving lads at home who are keen to get started in Europe. Any way, he has always liked me and my work and can see what can be done when he goes home later this month.

Fortunately during these years I have done more saving than spending, so I'm in no hurry to take just anything that comes my way. It will take the wolf years to reach my door. So at the end of the month I think I'll head for France - I haven't been there since 1939 - then maybe Italy and Austria. I'm playing around with the idea of trying to drive across Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to Turkey (my parents will be back there in the spring). I've written Mike Bessie to ask if Harper's would like to suggest some subjects for magazine pieces.

There is one rather delicate matter on which I'd particularly welcome your opinion. I'd like to have a go at a Nieman some day. Perhaps now would be my best chance; I'm just 33 and I can't expect to build up the same seniority with any other employer before I reach forty. Yet the selectors might feel that a man who applies after being fired is looking for a WPA handout. Of course, CBS may already be backing somebody else for next year.

If I did get a chance at it, I think I'd be most interested

in extending my background on Russia - recently Harvard has improved its facilities in this direction. Already I have the essential foundation in language, and since the Tito business began I have had to revise my timetable on developments in the Soviet Union. I used to think it would be many years before George Kennan's change or mellowing would become visible. Meanwhile, I had no urge to return to the distorted life of a Moscow correspondent. Now I think that the change, whether violent or not, will come much sooner, and I'd like to be on hand to see it. Besides, Joe Newman in the Herald Tribune shows that for a newspaper that has the space, a good writer in Moscow can do a useful job today.

Of course if it came to a choice between the sort of long-term job I'm looking for and a Nieman fellowship, I'd take the job. That is, if I got the job before the beginning of the year in Cambridge - I wouldn't want to leave in the middle of the year, and I'm sure that no reputable newspaper would want me to. Ideally, I'd get first the fellowship and then the job, to take effect at the end of the year - but I have no reason to suppose that I shall always fall on my feet in the future as I have in the past. Luckiest of all was in April 1940 when Tom Grandin came to Turkey and lined me up for an occasional broadcast.

I think all of us who were associated with CBS in Europe during the decade from Munich to Marshall Plan will be bragging about it for the rest of our days. You've heard older men let it be known that they were on the old world before Frank Munsey killed it. Well, that's the way I feel about CBS News .... but I guess I'd better not press the analogy too hard. I'm looking forward to the time when my grandchildren start reading books about our troubled times and ask if I ever knew Edward R. Murrow. And then I'll say, casual like, "Oh yes, I used to work with him".

So, God bless, and love to Kay and Jess and all the rest of the Old Guard.

Yours,

Tony Fowle

Fox, Richard K.

July 14, 1949

Mr. Richard K. Fox
1218 W. Raymond
Seattle 6, Washington

Dear Mr. Fox:

Your letter of July 7th has been received in Mr. Harper's absence. It will be brought to his attention upon his return to the office at the end of August.

Sincerely yours,

4218-W. Raymond
Seattle, 6, Wash.
July 7, 1949

Dear Ed,

Just a line to let you know that I received your letter with the attached copy of Miss Katum's letter.

Your efforts in this matter are certainly appreciated, & when you see Miss Katum tell her thanks for me.

Her letter seemed to confirm some of my suspicions. In the first place the announcement for the job does not specify or anyway infer that utility experience is required. Also my grades of 94 & 105, & that I am well towards the top of the register, show that I have met the re-

quirements.

Also they might try to offer me a job in a area, where they are reasonably sure I will refuse to accept it

As you know there is a determined effort on the part of some government heads to be prejudice against disabled veterans, because this type of veteran receives a 10 point preference. Maybe their prejudice is justified, but the law must be changed first before any overt action can be taken.

Anyway I'll hang tough until I hear more from you regarding your efforts with Wickard.

We are having a beautiful summer here, & you better get on your horse & get out here to enjoy

some of it. I assume you are on your way as Le Seur has taken your spot, & I heard you talk from Indianapolis the other night.

We are having our Cougar Club golf tournament at Sand Point Country Club tomorrow. I'll be there with my 30 handicap.

E. Roy Case was up from Tucson for a visit. Also Ralph Case has sold out his "wet" business in L. A., & is going into the cattle business somewhere in the W. W.

We are going to have our annual ΦΣ stag picnic at Gus Appel-

man's place the first Sunday in August. If you have here X can make it please call on me. But I want to see you anyway so be sure to let me know sometime during your visit, so I can buy you that steak at Katz Louie's Cafe.

Your friend,

Pete

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 6 - 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 23, 1949, concerning Mr. Richard K. Fox.

At the present time we do not have any Field Representative job for which Mr. Fox could be considered. During recent weeks we have filled all our vacancies of this type. However, there will be openings in the future as a result of turnover in our staff, and we will consider Mr. Fox's application if he is still available. I appreciate having your estimate of his qualifications on record.

Sincerely,

George W Haggard

Ass't Administrator

Fox, Richard K.

June 23, 1949

Mr. Claude R. Wickard
Rural Electrification
Administration
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wickard:

Richard K. Fox, an old friend of mine, asked me if I would write you regarding his application for a job as Field Representative (Electric Facility Management) GAF 11 in the REA. I am presuming upon your kindness and bringing this matter to your attention only because of my friendship for Mr. Fox and my feeling that he is well qualified for the job. I will appreciate anything you feel you can do for him.

My kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

June 23, 1949

Mr. Richard K. Fox
4218 W. Raymond Street
Seattle 6, Washington

Dear Pete:

Miss Tatum's letter, which I am enclosing, is self-explanatory. I am writing to Claude Wichard, and will let you know as soon as I hear from him.

As ever yours,

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
METROPOLITAN 3200

April 20, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Don Lerch is out of the office on a vacation for several weeks; and since we are not sure just when he will return, I took the liberty of trying to run down some information about the REA job for you and Mr. Fox.

I worked with REA before I came to CBS, and so prevailed on some of my friends there to do a little off-the-record prying into the situation. It doesn't look too good for Mr. Fox at the present moment. It seems that the powers that be feel that he lacks the utility experience required for the particular job he wants. He is well toward the top of the register, and there are several jobs available for him in other areas -- but none that would permit him to stay where he is.

It was suggested by people within the organization that if you wanted to be sure Mr. Fox got every consideration, you might write to Mr. Claude R. Wickard, Administrator of REA and as I am sure you recall, the former Secretary of Agriculture. The people feel that if you would call the matter to his attention, you could be sure that everything possible was being done to make sure that Mr. Fox gets a fair deal. Sorry the information is no happier -- but please call on us if we can do anything further.

Cordially yours,

Virginia Tatum

Virginia Tatum

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, New York

April 14, 1949

Dear Don:

This is an imposition, but I wonder if you could glance at the enclosed and give me any tips on how to proceed.

As ever yours,

Mr. Don Lerch
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Ewalt Building
Washington, D.C.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

April 14, 1949

Dear Pete:

I'm sorry to have been so long in answering yours of March 22nd. I have been spending a lot of time in Washington and have just discovered your letter. I assume the guy now in charge is Brannon since Clint Anderson is no longer Secretary of Agriculture. I don't know the setup of such an operation in Washington, but I am asking a friend of mine who does to beat the bushes. I will let you know what emerges.

If all goes well, I might get a little time on the Coast during July or August. Meanwhile, my best salute to you and your family and any of the boys who remember me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Richard K. Fox
1218 W. Raymond Street
Seattle 6, Washington

cc: Mr. Don Lerch
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Earle Building
Washington, D.C.

4218 W. Raymond Street
Seattle 6, Washington
March 22, 1949

Dear Ed,

You know how it goes, Ed -- you never hear from old friends unless they want something.

When you were out here on one of your trips several years ago, you told me that if I ever needed a helping hand not to be backward about asking for it.

Anyway, here goes ---

As you know, I am presently employed by the Veterans Administration as a Facilities Specialist CAF 9. I like my job very much but it won't last much longer, so I have been getting some other "irons in the fire".

About a year ago I placed my application with the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a job as a Field Representative (Electric Utility Management) CAF 11 (See Exhibit 1).

On or about December 15, 1948 I received my Notice of Rating (CSC Form 4008). This form showed that my application had been rated at 105 points for CAF 9 and 92 points for CAF 11. The reason for the 105 points is because I receive a 10-point veteran's disability rating. I must be pretty high on the job register.

On December 29, 1948 I received the attached telegram (Exhibit 2) which I answered to the effect that I was available for the job.

On January 8, 1949 I received the attached telegram (Exhibit 3) and I went to Portland on January 12th for a personal interview, which I believe was quite successful.

On February 4, 1949 I received the attached telegram (Exhibit 4) and answered that I had seven hours of college accounting.

(God only knows why this should be pertinent information as I have been doing all types of practical accounting since leaving college.)

Now here is the "catch" to the facts as outlined above:-

The former Chief of the Management Division of the REA "resigned", and was replaced by a new chief effective February 28, 1949. Therefore, all selections of applications considered by the former chief will be held until the new chief has had an opportunity to review them.

Ed, I want this job and I would like an assignment in the State of Washington as first choice. I am assuming that you might have some connections in Washington, D. C. that could drop a word in the right place, i. e., Clint Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Actually, I am green as hell about these matters and I am reluctant to use this means and doubly reluctant to ask my friends to do so. However, I am well qualified for the job as shown by my civil service rating, but there is a lot of "finagling" going on in Civil Service in general, especially when they want to get to some friend who is lower on the job register.

Now, Ed, I want you to know that if I am being too presumptuous in making this request, you can just drop it and return the enclosed data. Also, it may be that you just don't do this kind of thing for anyone.

Anyway, I think of you often and listen to your broadcast whenever I am near a radio at 4:45 P. M.

My little girl, Virginia, is growing up fast as she just passed two years, and I am now forty-one and I often wish I could turn back the clock so I could have a larger family.

I suppose your handsome son is growing up fast as children are babies all too short a time.

We had a Cougar Club luncheon yesterday as we do each Wednesday and all the coaching staff was here from W.S.C., as we are now running off the State high school basket-ball finals. Lewis & Clark of Spokane and Garfield of Seattle are playing off for the championship.

3.-3/22/49

I am enclosing the announcement of the Cougar Club shindig for next Thursday and wish you could be here to sit in on it. I suppose sometime you feel, in spite of your success, that maybe you would like to settle again in your beloved Northwest and just be a "Joe Bush" along with the rest of us.

I am looking forward to your next visit and hope at that time we can get together a group with no ladies or strangers present and we can just "beat our gums" and drink plenty of good Scotch. Give me the word when you are coming.

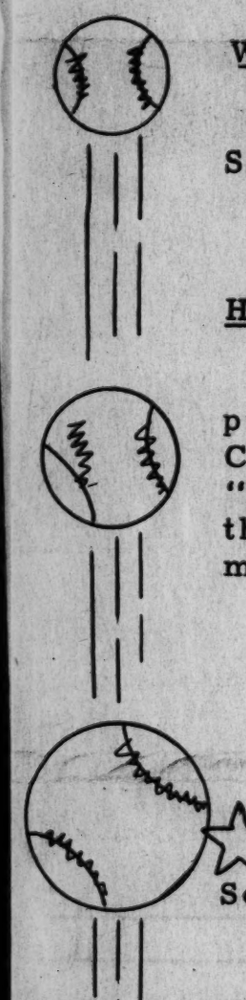
Your friend,

A.E.K.△B.
Richard K. Fox

SEATTLE COUGAR CLUB'S
annual
BASKETBALL JAMBOREE
and
PARADE OF STAR COACHES

THURSDAY, MARCH 24 · NEW WASHINGTON HOTEL

Free Throw Practice at 5:30 **Dinner at 6:30 p.m.** **$3.50 per plate**



WHAT'S ON DECK

- - - Remember our Cougar Club Hoop Shows of past years - - - Well this one is BIGGER!

HERE'S THE PROGRAM!

Annual Cougar Club trophy award presentation to the Northern Division, PCC winning O.S.C. Coach, SLATTS GILL --- Annual awards to Class "A" and "B" State Tournament winning Coaches --- City winners and the coveted Cougar Club Trophy to the mentor "who did the most with the least"

·P L U S·

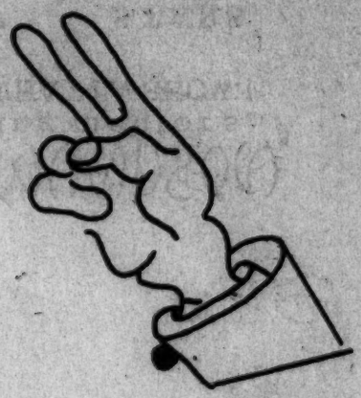
Visiting Coaches from the nation's top hoop teams in Seattle for the NCAA finals Saturday, March 26.

·P L U S·

Our honored guests, UNCLE HEC EDMUNDSON, who will be on hand to interview the visiting mentors, and the entire W.S.C. Coaching Clan --- WHATTA SHOW!

MUSIC GAGS ENTERTAINMENT STARS

CHALK UP TWO
FOR THE
SEATTLE COUGAR CLUB



Sec. 562 P.L.&R.
U. S. Postage
1¢ PAID
Seattle, Wash.
Permit No. 365

11 COUGARS

Richard K. "Pete" Fox
4218 W. Raymond St.
Seattle 6, Wash.

C

4218 W. Raymond Street
Seattle 6, Washington
March 22, 1949

Dear Ed,

You know how it goes, Ed -- you never hear from old friends unless they want something.

When you were out here on one of your trips several years ago, you told me that if I ever needed a helping hand not to be backward about asking for it.

Anyway, here goes ---

As you know, I am presently employed by the Veterans Administration as a Facilities Specialist CAF 9. I like my job very much but it won't last much longer, so I have been getting some other "irons in the fire".

About a year ago I placed my application with the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a job as a Field Representative (Electric Utility Management) CAF 11 (See Exhibit 1).

On or about December 15, 1948 I received my Notice of Rating (CSC Form 4008). This form showed that my application had been rated at 105 points for CAF 9 and 92 points for CAF 11. The reason for the 105 points is because I receive a 10-point veteran's disability rating. I must be pretty high on the job register.

On December 29, 1948 I received the attached telegram (Exhibit 2) which I answered to the effect that I was available for the job.

On January 8, 1949 I received the attached telegram (Exhibit 3) and I went to Portland on January 12th for a personal interview, which I believe was quite successful.

On February 4, 1949 I received the attached telegram (Exhibit 4) and answered that I had seven hours of college accounting.

(God only knows why this should be pertinent information as I have been doing all types of practical accounting since leaving college.)

Now here is the "catch" to the facts as outlined above:-

The former Chief of the Management Division of the REA "resigned", and was replaced by a new chief effective February 28, 1949. Therefore, all selections of applications considered by the former chief will be held until the new chief has had an opportunity to review them.

Ed, I want this job and I would like an assignment in the State of Washington as first choice. I am assuming that you might have some connections in Washington, D. C. that could drop a word in the right place, i. e., Clint Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Actually, I am green as hell about these matters and I am reluctant to use this means and doubly reluctant to ask my friends to do so. However, I am well qualified for the job as shown by my civil service rating, but there is a lot of "finagling" going on in Civil Service in general, especially when they want to get to some friend who is lower on the job register.

Now, Ed, I want you to know that if I am being too presumptuous in making this request, you can just drop it and return the enclosed data. Also, it may be that you just don't do this kind of thing for anyone.

Anyway, I think of you often and listen to your broadcast whenever I am near a radio at 4:45 P. M.

My little girl, Virginia, is growing up fast as she just passed two years, and I am now forty-one and I often wish I could turn back the clock so I could have a larger family.

I suppose your handsome son is growing up fast as children are babies all too short a time.

We had a Cougar Club luncheon yesterday, as we do each Wednesday, and all the coaching staff was here from W.S.C., as we are now running off the State high school basket-ball finals. Lewis & Clark of Spokane and Garfield of Seattle are playing off for the championship.

3.-3/22/49

I am enclosing the announcement of the Cougar Club shindig for next Thursday and wish you could be here to sit in on it. I suppose sometimes you feel, in spite of your success, that maybe you would like to settle again in your beloved Northwest and just be a "Joe Bush" along with the rest of us.

I am looking forward to your next visit and hope at that time we can get together a group with no ladies or strangers present and we can just "beat our gums" and drink plenty of good Scotch. Give me the word when you are coming.

Your friend,

Pete

A.E.K.△B.
Richard K. Fox

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

November 18, 1948

My dear Ed:

Of course I shall be delighted to see any friend of yours and Norman Collins in particular. Since you are likely to see him, may I trouble you to phone to my secretary and she will make an appropriate arrangement - telephone, Executive 1640.

Very sincerely yours,

F. Frankfurter

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.

called to Collins 11/19

Room 131

Frankfurter, Just

November 17, 1948

My dear Mr. Justice:

A good friend of mine, Norman Collins, Program Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation and author of "Dulcimer Street", is spending Monday and Tuesday, November 22nd and 23rd, at the Mayflower in Washington. If you should have a few minutes to see him, perhaps your secretary would leave a message for him there.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Justice Frankfurter
The Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Freeman, Benjamin H.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gm

April 2, 1947

Dear Ben:

I am enormously grateful to you for letting me read the comments from W. L. Yates. The British certainly retain their habit of understatement.

When are you coming to New York again so that I may buy you that lunch and dinner and display to you the coat that is the envy of all my colleagues and acquaintances?

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Benjamin H. Freeman
Thirty-third Street and Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

E. R. M.
F. 1155

BENJAMIN H. FREEMAN
THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA
4

V

March 27, 1947.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Thought you would be interested in reading the enclosed.

With best regards....

Sincerely yours,

B.H. Freeman

BHF:GMH
encl.

REC'D
MAR 25 1947
H. FREEMAN & SON, INC.
PHILA. PA.

February 28/1947

Throughout the whole of last year our customers have ping for improved supplies and deliveries, and we have done tmost to increase production. We were fairly successful in our orts, and production showed an increase up to the end of October just over 20%, but immediately the 45-hour week was instituted this industry there was a reduction of 6%.

We were then informed that our coal allocation would cut by 50%. This meant that we were compelled immediately to close wn our Scouring, Dyeing and Finishing Departments, as our coal alloc-on was only sufficient to heat the factory. We were fortunate in tting outside Finishers to take on our work, but this, naturally, used delay in deliveries.

We never received 50% of our allocation of coal, and e next development was the Coal Crisis about which you have all read.

Unfortunately, the public in this country are somewhat nfused by the press, the Left blaming the Right and vice versa, and w people amongst the ordinary workers are capable of thinking the tter out dispassionately in order to arrive at the true facts of the tuation.

Ever since the end of the war there have been thousands f working hours lost by miners' unofficial strikes and by absenteeism, t owing to the shortage of labour in the mines, the management have en hesitant to dismiss people, and the miner has been told contin-lly what a good chap he is, and given extra food, instead of being old the unvarnished truth.

The Labour leaders, and especially Mr. Shinwell, cannot scape responsibility for this present disaster. No other Cabinet inister can have made so many stupid statements which now rebound on im. People cannot understand why Mr. Attlee has not immediately acked him, but instead of that we see the farce of Trade Union Meet-ngs passing a vote of confidence in him.

Shinwell's statement that output from the mines has isen under the new control is dishonest promotion. He has merely ompared the present output with the output early in 1946, which was ower than at any time in the history of the industry.

Although figures show that there are fewer miners o-day than in 1939, they fail to disclose the fact that coal getting achinery has been increased to a great extent during the war, enabling greater tonnage to be produced, and yet the output per man hour has continually gone down.

The 15% absenteeism rate entails a far greater per-centage loss of coal output, as invariably the defaulters are among the 40% of the highly paid key face-workers, whose absence can render the full attendance of the other 60% workers more or less futile.

JAN 25 1947
H. FREEMAN & SON, INC.
PHILA. PA.

In many pits there is an incorrigible section, usually 7 to 10 percent, whose average absenteeism exceeds 50%, but these men are sheltered by their Union officials. The following statistics are interesting:- In 1937 57,000,000 more tons of coal were mined than in 1945. Admittedly, there were 69,000 more men, but the output per man dropped in that period from 1.17 tons to 1.03 tons, and absenteeism rose from 6.4% to 16.3%.

The colliery managers are now divested of all direct authority, and are powerless to apply any effective disciplinary measures. Unfortunately, the country is not united as it was during the war, and in spite of Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Eden's statement that it is up to all to support the Government in their efforts to overcome this crisis, the Prime Minister sees fit to announce that they are going to continue their socialistic policy of Nationalisation.

It is dishonest of Shinwell and the Government to shelter behind the excuse of the weather, and we would like to correct the impression that we understand many people have gathered abroad in regard to the present coal crisis, which has caused industries to close down. Weeks before the cold weather started very few firms were receiving even 50% of their coal allocation, and all works, therefore, were gradually reducing their coal stocks. The present severe weather has merely precipitated matters.

To show you that the spirit of many workers is thoroughly sound, our office staff are now working without any heat, and some departments in the mill, such as the Mending, are seeing whether they can continue working under these conditions, but, unfortunately, such departments as the Woollen and Worsted Spinning cannot continue without heat and, therefore, although some of our weavers volunteered to work, we had to decide against it, as they would quickly run out of a supply of yarn.

In discussing the shortage of workpeople, it may interest you to know that the Wool Textile Industry has 43,000 fewer female operatives in employment than in 1939. Some people merely sit back and say the workpeople are not there, but some rather interesting statistics were published only recently, and these show that the Local and National Government departments of the West and East Ridings of Yorkshire have increased their female staff during the war by 27,000, and the distributive trades, railways, buses and trams have each increased their staffs by 5000.

It is thus apparent that female workers, instead of going into productive industry, are filling up forms, and this will be further increased with the Government's mad rush to nationalise industry.

The Ministry of Labour is now falling over itself to get foreign labour for various industries, but when I took up the question of the employment of Poles in this industry more than two months ago, the suggestion met with opposition from the Trade Unions.

REC'D MAR
FROM WM. YATES, LTD.
REC'D MAR 25 1947 H. FREEMAN & SON, INC. PHILA. PA.

If this country is to increase its exports to the extent the Government wishes, there is, undoubtedly, a shortage of workers. One of the answers to that problem is improved machinery but, unfortunately, automatic loom orders which were placed in 1942, will probably not be delivered until the end of this year, and although we have a nucleus of 52 automatic looms which can work day and night, it is impossible to obtain the necessary yarn.

The Worsted Spinning industry is dependent upon female labour, but statistics show that in the Bradford area, whereas 40% of the children leaving school went into the Textile Industry prior to 1939, the rate is now only in the region of 10%. The raising of the school leaving age will accentuate the shortage of juvenile labour.

Talking to one's workpeople some have remarked to me that they would on no account put their children to work in this industry. We have to face the fact that there is a definite disinclination for young girls to enter the Wool Textile Industry, partly because -

1. Higher wages are paid in some industries, although by no means all. We have skilled female weavers earning just over £5.0.0. a week, which compares favourably with almost any other industry, but they can earn adequate wages in other industries with less exertion.

2. The conditions of work in this industry do not compare favourably with all other industries.

Many of us have made and are making efforts to correct this. Certain sections of the industry still work on time rates, which, in my opinion, are not sufficiently high to encourage new entrants to the industry, nor does this system spur them on to extra effort. As soon as we introduced piece rates in our Finishing department, we found that production rose by 20.95%, wage costs per piece were considerably reduced, but the employee's wage showed a material increase.

We thought it might interest many of you who live thousands of miles away to have an up-to-date picture of the difficulties with which industry has to contend.

We can give no reliable indication as to how long this present emergency is likely to last, but there is no doubt that it will disorganise production for several months. We do not wish in any way to enlarge on our difficulties, as you all have your own, but when your pieces do not arrive on time, think of us sitting in unheated offices, surrounded outside with feet of snow, with transport curtailed and disorganised.

Fortunately, man has a short memory, and when the lovely Spring days arrive, the present experience will soon be forgotten, and we shall be fully occupied in renewed efforts to increase production.

If any of you in Canada and America who read these notes could possibly procure some catalogues of modern snow-removing apparatus, I would be very grateful if you could send them on to me, because cities in the North of England are spending thousands of pounds per day shovelling snow, whereas I feel you have a far more modern technique in dealing with it in North America.

PRICES: In spite of the enormous quantity of wool sold during 1946, and the further supplies put on the market early this year, raw material prices continue to harden. This is not due to competition from Yorkshire buyers, but from the Continent and Russia - they appear to have no limit. When hostilities ceased their stocks were non-existent, but I cannot believe they have not purchased sufficient raw material to run their factories for many months. Most people prophesied an ease in prices in the New Year, but they have all been confounded. It is difficult to get any information as to the future trend of prices. Increased production might have absorbed some of these price increases, but that is problematical.

In this country there is still a considerable shortage of men's clothes, but it is difficult to obtain reliable statistics as to the women's trade. There is a shortage of cloth from 7/- per yard upwards, and dress weight cloths are particularly scarce, although there are some stocks in medium and lower grade coats, caused chiefly, in our opinion, by thr scarcity of coupons

Many British makers-up have now set out their stall for Utility and are not as keen as they were on "General" cloths; the public are now beginning to realise that high grade Utility is the best value being offered, from the point of view of money and coupons.

The coal situation will, undoubtedly, slow up deliveries, and we find that even the large, reputable store will take anything to-day, including job lengths.

Many of you will have read the report of the King's visit to South Africa, and it may be of further interest to you to know that he selected a length from one of the cloths made by our subsidiary firm - Bower, Roebuck & Co.,Ltd., for a suit to take with him on his journey. This is a medium Grey with a neat Grey silk stripe.

Yours faithfully,
p.p. W. E. YATES.LTD.

W E Yates

Frew, Dr. John

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 31, 1947

Dear Brother John:

It was kind of you to send me the sketches of how to address the golf ball. As soon as the snow leaves the ground I shall get to work on it.

The trip back was boring as usual, but we were not unduly delayed. The holidays have been unusually quiet because I have had to broadcast twice each night, but everything goes well. I shall give you a lengthy epistle at the earliest moment.

As ever yours,

Dr. John Frew
103 Edmunds Lane
Putney, S. W. 15

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1193

Dr. JOHN FREW,
103. HOWARDS LANE,
PUTNEY, S.W.15.
PUT. 5206.

Jan 14. 1947.

My Dear Ed.

I hope Janet & You had a good trip home. Seeing You both was good.

I write to tell You I've had a kind letter from a Dr. MIRIAM LINCOLN of Seattle at Your behest. I suppose SHE/HE is a SHE/HE. I'm glad to have it with its kind offer. The more the merrier. And thank You.

The parcels from Mrs HOLLAND of Albany come regularly still. Last week I had an old chap of 78 at my room. He was an Artist & "takes" the Times daily.

gave him a can of
sermon: He burst in to tears
of gratitude & told me it was
the first he would have eaten
since returning. His "hounds"
don't run to such luxuries!

I CAN use my car
to go to & from Golf. A
godsend.

Don't stand like [illegible] to
hit a golf ball — do [illegible]
— a sort of L of a difference
it does make.

Our love to Janet &
a hug for Casey.

God Xmas & New Year &
all that

John.

P.S. My consignment came from the I.E.C. Music Society
& boy is it good WASH!!!

Frew, John
Mon. 5/23
2:30

DR. JOHN FREW,
[illegible] EDWARD'S LANE,
[illegible] PUTNEY, S.W.
TELEPHONE, [illegible]

9th. April 1919.

Dear Ed.

This is to introduce NEAL ARDEN.

He is believe coming to the State to try his hand at broadcasting here.

Lately I was playing golf with him & a mutual friend who was aware that I knew you.

I was asked if I would give him a note of introduction to you & readily. I said I would.

I have been requesting your aid.

If you can give me some advice — will you?

If it's a nuisance just quietly get me off.

My friend, whom I know well tells me this chap ARDEN is a good & reliable chap.

Yours to wk.

John

Pickwick Arms Hotel

Ed 5-6300

Fritchey, Clayton

February 2, 1950

Dear Mr. Fritchey:

I would not have you think that I do not appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the editorial on the Racey Jordan story. Your letter just got buried and has only now turned up.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clayton Fritchey
NEW ORLEANS TIMES
New Orleans 4, Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS ITEM

CLAYTON FRITCHEY
EDITOR

December 27, 1949.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought the enclosed editorial from the Item might be of some interest to you.

Very sincerely,

C
F
:
J

Clayton Fritchey

Clayton Fritchey.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N. Y.

STRATHMORE WATERMARK
100% RAG U.S.A.

DAVID STERN, *Publisher*
GEORGE W. NELSON, *Assistant to Publisher*
CLAYTON FRITCHEY, *Editor*
GEORGE CHAPLIN, *Managing Editor*
HERMANN B. DEUTSCH, *Associate Editor*
WILLIAM A. KORNS, *Associate Editor*
JOHN W. FANZ, *General Manager*
IRVIN M. ORNER, *Business Manager*
FRANK H. LEEMING, *Advertising Director*
JAMES HAY, *Circulation Manager*

Owned and published each week-day afternoon by The Item Co., 722 Union St., New Orleans 4, La., Telephone 42. Entered N. O. Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription rates: One week 25c, one month $1.10, one year $13.00. The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for re-publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news dispatches. All rights of re-publication of special dispatches are reserved.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS AND AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION. AFFILIATED WITH RADIO STATION WDSU.

National Advertising Representative: Sawyer-Ferguson-Walker Co.

Behind The Lewis-Jordan Dud

The Press Fumbled This One

The American press can and does dish it out to others with zest, but it is notoriously thin-skinned when the process is reversed. If criticism is good for others, however, we may conclude that it is also good for the press.

The magazines Life and Time have rapped the knuckles of American newspapers for the way they fell for the phony stories of Radio Commentator Fulton Lewis and former Army Major George Racey Jordan.

These are the gentlemen who tried to put over the crazy yarn that Harry Hopkins and Henry Wallace back in 1943-44 were virtually traitors to their own country and that they were sending out all kinds of secrets and secret war materiel to Russia, then our fighting ally.

George R. Jordan

Since the press also published the collapse of these charges, it may be argued that the situation has now been clarified and that no real harm was done. Maybe so.

But we still think Time and Life were justified in condemning the way the press handled the story. When a paper prints a misleading story, it is proper to correct it, but it is still better to print it right in the first place.

In this instance the major wire services (Associated Press, United Press, International News Service) must share the blame. These agencies serve thousands of daily newspapers and they sent out the stories that were published all over the nation about this particular case.

Only a handful of newspapers in New York and Washington were in a position to spot-check the fantastic charges of Major Jordan. All of the other papers in the country had to rely on one wire agency or on the other to handle this story properly.

In our opinion the wire services did a wretched job. Although nearly everybody now agrees that the story of Jordan was "inherently incredible," the press associations swallowed it whole. Apparently no serious effort was made to check either the reliability of Jordan or the reliability of his so-called "evidence."

Since this editorial deals only with the shortcomings of the press, we won't go into the radio side of this story. Let it just be noted that the charges were first made in a broadcast over the Mutual network by Fulton Lewis, Jr.

In reporting this broadcast, the wire services didn't even discover that Major Jordan had tried to peddle his yarn to others before he went to Fulton Lewis. Months ago Time magazine checked the story and turned it down.

Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Oddly enough, it was another broadcaster, Edward R. Murrow, who did the best job of clearing up the distortions of the Lewis broadcast. With calm precision he took up the Lewis-Jordan charges, item by item, and tore them to shreds. We on the Item tried in an editorial to do a similar service for our readers.

But the point we want to make is that the press would not have had to clear up the public mind if it had not confused it in the first place.

Frost, Malcolm

October 28, 1968

MALCOLM FROST
[illegible] CLUB
WASHINGTON

SORRY I MISSED YOU PLEASE GIVE ME A SHOUT AS SOON AS

YOU RETURN FROM THE COAST

ED MORROW

UNIVERSITY CLUB
WASHINGTON

Sat.

My dear Col.

I realize you will be passing through New York on Monday. As I have business in your neighborhood and would like you to think I had passed you by.

I am staying here till next Thursday and then going on to the coast. Until a fortnight from now I shall be relaxing in New York and hope you can meet at least for a visit before I sail on Dec 1.

Yours ever.

Malcom Bok.

Malcom Frost. —

Fry, Stephen

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 13, 1948

Dear Stephen:

Many thanks for yours of the 11th. I am in complete agreement with everything you say about the commercials on the show. Indeed, I think your language is restrained, but it so happens that there is a clause in most news broadcasters' contracts that says they shall have nothing to do with the commercials, pro and con.

On the whole I am liking this job more than sitting behind a desk, but it's a little tough some nights to be sprightly on that repeat at 12:45 A.M.

I hope to get to the West Coast sometime in May or June, but nothing is certain. I will let you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Stephen Fry
Belinas
Marin County, California

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Bolinas 2627.

Bolinas.
Marin County.
California.

February 11th. 1948.

Dear Ed,

Isn't there any chance you could persuade the agency that handles Campbell's Soup to do something about their closing commercials on your show? I am thinking particularly about the one that precedes "the word for today". At present this commercial has two effects:

1. It reduces the impact of your material by - at a rough guess — fifty percent, because it is almost always completely divorced from the mood and context of your copy.

2. It quite clearly establishes the fact that if commercial copy of that sort sells spaghetti then news copy of the sort that you write is way above the average mental capacity of the audience.

Obviously it would be simple to correct this, to the sales advantage of all concerned, by having an intelligent copywriter from the agency do his stuff after he knew the substance of what you were going to say each night. But I suppose he has to catch the 5.45 each evening to Great Neck, or Libertyville, or somewhere. I wish his boss could have his neck wrung. That would be "Mm..m..m.. good". Lord, I wouldn't touch that bloody spaghetti with a frontier barrier (unless I was living in Europe).

How goes it, Ed? Are you feeling reasonably happy about the job that you're doing? In the house where I'm living at present, we think you're doing a damned good job. And if you were ever to take that fishing holiday in Washington please try and route yourself through Bolinas, either coming or going. There's good fishing round here, they tell me. And anyway its perfectly lovely country. My children are about fourteen times healthier than they were in New York.

But the people don't know much here. Its really fantastic how little they know. And one of the things outstandingly lacking in press and radio, as I see it from where I sit, is any accurate and objective reporting, from overseas, of the human equation, which would make the news real to the ordinary man and woman here in America, and enable him to relate it to his own experience. What are the ordinary people of Europe, Asia and elsewhere, thinking and doing and feeling? We hear of what the politicians are doing, but what are the people doing & thinking? What is making the individual tick? What is determining his future course of action, & why? To me, this is the dangerous gap in reportage to the American people. If I could get outlets in this country I'd go to Europe, with a movie cameraman, and send back for press, movies, and radio, the authentic human material. But where is the man with the courage & the vision to use it - let alone with the sense of responsibility & the wit to see that it would sell?

By the way, the San Francisco Chronicle isn't a bad paper, as far as it goes. But when you read it regularly you very soon find that apart from parochial affairs it simply uses agency stuff

It is, in fact, a distributor of other people's products — which is, as I said, alright as far as it goes. Some papers in this part of the world don't even go that far.

In my opinion — again, by the way — you are right, from the word go, about those Berlin/Moscow documents. My God, how the world cries out for brains — brains, brains. A little integrity would be nice to have, too.

Let's hear from you sometime when opportunity offers + the spirit moves.

Yours,

Stephen

Fuller, William M.

May 26, 1948

Mr. William M. Fuller
3635 Potomac Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mr. Fuller:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of May 18th.

Our Chicago affiliate, WBBM, which recorded the May 17th broadcast, will send you a record in a day or two, and I hope that it will be of some help to Mrs. Polk and your wife.

I would like to extend my deepest sympathy to you and your family. George Polk was a valued colleague and friend.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M. FULLER
3635 Potomac Street
Fort Worth, Tex.

Val Sherman in Chicago

TRB

595

778 - Mac Gowan WCBS

May 18, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I heard your broadcast last evening concerning my brother-in-law, George Polk. I wish I could thank you personally for what I consider the most wonderful tribute to a person I have ever been privileged to hear. Many people here in Fort Worth have called me since the broadcast to express the same feeling, and have asked me to tell you that they, as friends of George, were deeply appreciative.

My wife is in St. Louis with her mother, who is leaving for New York tonight. I don't think that they were able to hear the broadcast, although I have not talked to them this morning to find out definitely. In any event, I would like very much to have a recording of your talk, if that is possible. I feel that it might be of great help to Mrs. Polk when she returns from Greece, and I know that my wife would receive much comfort if she could hear it. In addition, there are people who were not able to listen to the radio last night who would like to hear the recording.

I hope some day soon to be able to thank you personally for the help you gave all George's friends last night, and until then,

Sincerely yours,

William Fuller

Geis, Bernard

October 29, 1948

Mr. Bernard Geis
2 Sutton Place South
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Geis:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 26th.

If you want to send along a list of questions, I'll be glad to look at them, as you suggested.

Sincerely yours,

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 PARK AVENUE
New York 17, N.Y.

October 26, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Collier's has appointed me to serve as editor of a new weekly feature in which prominent individuals will be asked to give their personal answers to a group of questions of special interest.

Each week in this editorial feature some well known individual will be asked a group of questions, probably ten in number, to be answered briefly, in from fifty to a hundred andfifty words. The questions will range from general topics like "Do you think voting in national elections should be made compulsory for citizens?" to family problems like "What can parents do today to combat the influence of comic books on their children?"

Probably not all of the questions submitted to you would prove of sufficient interest, and some might even seem objectionable for one reason or another. In that event, you would have the complete option of answering only those questions on which you care to express an opinion. The questions would be submitted to you in written form, there would be no deadline as to the time required to prepare an answer to them, and you would have complete authority of approval as to the final form of the particular week's feature in which you are the guest interviewee.

The feature will be called FIVE MINUTES WITH JOHN JONES, with the identity of the individual interviewed changing each week, of course. Your particular interview would appear fairly early in the course of the series, since you are among the first group of individuals requested to participate in this new editorial idea.

What we would like to know now is whether we may have your permission to submit a list of questions to you. If you decide that you do not want to participate after seeing the questions, or if you feel that the feature as submitted to you in its final edited form is not satisfactory, you will retain complete veto power and will be under no obligation to permit publication.

We hope that you will consent to permit us to submit a list of questions to you. A self-addressed envelope has been enclosed for your reply.

Cordially yours,

Bernard Geis

Bernard Geis

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Phoned 10/26/48 Gielgud, Rita
regrets 11:15 am. Gramercy 3-4235.
JP 186 Sullivan St.

Oct. 20th -

Dear Ed -

I do hope you're better & that if you can manage to have a drink with us at my mother's apartment at the Dorset, 30 West 54th St. apt. 708 on Tuesday, Oct. 26th around 6, you will come.

Called 10/28

Yours -

Rita Gielgud

Gielgud, Val

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 24, 1947

Dear Val:

Yours of September 9th brings good news. The plan at the moment is that I shall leave for London on November 15th and remain there for one or perhaps two weeks. We shall certainly meet between your arrival on the 5th and my departure on the 15th. Is somebody over here handling your arrangements, or can you promise me an evening now?

As ever yours,

Mr. Val Gielgud
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1
England

COPY

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

Reference 03/D/VG 9th September 1947

My dear Ed

I heard a rumour the other day that you were likely to be coming over here in the comparatively near future. I hope we shall not play Box and Cox because, if my arrangements stand - as I hope they will, I should be in New York between November 5th and 15th, and particularly want to see you if you are going to be there. Perhaps you would drop me a line?

Love to you and Janet.

Yours

VG

(VAL GIELGUD)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK 22
N.Y.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 19, 1947

Dear Val:

Janet has grabbed the book, and so far I have not been able to get it away from her. I am looking forward to reading it very much and will send along my comments in due course. It was most thoughtful of you to think of sending it.

As time passes, I find that more and more of my memories of seven years in London revolve around individuals, and I frequently have a great longing to see them again. It seems to me that matters are turning out not unlike the way we predicted they would, but it gives one no pleasure to be an accurate prophet in these days.

If the gods are good, I shall see you again sometime before Christmas.

As ever yours,

Mr. Val Gielgud
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W. 1
England

dm

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

16th May 1947

My dear Ed.

I hope things are well with you and Janet and the offspring, and that you will not take it as an exhibition of more than usually nauseating egomania on my part to offer you the enclosed copy of my book.

I do so not because of any unreasonable belief in its merits, but as a completely insignificant acknowledgment of what your friendship meant to me - and indeed to a vast number of other people I know - during a time which we can remember, if not with satisfaction, none the less it may be with a certain pride.

Yours ever

Val.

(VAL GIELGUD)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
N. Y.

Gillespie, Frank J

March 30, 1948

Mr. Frank J. Gillespie
United Press ~~Associations~~
320 Broadway
Bismarck, North Dakota

Dear Frank:

Many thanks for your letter; it was good to hear from you. It sounds as if you've really been travelling from one good news story to another!

I'm glad to hear that you're enthusiastic about the set-up in Bismarck, and that future possibilities are good. Hope you'll have good luck with the job, and that everything will work out the way you want it.

My very best wishes to you and Royann.

As ever yours,

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

March 27, 1948

Plot — watch him well.

Written From
BISMARCK, N. D. BUREAU
320 BROADWAY

Dear Ed -

Well, it's happened again! The letterhead shows a new job in another city but try as I might, I can't seem to get out of the Dakotas. However, the possibilities along that line are more than good.

Finished up a murder trial down at Aberdeen that ran about 15-thousand words in eleven days and decided I needed a brief vacation. We came to Bismarck for a week, my wife's home, and in renewing old acquaintances I was offered this job with UP.

It means a little less money than I was getting with the American-News, but the possibilities look unlimited. Decided to make the change. Royann's approval came without question, this being her home town.

I've been hired as vacation relief man. The plans are that the second man in the Bureau here does relief work at Sioux Falls and Pierre, South Dakota, then returns here the end of September. At that time I'll be transferred to some other Bureau in the Chicago Division on permanent assignment; permanent, that is, until they transfer me again.

The work is doubly interesting in that I'm writing for both newswire and radio. We handle both out of here, covering all of North Dakota. Started off with a bang, too. Second day on the job, the Heart river at Mandan flooded! I went the seven miles to Mandan to cover it, got a wire signer and also was stranded there overnight. Thank Heavens Royann seems to understand the life of a newsman!

Will write in more detail when I have more to explain. Right now I'm awfully glad I worked seven months part-time in the UP Bureau at Phoenix, Arizona, about six years ago. The experience gained there really helps now!

Regards,

Frank

Frank J. Gillespie.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 29, 1947

Dear Frank:

Thanks for yours of September 16th. This must be a hasty acknowledgement because I should be writing a script right now. I am a little frightened at the prospect of going back on the air, but we will see how it develops. Let me know how things progress with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank J. Gillespie
Aberdeen American-News
Aberdeen, South Dakota

COPY

Aberdeen American-News
Published Daily and Sunday
ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA

Sept. 16, 1947

Dear Ed -

Just a line after passing my three-month anniversary in the newspaper business to report on progress and say the job is still more than interesting. Have been learning a lot and even embarking on a "crusade," in a small manner, as the enclosed clipping shows.

Following the Saturday Evening Post article regarding driver's licenses, almost every newspaper in the state has taken up the cry for a licensing law. All in all, South Dakota made a very poor showing in the article and, adding this in, it gets even worse.

My fund of knowledge increases day by day. Have a tough editor to work for but in a one year period I should know a great deal about the workings of the business and what can and cannot be printed. Since the same applies to radio, but with a few added niceties, I ought to be thoroughly informed soon.

Our Publisher, Mr. Schmitt, called me into his office one day last week to discuss the new radio station being erected by the paper. This is one of the Ritter chain and they have a country-wide project underway to get radio stations in conjunction with their papers, as I understand the situation.

We discussed the new station at length but my part in it is still not clear. In one breath he said he needed a man with nine years radio experience and in another said that of course the paper comes first! At any rate, the station will not take the air until sometime around the first of the year so the problem will not arise fully until then.

Truthfully, I do have a kind of itch to get in front of a microphone again. My unalterable loyalty to radio has been shaken somewhat these past three months but is still in the majority. Feel, however, that a CBS mike, either here or abroad, would be the ultimate along that line.

I'll appreciate hearing from you and will keep you posted of any further developments.

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank J. Gillespie

MISHAPS TO HAVE OCCURRED

Motorists Fail To Heed Siren Of City Ambulance On Emergency Call

(EDITOR'S NOTE: An American-News reporter accompanied the city ambulance on an emergency trip to Bath vicinity Saturday. This is his report of difficulties encountered because motorists failed to observe the rules of the road).

BY FRANK GILLESPIE
American-News Staff Writer

THIS WAS MY first trip in an ambulance. I was at the fire department when the call came in from Bath and hopped aboard as the vehicle left the station.

We reached the Fred Schmidt home, two miles north of Bath, where Mrs. Schmidt had collapsed from a heart attack and brought her to St. Luke's hospital, where she was resting comfortably Saturday evening.

We made the trip in good time, but the ambulance was slowed considerably by delays along the route.

These delays could have been avoided. They were caused by motorists' failure to heed our siren, and conceivably a serious accident might have occurred.

We passed nine cars travelling in our direction on U. S. 12 between the Aberdeen city limits and the turn-off onto the gravelled road leading to Bath.

Only one of these nine cars accorded the ambulance the right of way required by law by slowing and pulling off the highway onto the shoulder.

The other eight held their course and speed; one even swung out to the middle of the highway upon hearing the siren.

One near-accident was narrowly avoided when our driver was forced to slam on his brakes as a car refused the right of way to this emergency vehicle and an oncoming car neither slowed nor pulled off the road.

These eight drivers either did not know or else just ignored the fact that they must pull over and come to a complete stop when an emergency vehicle approaches.

THE SITUATION was the same on the return trip, when speed was perhaps even more important. We passed six cars as we returned to St. Luke's hospital.

Only three pulled over to the side and stopped—all within the city limits.

Oncoming cars ignored entirely the fact that the ambulance was coming toward them and might have to swing out, might turn a corner.

They came down the street or highway, gazing curiously at the spectacle of a white panel truck speeding toward them with siren wide open, and continued to gawk back over their shoulders as we went by.

WHEN THE ambulance, or the fire trucks, leave the station and open their sirens they have a definite purpose in mind. They are travelling to an emergency of some sort; they are not on a joy ride.

The law specifically states that any vehicle in motion, upon hearing the siren of an emergency car, must pull over as close as possible to the side of the road and come to a complete stop.

This law applies to vehicles moving against as well as in the direction of the emergency vehicle.

Strict adherence to this law on the part of all motorists will mean safer passage for the emergency vehicle and a better chance that they will complete their mission with a minimum of delay.

Gilliam, Laurence

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON

INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

OB/F/LDG 4th February 1947

Dear Ed.

This is a line to commend to your kind attention one Leo Genn, an actor friend of mine who is now playing in the Lilian Hellman piece at the Fulton Theatre.

He is in New York for the first time and destined, I believe, to go on to Hollywood for "Mourning becomes Electra". He is living in Essex House and I know he would appreciate a friendly gesture, as he knows very few people in New York.

Yours sincerely,

(Laurence Gilliam)

lunchers

E. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

CU 7-0300

Gilshannon, Dr.

Bellingham, Wash.
Dec. 9th 1948

Dear Ed:

Am enclosing an ad in tonights Herald I thought it would amuse you, and perhaps help you to plan another fishing trip in the Puget Sound. Or, maybe C.B.S. could obtain Cliff to do some short writing.

Listen to your broadcast nightly and enjoy them greatly.

Dad has changed very little. He keeps his noodle up in good shape, but, the confinement is pretty tough.

Hope to see you out here this summer.

Sincerely
Dr. Gilshannon

See-Cliff

The weather has been so stormy the past month that I have had to stay in my office and fish with a telephone line for good values in real estate instead of fishing for salmon in the water.

I have "hooked" two real values and have the exclusive sale of these properties at a price which I believe you will never regret in case you purchase either of them.

When you arrive at an age of thirty-five or forty years with a growing family of boys or girls, aside from a good position or business of your own, you need three things to make you happy.

Number 1

A good, comfortable, large enough, well located home in the right locality.

Number 2

Some good investment paying you a safe monthly income in addition to your salary or business.

Number 3

If you have these things already you need some way of getting pleasure out of the money you have saved and the best thing that I have found is to own a boat of your own or go fishing and cruising with some one who does.

(I know a fellow who has a good STEELCRAFT CRUISER).

I can't give you a job but can sell a beautiful, well located, three bedroom home with lovely lawn and shrubbery on the hillside at the right price.

I can sell you a real value in business property in a good district under lease paying NET INCOME of the amount you would receive monthly from an investment of $50,000 in U. S. government 2½% Bonds for a price of less than ONE-HALF THAT AMOUNT.

(DON'T SELL YOUR BONDS, however, to purchase this property, but if you have some idle money I do not believe you will

(DON'T SELL YOUR BONDS, however, to purchase this property, but if you have some idle money I do not believe you will regret it.)

Or if these two propositions do not interest you I can take you fishing for salmon as soon as the waters smooth over. (If if ever does, but the sun has always broken through the rain and clouds eventually.)

If you have the money and want to know more about this home for $16,000, or the business property for $22,000, paying a net income of $100 monthly write me, if you can't reach me over my phones because when the sun begins to shine I will be in my office only by appointment.

C. K. McMILLIN, Realtor
(During Stormy Weather)

Office Phone 234 *Home Phone 285-J*
Bellingham, Wash.

Glaccum, James

October 19, 1948

Dear Jim:

Many thanks for yours of the 11th.

I would like to drop in and see you and will look forward to doing it someday soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. James Glaccum
Robson Tailors Ltd.
12 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Robson Tailors Ltd.

12 EAST 46th STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 2-4774

Monday October 11-48-

Dear Ed-

Seeing Steve Wuggan this morning reminded me that I haven't seen you for these many years-

If you are going through this street some time soon - it would be swell if you would drop in for a visit-

With warmest regards, I am-

Jim Glassman

Goldman, Ber

June 17, 1949

Ensign Bernard Goldman
1301 East 13th Street
Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

Dear "Admiral":

Many thanks for your recent letters and for your kind words about the June 6th broadcast.

Unfortunately, I am not available for speaking engagements, due to the pressure of news, and my unpredictable schedule. I'm very sorry.

I appreciate your help during my brief trip with the Navy, and hope to see you again soon.

As ever yours,

U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
FLOYD BENNETT FIELD
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

17 June 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

As you can well imagine, your June 6th broadcast has stimulated much comment, all of it good that has come to our ears. It was even quoted in part in the National Military Establishment's weekly summary of noteworthy press occurences for the week. They noted especially your mention of the income tax issue.

Incidentally, I wonder what your availability for public addresses is? The Engineering School Alumni of Columbia University, of which I am a member, are having a reunion dinner at the Columbia Club this Winter, either November 17 or December 1, both of which are Thursdays. Because of the international situation, and the importance of having it understood by the leaders in the key industries which are affected by such programs as the ECA, it was felt by the Committee, of which I again am a member, that you, with your background and grasp of international affairs, would be the logical speaker.

I realize that you are very busy and that your time is at a premium. That's why i'm approaching you so much in advance. The kind of thing required would be from 45 minutes to an hour, not longer, and the topic can be of your own choosing. From what I have observed, you could even ramble along with your fascinating anecdotes on people and places.

If you would like me to call you or call on you during the week to give you any further information or details which you might require in arriving at a decision, I should be happy to comply.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Goldman
(The Admiral)

Bernard Goldman

P.S.

A reply to my home address will reach me quickest:

1301 East 13th Street
Brooklyn, 30, N.Y.
(ESplanade 5-0820)

U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
FLOYD BENNETT FIELD
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

8 June 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is the script for your Monday night broadcast which you were good enough to let me have for a few days. We have made copies of it and appreciate your courtesy in letting us copy it.

I spoke to your girl this morning on the telephone and she is arranging to get us a copy of your Tuesday night script and also a recording of the broadcast.

It was an honor and a pleasure being allowed to assist you in observing carrier operations of the Naval Air Reserve program. Please feel free to call on us any time in the future that we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Bernie Goldman (The Admiral)

Bernard Goldman
Ensign, USNR,
Asst. Public Information Officer

Goodwin, George M.C.

October 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Thank you for letting me know that you will be in New York on October 19th. I would very much like to see you, and suggest 2:45 that afternoon. If that time is inconvenient, please call my office when you arrive in town and we will make other arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George M.C.Goodwin
49 Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Oct 19th
2:45

GEORGE M. C. GOODWIN
LIFE UNDERWRITER

ERAL STREET
TON, MASS.

HU 2-0400

September 28, 1948

Will see
2:45

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Care, Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the risk of being a nuisance, I am writing again in the hope that we can get together to work out something that will be advantageous for your son.

I plan to be in New York on the afternoon and evening of October 19th and can see you at any time during that period which would be convenient for you.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon and with sincere good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

George Goodwin

George M.C.Goodwin

G/rt

Gorham, Maurice

November 9, 1948

Mr. Maurice Gorham
16, Ashley Gardens
Westminster, S. W. 1
London, England

Dear Maurice:

Many thanks for your letter of October 27th; it was good to hear from you once more.

I expect to see Hastings very soon; as a matter of fact, we are trying to set up an appointment now.

I hope all goes well with your book; your "holiday" scarcely sounds restful, from your report!

Best regards.

As ever yours,

TEL. VICTORIA 8741.

16, ASHLEY GARDENS,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

October 27,
1948

Dear Ed.,

It always takes something positive to make one write, and this time it is a request for an introduction to you that I have had from Macdonald Hastings. He is an old friend of mine, now editing the STRAND magazine, and much interested both in public affairs and in radio -- in fact he is still giving a regular weekly talk in the BBC's North American Service which he began doing in my time, seven years ago. He is coming to New York on November 3, staying until December 1, and although I know you are likely to be very busy over the election and everything else, he would very much like to meet you if you can manage it. So please send him a word at the Marguery Hotel, Park Avenue, if you can.

For myself, I am daily awaiting advance copies of a book on my BBC experiences, which I have rather misleadingly entitled SOUND AND FURY; it isn't as violent as all that. It is supposed to be out next month but book-publishing is a chancy affair here these days. I have two other books scheduled, one a postwar re-write of a prewar book I did on London pubs and one on television, which I can't finish until we have settled when it is to come out. Apart from this and other odd bits of writing I have done nothing but enjoy myself since I left the BBC, but I'm afraid my holiday is drawing to a close, as I can't unfortunately live for ever without a job.

I do hope all is well with you and Janet and that we shall meet again one of these days. Meanwhile, all good wishes.

Yours ever,

Maurice

(Maurice Gorham)

Gorham, Maurice

August 1, 1947

Dear Maurice:

This is good news indeed that you are coming over. It is particularly welcome because my own change in plans means that I will not be able to get to London in the early autumn, as I had hoped.

I am sure that the reshuffling of executive positions here will only improve our programming operation. Dave Taylor is taking over from me and I think is likely to do a better job than I was ever able to accomplish. My own decision was not in any sense the result of conflict with the management. I have never enjoyed administrative work very much and nine years of broadcasting finally caught up with me.

So far as I know now, I will be in New York when you are and we shall certainly see much of each other.

As ever yours,

Mr. Maurice A. C. Gorham
BBC
Broadcasting House
London, W. 1, England

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

Reference: 35/MACG 25th July, 1947

PERSONAL

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter of June 30, which came the slow way (as we used to say on the New York telephone) and only reached me yesterday. I have also just received the samples of Columbia newsreel but I have not yet seen them as we are not equipped here to handle either 16 mm. film or 16" 33 r.p.m. discs, so we are having to make some arrangements. Anyway I am glad to know Paley is coming over and I will certainly look forward to talking to him.

I was delighted to hear that you may be coming over here yourself this autumn, but please don't come between September 6 and September 26 as I have at last definitely arranged to go over myself then. This project has become rather one-sided, because the BBC is suffering more dollar cuts and I am therefore going on leave and not on a business trip, which means I shall be rather counting my pennies all the time and can't do, for instance, as much travelling as I should have liked. However, I can see a lot of television in New York and at least I shall see New York and my friends there again. Needless to say I should be delighted to accept your kind offer of bed and breakfast on 74th Street for part of the time, but I have since heard from William Reid that you are leaving Columbia and going back to actual broadcasting. I have heard no details yet, and I am most interested in the whole thing, though very sorry in some ways that it has happened. I thought Bill Paley did a very enterprising thing when he put you and Dave Taylor in charge of the whole of the output, and I am sorry that in some way it has apparently not worked out. I very much hope to hear all about that from you, but it seems to me quite likely that you may be out of New York much more now than you have been recently and I only hope I shan't miss you altogether.

If you have time, do write and let me know just what you are doing and plan to do next, but I shall very much hope to see you when I come.

All best wishes to you and Janet.

Yours ever,

Maurice

(M.A.C. Gorham)

from your point of view.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Gorham, M.G.C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 30, 1947

Dear Maurice:

Many thanks for your lengthy (and for you, almost lucid) letter of June 19th. I would much rather be having a pint with you at the George than sitting here on a muggy June day writing you an epistle about television films.

I understand the position perfectly and make the following comment:

1. Larry Lowman, our Director of Television, is sending to you through Mr. Reid, a sample of what we could deliver in the course of a typical week.

2. Bill Paley is coming to London in August and I would suggest that you might want to defer any definite decision regarding exclusivity until you have had an opportunity to talk with him.

I am longing for the chance to see something of what you are doing and cherish the hope of getting over for a few weeks sometime in the autumn.

I do hope you can come over to this city of steam, smoke, and sunspots. We now have a house on 74th Street and would be delighted to offer you bed and breakfast.

As ever yours,

Mr. M.A.C.Gorham
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1
England

cc: Mr. William Reid
Mr. Guy Dalin Clapp

dm

Grandin, Thos. B.

THOMAS B. GRANDIN
1567 EAST 108TH STREET
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

July 6, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I regret that it was impossible to see you either Monday or Tuesday of last week as planned, and this is just a word to say so.

I guess I ought to know as well as anybody else that news coverage is of first importance when there is news.

Ed, here's wishing you the best of everything.

As ever,

Thomas B. Grandin

Grandin, Thos. B.

March 31, 1948

Dear Tom:

I hope you will forgive my delayed reply to your wire of February 24th. It is partly due to this schedule of two shows a night, and partly to the fact that some of my files were lost in the shuffle of moving last September and I no longer have your address.

As things stand now, I expect to go to Italy in April, and hope to make a reservation about the last week in May or the first in June. My plans are still indefinite, but if I get to your part of the country we must certainly arrange something.

Many thanks for your wire. It was good to hear from you again, and I am grateful for your kind words.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thomas B. Grandin
c/o Mrs. George H. Grandin
10723 Magnolia Drive
Cleveland, Ohio

RECEIVED
1948 FEB 26 PM 9:39
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU5 NL PD

CLEVELAND OHIO FEB 25

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

YOUR BROADCASTS ARE SO EXTREMELY VALUABLE I CANNOT RESIST AGAIN TELLING YOU I THINK SO WARMEST REGARDS TO YOU ALL FROM US ALL LET US HEAR FROM YOU BY LETTER SOMETIME

THOMAS B GRANDIN

925A FEB 26

10723 Magnolia Ave.

Cleveland

Mr. George M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Greene, Hugh C.

March 18, 1947

Private and Confidential

Dear Greene:

This is a belated answer to your letter of January 31st.

I am enclosing a memorandum regarding Wagenführ. It was prepared by Arno Huth with whose record and writings you are undoubtedly familiar. I trust that you will find the information useful; it is, in my opinion, entirely reliable.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene
Broadcasting Section
(BBC)
53 Bn Hamburg
GER - BAOR

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Virginia 7-9414

91-17 118 Street
Richmond Hill, L.I., N.Y.
February 27, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your note. I hope that Carlton Greene will be able to liquidate this unpleasant affair.

I am sending you here enclosed, with Mr. Greene's letter, the memo you asked for. I did not mention, however, the connection of K.W. with Dr. Max Jordan and R. von Reding, secretary general of the Swiss Radio and responsible for the pro-German attitude of the Geneva Broadcasting Union.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Arno Huth

Arno Huth

Encl.

Broadcasting Section
(ISC)
63 HQ Hamburg
CCG
BAOR
31st January 1947

Private & Confidential

Dear Murrow

You may remember that we met in London on several occasions during the war when I was with the BBC German Service. I am now in Germany as Controller of Broadcasting in the British Zone.

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Howard Smith because I gather that you have some information about the former activities of Dr. Kurt Wagenfuhr who is now employed by the North West German Radio as press chief. Some doubt seems to be felt as to whether on his past record he should in fact continue to hold such a responsible post and I should be very grateful if you could help to clear the matter up.

With best wishes
Yours sincerely

Hugh Carleton Greene

Mr. Ed. Murrow
Director
Colombia Broadcasting System
New York
N.Y.
U.S.A.

Grierson - John

Gen

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 10, 1947

Dear John:

This is in answer to yours of July 1st. You will not, I am sure, regard it as anything more than a general statement of views.

CBS has not undertaken any extensive research on the formation or operation of a world-wide network and I am therefore unable to supply you with the information you request. About costs, technical possibilities, methods and obstacles, we do have a considerable bit of experience in connection with hemisphere broadcasting and will be glad to make the relevant material in that area available to you. The research necessary to determine costs, coverage and technical requirements should be possible of accomplishment without too much difficulty, provided the necessary experts could be brought together. I rather think this work may already have been undertaken by Stanger's office.

Several of us have have had the feeling for some time that a world-wide shortwave network, operated and programmed by the United Nations, would be a desirable development and that it would be a positive and effective influence in trying to bring about better understanding between the peoples of the world. The primary problem in the development of such a service would seem to be political rather than technical or financial, for such a network - if it is to be effective - should be the substitute of existing national shortwave operations. You will agree, I think, that the prospect of major nations sacrificing that degree of sovereignty must be regarded as remote. It seems to us that the preparation of a plan, the job on which you are now engaged, is an essential preliminary and we shall of course be most anxious to have an opportunity to study the findings of your conference.

E. R. M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

I would attempt to write you at greater length regarding this whole matter were it not for the fact that Lyman Bryson is now in Paris and will, I am sure, be able to contribute effectively to your discussions.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Grierson
Director of Mass Communications
UNESCO
19 Avenue Kleber
Paris, France

COPY

E. R. M.

inter-office memo

from Mr. Paley July 9, 1947

CBS EXECUTIVE OFFICES

to: Mr. Murrow

Reference letter from John Grierson, attached:

I know of no research work which has been done by us on the formation or operation of a world-wide network. I doubt very much that we have any information with reference to costs, technical possibilities and limitations, proposed methods and so forth. I doubt very much, also, that anyone else has done this job, although I think it could be done without too much difficulty if the proper group were to be assigned to it.

For some time I have had the feeling that a world-wide shortwave network run by the United Nations would be a very good thing and that it would be a positive and effective influence in trying to bring about better understanding between the peoples of the world. However, I've always seen this as a substitute for the nationalistic shortwave broadcasting which is now being carried on. In many ways I think the present type of shortwave broadcasting, with each country putting its own interpretations on events and pushing for its own selfish interests, is not only failing to bring about a better understanding between peoples, but comes close to being warfare (in the realm of ideas). Certainly it is not the element most conducive to the establishment of a friendly and peaceful condition throughout the world.

On the other hand, as you so well pointed out, the idea of such a world-wide network is wholly impracticable at this time. Very few countries would give up their present shortwave propaganda activities. Even if it wasn't necessary to give them up completely, they would be loath to let go of sufficient wavelengths so that a world-wide system could come into being.

It is probably something to hope for in the distant future, but I have no hopes that it can be accomplished in the foreseeable future.

ION DES NATIONS UNIES
CATION, LA SCIENCE & LA CULTURE

one : Kléber 52-00
légrammes : UNESCO-PARIS
ière d'adresser la correspondance au
Directeur Général

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC & CULTURAL ORGANISATION

19, Avenue Kléber
PARIS-16e

Please address all correspondance to
The Director General

MCR/2370/MA

July 1st, 1947.

Dear Ed,

As you probably know, we are preparing a world-wide Radio network and Programme Conference which will convene in Paris on August 4th. This Conference will be attended by experts from 19 countries and they will discuss and advise on the desirability and feasibility of such a network under the United Nations, and the desirability and extent of Unesco collaboration within the network.

I know that C.B.S. has done a certain amount of research on the problems involved in such an undertaking, and I would greatly appreciate your sending us all the information and documents concerning this research, especially with reference to costs, technical possibilities and limitations, proposed methods and obstacles, so that we can use this as background material for the Conference.

Besides the foregoing, I would like to have yours and Mr. Paley's views concerning the establishment of an international network under the United Nations. This type of information is particularly important to us because we want the Conference to have fullest knowledge of the views and opinions of important broadcasting organizations, not least the views and opinions of C.B.S.

Could you send us the information and documents at your earliest convenience by airmail ?

Yours sincerely,

John Grierson

John Grierson,
Director of Mass Communications.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.
U.S.A.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

NEXT CALL ☐ Please read instructions below BEFORE checking speed of transmission desired. TODAY ☐

In sending this message please be sure a letter by REGULAR or AIRMAIL would not suffice, then be brief.

Messages for WBBM, KNX, and WTOP are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room. Speed of transmission should be designated for messages to other stations in the boxes at top of this form.

Messages marked NEXT CALL are transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than NOON LOCAL TIME on the day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Unmarked messages will be handled in this manner.

Messages marked TODAY are transmitted to the addressees on the SAME DAY they are received in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended.

DATE May 15, 1947

[redacted]

[redacted] STOP HOW LONG YOU WANT HIM

DURING WHAT PERIOD AND WHAT COMPENSATION REGARDS.

E.R.MURROW

CC: MR. BRYSON

Lyman Bryson

From MR. E. R. MURROW

T. Y. T. Pl. return —
what about dates &
what do they pay you?
This aint a very
business like letter!

EB

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE & LA CULTURE

~~COMMISSION PREPARATOIRE~~

Téléphone : Kleber 52-00

Prière d'adresser la correspondance au
Secrétaire Executif

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC & CULTURAL ORGANISATION

~~PREPARATORY COMMISSION~~

19, Avenue Kleber,
PARIS, 16me

Please address all correspondence to
The Executive Secretary

15th April, 1947

Dear Ed,

Archie McLeish leaves to-night and will be back in the States shortly. I think you ought to invite him to do a broadcast on Unesco now that we have all started work and have a proper programme before us. I mentioned it to him and he said something about having approached you previously on a Unesco broadcast, only you didn't play. This time it should be worthwhile because we are getting the show out of the clouds, thanking god, and down to where honest men can recognise what it is about and why. I shall be in touch with you myself, frequently I hope, about continuing relationships between CBS and Unesco. There is fitting subject matter coming along, I know, but I am not going to bother you until I see its news, documentary and other possibilities. Lyman Bryson should be a great help.

May I now formally, on behalf of Unesco, confirm my request for the three months loan of his services along the lines we agreed. I shall not make it more than three months. The particular job we want him for is to help us plan out a proper radio programme approach to the many materials - educational, scientific and cultural - for which Unesco is responsible. I am charged with the duty of working out, on an experimental basis, the sort of programmes we might present on a world-wide hook-up. I am also charged with the very ordinary duty of deciding what kind of material might properly be presented for use on networks like your own. Bryson too would greatly help us in working out the sort of world advisory committee we ought to have for productive radio relationahips.

I was delighted to see you again and to sit in for a moment on your documentary problems. They are all too familiar. And my best to your wife.

John Grierson

John Grierson

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
C.B.S.

Gruenson, John.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE & LA CULTURE

COMMISSION PRÉPARATOIRE

Téléphone : Kleber 52-00

Prière d'adresser la correspondance au
Secrétaire Executif

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC & CULTURAL ORGANISATION

PREPARATORY COMMISSION

19, Avenue Kleber,
PARIS, 16me

Please address all correspondence to
The Executive Secretary

26th February, 1947.

Dear Ed,

Dr. Bernard Drzewieski, Head of the Section of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Unesco, is going over to America to-day by plane. He is initiating a campaign to get one hundred million dollars for reconstruction purposes and will be working with Snyder, Executive Secretary of the American Commission on Educational Reconstruction, 744, Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.

I like Drzewieski very much and his work is of the utmost importance. I know that Snyder and Thompson of the State Department will be handling his American relations. On the other hand I think you might ask your people to give due emphasis on the air to his presence and to the work on which he is engaged.

My best wishes to you,

Yours sincerely,

John Gruenson

Gruenson

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Griswood, Frederick

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 11, 1948

Dear Freddy:

This is just to let you know that I have made efforts to get you lined up for some lectures, but so far we have had no success. The market seems to be bad. Let me know when you arrive and we shall see what we can do.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frederick Griswood
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1

E. R. M.
F. 1155

CCLB

COLUMBIA CONCERTS LECTURE BUREAU

Division of COLUMBIA CONCERTS, Inc.

113 WEST 57th STREET

NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Circle 7-6900

EDNA J. GIESEN
Director

HOLLYWOOD
CHICAGO

March 5, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for referring to me the material on Mr. F. H. Grisewood, but I am afraid I could do very little for him. I do appreciate, however, your keeping me in mind.

Cordially yours,

Edna Giesen

EJG:M

Agent.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 2, 1948

Dear Miss Gleason:

The attached is self-explanatory.

I wonder if there is anything you could do for him.

As ever yours,

COPY

Miss Ruth Gleason
Columbia Concerts Lecture Bureau
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

Reference 03/OB/FHG 16th February 1948

Dear Ed,

Sorry I gave you a shock about my age, but alas it is only too true. Thank you so much for your most helpful letter which made my wife and myself smile.

I am enclosing odd bits of dope about myself which may be of use. The rest of my criminal past can be found in "Who's Who" - a shocking recital of misdeeds, but perhaps such a volume doesn't exist your side of the water?

Anyhow here's the dope for what it's worth. My best wishes to you,

Yours ever,

Freddy Grisewood

F.H. Grisewood

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22 N.Y.

JLB

Directors:
ROGER ECKERSLEY
JOAN INGPEN

Licensed by the L.C.C.

ROGER ECKERSLEY Ltd.

CONCERT AGENTS.

29/1/48.

27, BEAUCHAMP PLACE,
S.W.3.

Kensington 0945.

My Dear E.S.

I was very sorry not to see you again after the party. I got badly caught up, and in any event I supposed you were pretty filled up by 1.

Look - E.S. - Anthony Nutting and his wife are coming to the U.S. about 1st, either end of February or middle of March. She hasn't been actually well, and badly needs a change. He is coming with her for part of her holiday, and is very anxious to do some work while he is over here. He thought he might perhaps be able to get some articles to do. Possibly he will lecture, and perhaps you could fix him up with a broadcast talk - or discussion maybe.

He is a good friend of mine, and he & his wife are both charming people. I feel sure I can leave it in your kind hands to do anything you can to help him when he gets over. I believe you will be hearing from him too. Yours ever.

Love to Donald. Roger.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 21, 1948

Dear Freddy:

So help me God, I didn't think you were sixty! The possibility of seeing you on this side of the water is pleasing indeed.

I know plenty of people here who run lecture bureaus--one or two of them might even be honest. Right now I don't know what the market is, but what I suggest is this: have Foyle's send me the complete dope on Grimwood--pictures, subjects, etc., and I will beat the bushes and see what can be arranged. My commission will be the usual--a drink and an evening of your company.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frederick Grimwood
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

Reference: 03/OB/FHG 6th January 1948

Dear Ed,

In April of this year, having reached the august age of sixty, I retire from this Corporation and shall be free, therefore, to look after my own interests more than I have been able to in the past.

I wonder if you could very kindly give me some idea of how I should set about arranging a lecture tour in America. Over the past seven or eight years I have been lecturing quite extensively in this country on various matters, and it occurred to me that some of the things I can talk about might be of interest to the people on your side. My only difficulty is to know how to set about it. I am afraid this is an awful bore and I apologise for troubling you, but I thought if anybody knew how you would. I belong to the Lecture Agency over here, which is run by Cristina Foyle of the famous firm of Foyle's Library, but I am not sure if they are in a position to run an American tour off their own bat.

I was very disappointed not to see you when you were over here, but at the last moment I had a job thrown at me which prevented my going to the Savoy.

My very best wishes to you for a happy New Year, and I hope to see you one of these days in the not too distant future.

Yours sincerely

Teddy Ellisworth

Edward Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Maddison Avenue,
New York City.

Copy sent to Miss Dixon 3/2 with 'Who's Who' piece

Guild, Frank, Jr.

k Guild, Jr.

BOX 1168

PHONE 3365

"Roses By Air"

807 W. DOBBS

TYLER, TEXAS

October 18, 1949

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to thank you for your nice letter granting me permission to use one of your broadcasts in the forthcoming history of the 437th Troop Carrier Group. I shall certainly let you know when the book is completed, which will probably be next Spring.

You mention the Rhine crossing in which you went in a Halifax pulling a Horsa, saying that you would like to forget that episode. I can well imagine your feelings as even at this late date, the thought of such a horrible combination is enough to give one nervous indigestion.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Frank Guild, Jr.

Frank Guild, Jr.

FGJ:mm

Guild, Frank, Jr.

October 13, 1919

Dear Frank Guild:

Thank you for your letter of September 27th. Of course you have my permission to use the piece on the Arnhem Drop. I also flew on the Rhine Drop but on that occasion it was in a Halifax pulling a Horsa, and that's a combination that might as well be forgotten.

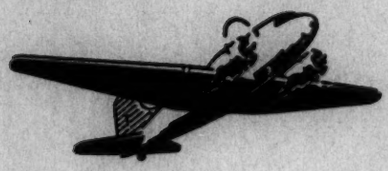
I hope that you will let me know when your work is to be published in order that I may obtain a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Guild, Jr.
807 N. Dobbs
Tyler, Texas

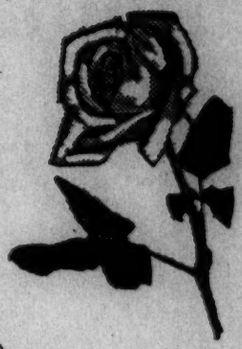
ank Guild, Jr.

BOX 1168
PHONE 2-0244



"Roses By Air"

807 W. DOBBS
TYLER, TEXAS



September 27, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the present time I am working on a history of the 437th Troop Carrier Group, a group which took part in all the airborne operations in Europe during the last war.

I remember that General Lewis Brereton in "The Brereton Diaries" had a very interesting account of a broadcast given by you from a Troop Carrier plane on the Holland invasion, September 1944.

With your permission, I would like to include this account in the 437th history as an eye witness account.

Our Group was stationed at Ramsbury, Wilts, and it may be that you visited our base at some time. You must have left from Greenham Commons on the Holland invasion, as we flew gliders in from Ramsbury.

If you rode in any Troop Carrier ships on any other combat mission, and should still have a written record of your broadcasts on those occasions, I would be glad to try and put those accounts into the 437th history also.

Hoping that you will be able to accomodate me in this request and assuring you that your daily broadcasts are greatly enjoyed by myself and family here in Tyler, Texas, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frank Guild, Jr.

Frank Guild, Jr.

Gunther, John

JOHN GUNTHER - FORTY EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET - NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Ans. by phone

March 22, 1948

Dear Ed:

This letter is to recommend in the warmest possible terms my longtime secretary, Miss Nancy Barnett. Let me explain.

As you doubtless know, I am going to Europe on May 18, to be away quite some time. Also I am not sure what my whereabouts will be next year. As a result of these and other considerations I am, with the greatest regret, moving from this office on May 1 to set up a temporary office at 530 Park Avenue, and on May 18 I shall have to say a reluctant goodbye to Miss Barnett as my secretary. I am writing you to ask (a) if by any chance you have a place yourself for Miss Barnett, or (b) if you know someone else who might make use of her services.

Time and time again in the past few years people have asked me if I knew a good secretary. I have always answered that I had the best one I ever knew. It has always seemed to me that a job should seek the man -- or in this case the lady -- not vice versa. What I am driving at is that Miss Barnett is someone whom anybody will be lucky to have.

Miss Barnett has worked for me since 1941. She has been much more than a secretary. She has been my sole office assistant in preparation of all my books, magazine articles, radio scripts, and so on. All her personal qualities are admirable, and she is loyal, efficient, sympathetic, personable, and of complete integrity. She has helped me in every possible way, from the most serious types of research to running out and getting a ham sandwich. She can be counted on to deal with any situation with friendliness and dispatch. One point worth special mention is that she has handled all my personal and financial business for more than six years, assuming for me the whole burden of bill-paying, banking business, and so on. Another point is that, as you know, I keep up a morgue of several hundred thousand clippings, and Miss Barnett has done all the filing work. On top of all this, in the field of strict secretaryship, I should say without qualification that she takes dictation faster and more accurately than anybody I have ever known. I dictate a million miles a minute, and I have never known her to make a slip.

Finally, Miss Barnett has the great gift of working at her best under pressure -- a rare quality and one especially useful to those in our line of work.

Now, just a word about Miss Barnett's background. She has an A.B. from Smith, where she majored in English and History and paid special attention also to music, arts and crafts. From

1928 to 1929 she worked in advertising and publicity for Cunard-White Star. Later she did research and publicity work, including some advertising writing, for other companies. From 1929 to 1938 she was an editorial assistant on Time Magazine, working on research, checking, proofreading. She was an assistant picture editor in charge of obtaining all photographic and illustrative material for each issue, working on makeup and layouts, dealing with salesmen, cataloguing and filing. For the past seven years she has worked for me.

So I hope you will see that this is more than a routine letter of recommendation. I hate extremely to let Miss Barnett go, but I have no other choice, since I shall be away from New York. Really, she is a find, and I think I am doing you a favor in writing this letter rather than the opposite. In any case, I will appreciate greatly anything you can do for her.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

John Gunther

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dinner, March 1, 1949, Commodore Club

Mr. and Mrs. James Stanly
First National Bank
2 Wall Street
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Paley
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald MacLeish
1 East 73rd Street
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Reed
General Electric Company
570 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. M. Warburg
280 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Sherwood
25 Sutton Place
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field
250 Park Avenue (Room 2025)
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. John Hay Whitney
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Edward R. Murrow
1/3/49

Upcoming
Hackett, Frank

Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson
New York 63, N. Y.

TRUSTEES
HOTCHKISS
V. FREEMAN
sident
. CAREY
y and Treasurer
CUNNINGHAM
FRANK D. FACKENTHAL
THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, JR.
ALLAN K. MURRAY
FRANK S. HACKETT
Founder and Headmaster
GEORGE McANENY
President Emeritus

February 22, 1949

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed

So many of the guests whom we had hoped to have on March 1st are having winter vacations, that we have decided to postpone the dinner until Tuesday, April 26th. If that is all right for you, would not not kindly put this date on your calendar?

All those whom you so kindly suggested have been notified of this change.

Many thanks and best wishes.

Faithfully

Frank S. Hackett

Hackett, Frank

Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson
New York 63, N. Y.

February 7, 1949

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed

Thank you very much for that splendid list of friends whom you have notified of the invitation which we will presently send for the dinner of March 1st next, at the Cosmopolitan Club.

It was grand to see you. Thank you for all your interest and help.

Sincerely

Frank Hackett

Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson
New York 63, N. Y.

FRANK S. HACKETT
Headmaster

October 14, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Murrow

How very kind of you to send that lovely little note about this Saturday. Come if you possibly can and be sure to speak to me. You will be amazed, I know, at the great site.

Education for Peace is no simple matter, but I feel sure our contribution is vital. We are definitely on the way.

Cordial greetings and best wishes.

Faithfully

Frank Hackett

Hacket

September 28, 1948

Mr. Frank S. Hackett
Headmaster
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson
New York 63, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hackett:

I have received Mr. Hotchkiss' letter of September 18th, together with the pamphlet about the school.

I would certainly like to attend the Dedication exercises on October 16th, and hope that the news situation will not interfere with my plan to be present. I would also like to wish you well in the development of the school's new and enlarged site; I am sure it will be a worthwhile educational venture.

Sincerely yours,

Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson
New York 63, N. Y.

FRANK S. HACKETT
Headmaster

September 18th, 1948

Dear Dr. Murrow:

General Eisenhower in his final report as Chief of Staff, made a strong plea for education for peace.

At Columbia University, the General's first public utterances were on the same theme.

Saturday morning, October 16th, he will speak again on education for peace, this time at dedication exercises of the new Hudson River site of Riverdale Country School - an American World School devoted to that high purpose.

Indeed, current plans to amplify Riverdale Country School, on a magnificent site a half hour from United Nations Headquarters, come as a concrete expression of the definite movement for education for peace which the General's deep convictions confirm.

Riverdale, long an American School with world students and a world outlook, presents a superb opportunity for the personal training of a larger number of young people for world citizenship. It is our purpose through the new site to realize this opportunity.

Assuming your interest in education for peace, we ask that you read the enclosed brief pamphlet, and that you become an active proponent of this effort. This would involve no obligation whatsoever beyond your expressed interest and your willingness to encourage the project in any possible way. It would be our hope that you will be our guest at

the Dedication exercises on October 16th to hear General Eisenhower, and to see the new Riverdale site.

Knowing that the cause of education for peace, as well as the Riverdale project, will benefit by your active interest, we look forward hopefully to your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

The Board of Trustees

Henry G. Hotchkiss
President

Edward W. Freeman, Vice-President

Daniel C. Carey
John P. Cunningham
Frank D. Fackenthal
Thomas E. Lovejoy, Jr.

Allan K. Murray

Frank S. Hackett,
Founder - Headmaster

Halper, J. B. S.

December 15, 1948

Mr. J.B.S. Halper
215 East 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Jack Halper:

Many thanks for your recent communique. I liked your idea regarding a humanized account of French industrialization, but I don't think we can build a regular series on the subject here. However, in my regular broadcasts, I'm trying to cover the area as fully as possible.

Incidentally, Ted Church tells me you're now at NBC; best of luck in your new assignment.

As ever yours,

(I don't know whether this is just a heap of foolishness or pretentiousness on my part but I was just thinking it over while waiting for Ted Church.)

Was just thinking about something that ~~I think would~~ might make an excellent series of broadcasts: a "humanized" account of French industrialization--(1) the different aspects of its recovery, (2) its handicaps, (3) its condition after (4) the wave of coal and then dock strikes, (5) the reinvestment program sponsored by the ECA, (6) workers and managements feelings vis-a-vis the Ruhr reverting th German control (and all practical reasons why it shouldn't revert), (7) future outlook from France --key western European country of the recovery effort. Immeasurable reservoir of interesting material for a series of 6 to 10 broadcasts.

Then, to keep it viable: Spain, whose position, if not politics, has changed immensely in regard to American and western European defense (esp.true in respect to the Atlantic pact). Theme: how feeling in Spain mounts up, official feeling, private, and how other countries feel regarding her. Not too much news since the Civil War has come out of Spain and its quite ripe for some new picking, particularly at present. Arrange some interviewsw with a number of heavy potentates and relate the substance of their statements and hopes to the American people via radio.

Tues.next: after better judgement didn't turn this in, but today I received a letter from a French friend which brought the pertinacy of this Franco-Ruhr question ~~to the forefront~~ again. I'd like to give you a translated version of the substance of his remarks to me:

"We French are as mad as hell about the Ruhr. Now you have given the Communists an arguing point that appeals to all Frenchmen of all classes and shades of opinion. The way the US and Britain are handling the affair has done more to alienate French opinion than anything else or that Moscow could have trumped up on its own. The fact that deGaulle is not, (for the time being) mine) remaining silent does not contribute to the popularity of America here. Frankly I wonder what's going on in your State Dept, ...Mon Dieu; which side are they on? / Add to this the junket of American Congressmen to Spain to find out in what best way

America can aid that great humanitarian, Francisco [illegible] you have a situation made to order for the Kremlin."

..... The pique of this chap's wisdom is uncannily correct, and is going unnoticed and unremedied not only by our State dept., which is usual, but by press and pundit alike. France, they seem to forget, is not entirely out of the balance of left and right (viz. Hoffman's Waldorf speech and Eric Johnson's address), and like Italy, must be continually pampered. But to flaunt violation, disservice, and the abuse of France's dearest claim...securite...is not only extreme short-sightedness on our part but criminal. We are, as my friend says, doing ourselves in the eye at a most inopportune moment.

If you could work this up into a scheme for some broadcasts, which I feel would be interesting and highly welcomed, then you could give yourself the cause celèbre for going across.

Your friend,

Jack Halpin

Halsey, Margaret

March 10, 1949

Dear Margaret Halsey:

Your letter of February 22nd struck me sharply on the wrist. With everything you say I am in complete agreement.

I read a fair amount of Russian reportage in translation and the story of the ice skates somehow amused me. I wrote it and then couldn't find a way out of it and did precisely what you accused me of doing. The thing didn't taste right at the time, but I just let it ride.

You are certainly not misinformed about the difficulties encountered by American reporters. I am convinced that the right of dissent is probably in greater danger right now than anytime since I began to read and write.

Again my thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Margaret Halsey
24b East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

MARGARET HALSEY
244 EAST 48TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

February 22, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have just finished listening to the broadcast in which you described a Russian reporter's story about inferiority of production of ice-skates and skis in a small city near the Urals. You wound up the item by saying, as nearly as I can quote, "I have a feeling that that reporter would really do a job on a story of somewhat larger implications."

I can only agree with your point. But as a long-time admirer of yours, I grieve to see you falling into that Scribes-and-Pharisees, Thank-God-we-are-not-as-other-men attitude -- vis-a-vis the Russians -- which is becoming so monotonously prevalent among American reporters.

The implication of your little story was that the pressures on Soviet newspapermen have no parallel over here, and that on this score, we can afford to luxuriate in unctuous self-congratulation. As they say on the Fibber McGee program, "That ain't the way I heerd it, Johnny."

The way I heerd it was that American reporters have to fight tooth and nail -- very often at the risk of their jobs -- to get certain kinds of material made public. Material related to the Catholic Church, for instance. Or race relations. To take a couple of examples at random.

If I am not misinformed, and if such pressures do exist for American reporters, then it doesn't make any difference -- in terms of American values -- whether such pressures are official or unofficial. Their mere existence is a violation of the American ethic.

That is the heart of my quarrel with you. If I may be said to have a quarrel with someone in whom I have

MARGARET HALSEY
244 EAST 48TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

great reliance. If the United States is to survive as a distinctive culture, it will have to relate American behavior to American standards of value. There is no surer way to extinction than to relax into narcissistic comparisons of American and Russian behavior. Such comparisons may seem, temporarily, to get us off the hook, but in reality they only impale us further.

I think it's fine to say that American reporters are free. But it should also be added that this freedom means they are at liberty to take on a large, unpopular, painful and -- if they are breadwinners -- perilous responsibility.

Put this way, American freedom may certainly sound like the royal road to a nervous breakdown, but at least it doesn't seem as bloody cheap as the Johnny-One-Notes are making it appear.

Sincerely,

Margaret Halsey

Hammonds, Oliver W.

December 27, 1949

Mr. Oliver W. Hammonds
Ray and Hammonds
First National Bank Bldg.
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Bus:

Many thanks for your gracious note of the 12th; it was indeed good to hear from you again. I appreciate too your kind invitation to come down to Dallas, and hope that I will be able to take you up on it in the near future.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

RAY AND HAMMONDS

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

GEORGE E. RAY
OLIVER W. HAMMONDS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 2622

December 12, 1949

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The enclosed clipping from the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, page 153, reminded me of our very delightful visits together in 1935 on the sundeck of the "Rotterdam" on our way to Europe with Jack McCarthy and other friends. You will recall that at that time Jack and I were in Harvard Law School together, and I was on my way to Geneva to spend the summer as secretary to Manley O. Hudson, who was later judge of the World Court. Things sure went to hell in a hurry thereafter, but I am glad to see that we are both keeping on top. Your experiences have undoubtedly been fascinating.

Why don't you bring your wife and come down to Texas one of these days and do a story on Dallas or some part of Texas, and we will try to get some more relaxation of the type we had on the "Rotterdam".

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

"Buz" Hammonds

Oliver W. Hammonds

OWH/mc
Enc.

Hansen, C. B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1 December 1948

Dear Ed:

A note of awe on the pulling power of your broadcast. We were swamped by mail on the Armistice Day speech, a good portion of it from clerics.

Again, thanks.

Sincerely,

C. B. HANSEN
Lt. Colonel, Infantry
Assistant for Public Relations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
NBC
New York, New York

Hardy, W. H.

AIR UNIVERSITY
ARMY AIR FORCES SPECIAL STAFF SCHOOL
CRAIG FIELD, ALABAMA

161/EFC/cf

15 August 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Through the courtesy of your office, Captain Eugene F. Coriell, radio instructor in the Public Information Division here, was accorded the privilege of spending the month of July at the New York headquarters of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

He was most enthusiastic concerning the very cordial reception accorded him by yourself and your associate, Mr. Gerald Maulsby, and the very friendly and helpful cooperation of the executives and staff members with whom he came in contact.

Captain Coriell informs me that in addition to obtaining a broad picture of network operation and policy, he acquired a great deal of detailed information applicable to his instructional duties from department heads and other CBS personnel.

I confidently expect that the resulting improvement in our radio curriculum will reflect the earnest and continuing desire of the Air Force to maintain the highest possible standards in its public information program as a whole.

With sincere appreciation to you and the Columbia Broadcasting System, I am

Cordially,

W. H. Hardy

W. H. HARDY
Colonel, Air Corps
Commandant

Hayes, Leslie

APRIL 11th, 1949

LESLIE HAYES
HOTEL MARIA CRISTINA
LERMA NO. 31
MEXICO, MEX D. F.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL US WHEN YOU GET IN REGARDS.

ED MURROW
CBS, NEW YORK

Hotel Maria Cristina
Lerma Nº 31. Mexico, D.F.

11-95-60 35-15-35

30th March 1949

Reference: LWH/BEM.

My dear Ed.,

Just to let you know that this Conference finally looks like ending in a week or so's time, and that I have got a definite reservation in the "Queen Mary" sailing from New York on April 20th. As things go at the moment I am planning to arrive in New York on the evening of Easter Monday, and do so very much hope that I may have an opportunity of seeing you and Janet between themand the sailing time. I shall probably be leaving here on April 12th or 13th, and plan to spend a few days in Washington and possibly two days in Philadelphia on my way through.

Yours ever,

Wog.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.

Leslie Hayes

Hayes, Leslie

December 10, 1948

Dear Wog:

The hell of this business is that I never get a chance to keep level with my personal correspondence. I hope your convention doesn't drag on too long.

The woods seem to be full of HBC characters these days. I have been seeing something of Wellington, Malcolm Frost and Norman Collins.

Nothing is happening here, and nothing seems to be happening at the U.N. in Paris so don't be disappointed if you guys down there fail to unscramble what needs to be unscrambled.

Janet and Casey are both well and you should be warned that we are already anticipating the pleasure of visiting you in Geneva.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leslie Hayes
Hotel Maria Cristina
Lerma No. 31
Mexico, D.F.

Hotel Maria Cristina
Lerma Nº 31. Mexico, D.F.

11-95-60 35-15-35

22nd November 1948

My dear Ed,

Our Conference is going along slowly in Mexico City. So far everyone has been really rather polite to everyone, and one has had the unusual experience of the U.S.S.R. approving some remarks made by the United Kingdom or even by the U.S.A., but that does not, of course, mean that we have finished the Conference yet. In fact there was a meeting last Friday to decide on the programme of work, and as far as I know they decided that far from finishing on December 15th, which was the projected date, it is unlikely that the preliminary work will be finished before December 20th. Personally I think that is even a bit optimistic. The net result of all this is that it does not look as though the Conference will possibly end before about February 1st.

I do not know if you know Mexico City. It is certainly a very pleasant place to live in as soon as one gets used to living at 7,000 feet. The climate is just splendid. There are, of course, tremendous contrasts in this country. Poverty alongside riches - the poverty of the countryside standing out in strange contrast to the modern buildings, large houses and hundreds of large motor cars of the city.

There is one unexpected pleasure I have had here which I thought you might be interested to know about, and that is that I find on the evenings when I am in my room from 6.45 p.m. till 7.0 p.m. local time I can listen to Edward R. Murrow giving the news. It is quite like the days of B4 in London being able to hear your broadcasts regularly, but that is the only resemblance. I can't tell you the station I am listening to as I have never yet heard it announce its call letters in an intelligible form. Its frequency is 1080 kc/s, and I take it it is probably one of the southern stations round the Caribbean. It comes in quite well every evening from about 6.30 p.m. local time. I also used it for the Election results when I also had the pleasure of listening to you.

Please give my love to Janet and Casey.

Yours ever

Wog.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

c/o Dallas, Texas.

Hayes, Leslie

August 5, 1948

Dear Wag:

I think I am glad you are going to Geneva. It sounds like a most interesting assignment.

We shall certainly be here around the end of September and will look forward to seeing you. Do plan to stay with us here in town, and if you are here over a weekend, we can spend it in the country. I have recently acquired a log house.

It doesn't look as though I will get to Mexico City, but who knows.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leslie Hayes
Hotel d'Angleterre
Copenhagen, Denmark

Hotel d'Angleterre
Copenhagen
Denmark

2nd August 1948

My dear Ed.

I am sure you will be interested to know that I am leaving the B.B.C. at the end of the year. I have, in fact, accepted a job as the Vice-Director for Broadcasting of the C.C.I.R., a job which will take us to Geneva. It seemed an opportunity which we would be foolish not to take advantage of.

I do not know whether you are going to be able to get down to Mexico City to the Short Wave Conference there. I sincerely hope you will. If not there, I shall hope to be able to see you in New York as I pass through. My movements are not yet fixed with precision, since they will depend on how long this European Regional Conference is going on. I believe the date we are supposed to finish is September 9th. If we do indeed finish on that date, I shall be able to get back to England in time to catch one of the Cunarders to New York getting me there somewhere around September 25th, and I should then propose to go on by train to Mexico City, because I think I should see far more of the country than by flying.

I do hope that you and Janet will be in New York around that time. I rather doubt if Bunty will be able to come because there is quite a bit to be done over our move to Geneva, but we shall have to decide that later.

With kindest regards,

Yours ever
Wog.

Mr. Ed. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Hayward, Frederick

September 28, 1948

Mr. Frederic Hayward
KWSC
Pullman, Washington

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for yours of the 10th.

Enclosed is the note you requested. I'm very sorry to hear of the poor health of your family, and equally sorry that you're forced to leave Washington.

The best of luck to you.

As ever yours,

September 28, 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Frederic Hayward, former Station Manager and Director of Radio at Station KWSC, Pullman, Washington. KWSC is owned and operated by the State College of Washington, and Mr. Hayward has been its administrator for several years.

I have known Fred Hayward for years, and have been familiar with his work. I regard him as an able administrator and a man with imagination; he has done a remarkable job in Washington. Therefore, I would recommend him highly as worthy of your consideration and respect.

Sincerely yours,

September 23, 1948

Dear Mr. Hayward:

This will acknowledge your letter of September 10th which was received last week during Mr. Murrow's absence from the office. It will be called to his attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Regarding your letter of September 7th, the flowers went out to Mr. McGill on Friday, the 10th. He is at the New York Hospital at 525 East 68th Street if you would like to drop him a note.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Frederic Hayward
Radio Station KWSC
Pullman, Washington

TION
WSC
OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

ULLMAN, WASHINGTON

September 10, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Division
The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

This is a letter to you which I wish were unnecessary.

My parents and those of my wife, all living in the East, are in such poor health now that we must move back to the Atlantic states as soon as I can find a job - probably for several years. This means giving up my beloved position at the State College of Washington. On vacation (you were on yours, too, in July) I tried to see you in New York about this.

If you could find it reasonable, may I now hope for some sort of "To Whom It May Concern" letter of recommendation from you? You know of our accomplishments here since you sent me out; you, and what you represent in Radio, are respected by everyone in the business. I would appreciate the letter as a personal momento.

I wish in any event to thank you for your ever-constant interest not only in me but especially in what we have done; for you have been of immeasurable help in the work here. Thanks will ever be due you from all of us.

Very best personal wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Fred

Frederic Hayward
Station Manager and
Director of Radio

FH:jw

TION
KWSC
OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
ULLMAN, WASHINGTON

September 7, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Department
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have just heard of the sudden confinement of Earle McGill and his removal from Hospital for Joint Diseases to another hospital (name not known) for a serious operation.

Enclosed please find a five-dollar bill. I would be grateful in the extreme if you would find out where Earle is (I expect you know) and, please, send or take him some flowers from me.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Fred

Frederic Hayward
Station Manager

FH:jw
enc.

New York Hospital
525 East 68th St.

Sent 9/10
5.10.

Hayward, Frederick

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 26, 1947

Dear Fred:

Your letter of May 16th places upon me an almost impossible task; an adequate answer would require a small volume. I am enclosing a couple of pamphlets of paper which have to do with news policy and with some of my own rambling thoughts on radio. Now to answer your questions. "Should you train personnel for stations, and if so, in what fields?" I should think that one of your objectives should certainly be the training of personnel, and in view of your limited facilities, I would suggest concentration upon the spoken word. By that I do not mean the training of announcers, but rather the training of people who can both write and talk, and I would put particular emphasis on straight narrative.

"Should you be participating commercial in order to test experimental program ideas, copy appeals, techniques and equipment?" I know nothing of your budgetary problems, but would think that you could, by exercising a high degree of selectivity, carry a considerable number of commercial programs with benefit to your over-all program structure. And I would assume that the revenue might be used to finance the purchase of your equipment.

Your question about what courses should be taught in radio at WNYC is not the easy one. In addition to the courses now being taught, I would like to suggest one which is, so far as I know, not being taught anywhere. It would be roughly in the field of writing, but it would be specialized. It would consist of two exercises repeated over and over again. The first would be to cause the student to write exactly what he sees, and to write it in the language of speech. For example: give him three hours to walk to Roundtop and back, then make him sit down and write what he saw with all the color, the climate, and precise details that he would employ if he had been walking and reporting on a certain section of the Appian Way. The second exercise would be really in the field of translation.

E. R. M.
F. 1135

Take a court decision, or a new and complex law, or the written editorial in the Spokesman's Review, and make the student produce, again in the language of speech and in precisely 300 words, an honest, accurate and intelligible summary. This ability to be both brief and accurate, to produce traditional and complex language to an understandable form is really of the utmost importance. Have the student take a Department of Agriculture bulletin and translate it into conversational language that can be understood by the farmer.

If you can possibly get some portable recording gear, you ought to do so, because increasingly local stations are going to come to rely for the local news reporting, upon carefully edited recordings. If you want any data on the best gear available, I will be glad to ask our engineers to supply it. Sorry this is such a rambling epistle, but I am really terribly pressed for time.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frederic Hayward
Radio Station KWSC
Pullman, Washington

dm

WSC

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

MAN, WASHINGTON

May 16,1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Vice President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Compton has indicated a favorable consideration this spring of KWSC policies as may affect its gradual expansion and its general purpose in the industry and to the public.

Sounded so fine, I almost started to pour out 101 ideas. I checked myself - for who is best qualified and deserving of stating what KWSC's expansion and purpose in its second quarter-century should be? Myself - a newcomer here?

You who are widely-scattered but who in common are broadcasters and also WSC Alumni, you who have seen KWSC's 25-year operation should speak.

What you can tell me will sincerely be presented to Dr. Compton as the policies for KWSC. He - and I know, you - would like its position in the industry to be exploited, if it makes good sense.

Should it train personnel for stations? If so, in what fields? Should it be part-time commercial in order to test experimental program ideas, copy appeals, techniques and equipment? What courses should be taught in radio at WSC? How can an independent best serve the industry, the listener, the college, yourself, the students, radio?

Please write me now. Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Fred

Frederic Hayward,
Station Manager

FH:deb

Heathcote-Smith
Sir Clifford

REFUGEES DEFENCE COMMITTEE

SLOANE 0378 (3 lines)
Tel: ~~ABBEY 4692~~
Mon-Fri 11-5 p.m.

60, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD,
~~5, VICTORIA STREET,~~
LONDON, S.W.1.

President - RT. HON. EARL OF HALIFAX, K.G., P.C.
Chairman - LORD BEVERIDGE, K.C.B.
Vice-Chairman and Sec. - SIR CLIFFORD E. HEATHCOTE-SMITH, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Dear Mr. Murrow: May 7th,/49

I am much looking forward to meeting you at lunch at 12.45 Tuesday the 10th at the Century Club.

I enclose for you a copy of the summary of the proposal which our committee hopes to interest the United States authorities and public in, on the assumption that this is the right psychological moment.

I am sending you, in this letter the much too nice introduction for you which Thelma Cazalet Keir gave me.

Yours sincerely,

Clifford E. Heathcote-Smith

Address in New York
c/o Mrs. Natalie Wales Paine
444 Madison Ave.
c/o Common Cause
New York, N. Y.

Pl. 3- 1677

REFUGEES DEFENCE COMMITTEE

SLOANE 0378 (3 lines).
Tel: ~~ABBEY 4692~~
Mon-Fri 11-5 p.m.

60, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD,
~~5, VICTORIA STREET,~~
LONDON, S.W.1.

President - RT. HON. EARL OF HALIFAX, K.G., P.C.
Chairman - LORD BEVERIDGE, K.C.B.
Vice-Chairman and Sec. - SIR CLIFFORD E. HEATHCOTE-SMITH, K.B.E., C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Prof. Gilbert Murray, O.M.
Sir Norman Angell, K.B.E.

MEMBERS:
Ian Baillieu
Vernon Bartlett, M.P.
Major Tufton-Beamish, M.C., M.P.
Miss F. Blackett
Miss A. R. Caton
Mrs. T. Cazalet Keir
Michael Foot, M.P.
~~George Gibson, C.M.~~
Miss Violet Markham, C.H., J.P.
Hon. Harold Nicolson, C.M.G.
Tracy Philipps, M.C.
H. V. A. Raikes, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Salter, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.P.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Selbourne, P.C., C.H.
Richard R. Stokes, M.C., M.P.
Capt. A. R. Blackburn, M.P.
Mrs. J. L. Stocks, B.Sc.
G. D. Walker, M.B.E.
Miss Rebecca West
Rt. Hon. H. Graham White
Edward Hulton

SISTER COMMITTEES:

Refugees Defense Committee
Hon. Chairman:
Charles Poletti
Chairman:
Miss Dorothy Thompson
Secretary:
David Martin,
112 East 19th Street,
New York 3.

Comitato per la Difesa dei Profughi
Hon. President:
Benedetto Croce
President:
His Exc. I. Bonomi
Hon. Secretary:
Signa Nina Ruffini,
Palazzo Taverna, Via Monte Giordano 36, Rome.

Committees' Field Representative
Captain Harold S. Smith, M.C.

24th April 1949.

Dear Ed,

This is to introduce a great friend of mine Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith who is Vice-Chairman of this Committee - in fact the leading spirit in all we do. His main purpose in coming to the United States is to discuss the difficult and vast problem of the millions of expelees who are now in Western Germany, and increasing in large numbers daily.

The whole story is tremendously tragic and dramatic, and I am wondering whether you can arrange for him to do a short talk over the air. Anyway, I hope you will have time to meet, as I know you will find him not only interesting but a very delightful person.

David and I send our love to the whole Murrow family and hope we shall be seeing you over here again before long.

Yours affectly

Selma C. K.

REFUGEES DEFENCE COMMITTEE

P R O P O S A L

FOR A NEW ERA OF EMIGRATION.

EUROPE'S UPROOTED MILLIONS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

THE DEFENCE GAP

The West is largely neglecting a key factor in its defence of Democracy :- the great problem of the millions of Uprooted Refugees and Expellees mouldering in the centre of Europe.

This neglect leaves a vital gap in the powerful defence lines now being built by by E.R.P., Western Union and the Atlantic Pact.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT AND PROPOSAL

(a) THE FACTS OF THE SITUATION

Western Europe is confronted with the immediate problem of the future of such proportion of the 9 million Expellees of German ethnic origin as are surplus to the absorptive capacity of Germany: while an even prior claim on the West will be any Refugees and Displaced Persons not yet resettled by I.R.O. when her Mandate expires in June 1950. Politically all these Dispossessed people constitute a grave potential danger; economically less so. Their continued existence as an unabsorbed wastage becomes a deadly weapon for Soviet manipulation, and will be exploited to denounce the "innate injustice" of the Democratic way of life.

The issue presented by these millions of Refugees has not yet been squarely faced: if shelved or procrastinated, serious damage to Europe will ensue, and the very success of Marshall Aid can be jeopardised.

(b) POLITICALLY DARE THE WEST NEGLECT THE REFUGEE PROBLEM ?

From a humanitarian point of view the case for helping the Uprooted victims of Totalitarianism is beyond argument; it is unchallengeable: it is inherent in the Atlantic Charter and in all responsible declarations regarding the

dignity of the human person and his entitlement to freedom to live as a citizen with full opportunities.

But now it is becoming an axiom that politically it is positively unsafe, nay even highly dangerous, for the Democracies to tolerate conditions which fall far short of their professed way of life. Of the countless pronouncements to this effect, one of the more recent is that of the TIMES leader of 2 April :-

> "....The future of the Western World depends on its "ability to give the peoples who live there a richer life, "morally, materially, and spiritually than is possible for "those who live under Communism."

Between these brave words and the horrifying reality of conditions of sub-human existence right in the heart of free Europe, there lies the difference between sunshine and gloom. And there are several million Europeans in that despairing gloom. The need for a new concerted policy and action on an inter-hemisphere scale to deal with this human collapse as part of the defence and recovery of our World can be ignored only at our own peril.

(c) OUTLINE OF PROPOSED SOLUTION

The problem falls under two heads : the action to be taken inside Europe itself only: action covering the Free Democracies.

Before all else everything possible must be done in Germany (and Austria), with Western help, to provide housing accommodation and other necessities by mass production, and in every way absorb a maximum of Expellees into the German economy.

But the major and basic idea in this paper is this :- that a vast integrated effort shall be made by the Democracies of Europe and Overseas, with the United States necessarily in the van, to plan and carry through large scale emigration from Europe on lines that will open up a veritable ERA OF EMIGRATION: emigration to the Dominions, to South America, to all countries needing white settlers.

Congested Europe and under-populated and under-developed Overseas Democracies - both would benefit. The general lines of cooperation would be fittingly inspired by the principles distin--guishing the European Recovery Program: self-help, mutual help and American backing where advisable. Indeed this would be, in terms of human beings, a complement to the economic reciprocal aid of the O.E.E.C. At a time when Western Union is removing barriers, the West would consciously stand for an integration of democratic cooperation in the population field. If the West begins to accomplish this further miracle, it will strengthen hope and confidence among free citizens, and will create them among the vast ranks of the Dispossessed and Desperate - the Refugees.

The creation of facilities for a large outflow of emigrants would coincide with a great demand by British, Italian and other citizens to seek a new life overseas. The Old World and the New would be forging fresh links of union; and the Era of Emigration would spread prosperity and healthy-mindedness.

The accompanying MEMORANDUM sets forth the situation of the Uprooted in Europe and explains the Proposal.

D H. HEINDEL

te with U. S. Senate

Relations has joined the

Science Research Council as Executive

Associate on research and other international

problems affecting the social sciences.

Social Science Research Council

Place, N.

Washington 6, D. C. Metropolitan 1470

RK OCT 7 3

12

WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCT 6
6 30 P
1949
10

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York
N.Y.

Heindel, Richard
Dr.

March 28, 1949

35 Kennedy St. N.E.
Washington, 11, D.C.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22. N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for your note. It would be very pleasant if I could see you when you are next in Washington.

In brief response to your query about the Institute, I would certainly say that I'd be interested in being considered for Director. Many reasons go into this affirmation -- and many of them I'm sure you already know.

We've been hopping at the Committee, with ECA moving slowly on the Senate floor. We are trying to keep ahead by prodding some of our subcommittees on various items which we may be able to tuck in between the Pact and the Military Assistance. One small bit that I'm working on today is the application of the Finnish war debt payments to the exchange of students, experts, books, etc. with Finland -- S.J.Res. 3. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs -- its new extension and authorizations -- is a bit more complicated.

Did I tell you when I last wrote that at long last I have got my series of conferences on American influences abroad? This is my humble contribution to the new Washington World Affairs Center. We've had two of the three round-tables (on economic and technological and cultural and social influences, with political influences coming this Thursday) with a very experienced group of participants and knowledgable observers. Wish you could have been with us. And I think some lasting results will follow apart from the public forum on April 4 at the Lisner auditorium.

Cordially yours,

Dick

Richard H. Heindel

Heindel, Richard H.

Personal

March 24, 1949

Mr. Richard H. Heindel
Staff Associate
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dick:

Please accept my apologies for the delay in answering yours of January 24th, but I've been very much behind in my correspondence. Many thanks for the documents which were received some time ago.

Will you let me know if you're interested in being considered for the job as Director of the Institute? I hope to see you when I'm in Washington again, at which time we can have a talk.

As ever yours,

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Personal

January 24, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22. N.Y.

Personal

Dear Ed:

I was very pleased to have the note from MacLeish this morning about the Larry Duggan Fund for the Institute. I knew your name would be there too because I know that you always shared with Larry the very high regard for the future and hopes of the Institute.

It so happened that just before Larry's tragedy, Larry and I were in correspondence because, knowing my abiding interest in education as well as international affairs, Larry asked me to respond about the presidency at Rollins.

I sent MacLeish this morning a copy of S. J. Res. 3 which will be before the Committee and deals with the application of Finnish war debt payments to student exchanges.

I'm still at the Committee so I still await a chance to talk with you whenever you have a free moment in Washington. Under separate cover I'm sending you a few documents which you may want to have.

Cordially yours,

Dick

Richard H. Heindel
(Staff Associate)

Heindel, Richard H.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 5, 1947

Dear Dick:

I am not sure what to say about your decision to leave government service, but on second thought, there is obviously no occasion for me to say anything other than to wish you much luck and success. I know it must have been a difficult decision, and I know too, that the frustrations and heartaches were many.

After you have had your rest we would be delighted to see you up here and can provide you with bed and breakfast anytime you find it convenient to come.

We saw a fair amount of Gerald Barry and his wife and found them pleasant companions as always.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard H. Heindel
35 Kennedy Street, N.E.
Washington 11, D. C.

dm

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

35 KENNEDY STREET, N. E. WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

May 31, 1947

Mr. Edward Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I wanted to tell at least one of my old London friends that for a variety of reasons I've decided to leave government service and that I made my resignation effective today. The budget complications had nothing to do with this decision, a tough one for me to make because of my deep and abiding interest in these cultural programs and in the range of activities for the chief of Division of Libraries and Institutes.

It was a great experience. I guess I remain proud of the progress made under the circumstances. Perhaps not all will be lost in the various programs. The libraries have been built fairly well.

I have no plans as yet but two weeks of solid rest. But I am eager to return to private life after the top of the civil service. I am still much interested in the diffusion of information on a large scale, with libraries and publications much in my blood. So far this has not been too far away from my educational bias. Perhaps, too, I can get on a bit faster with my books on the American impact.

It would be good to see you all again. It has been almost three years since we've had a chat. I wonder whether you saw Gerald Barry (News Chronicle, etc.) on his current American trip?

Sincerely yours,
Dick Heindel
Richard H. Heindel

Henderson, J. J. Crosby

June 21, 1948

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Thank you for your letter of May 30th.

I do indeed remember you and am grateful for your kind words regarding the review of Dunkirk.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J.J.Crosby Henderson
The Vanderbilt Hotel
Park Avenue at 34th Street
New York 16, New York

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

Mr. Jim Moto

The VANDERBILT Hotel
Park Avenue at Thirty Fourth Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Sunday 30/5/48

Dear Mr. Muggeridge,

I want to thank you for your excellent review yesterday of "Dunkirk". Perhaps as a Scot I also appreciate your reference to us in your penultimate paragraph. I remember with great pleasure your understanding & sympathy for our country throughout the most difficult periods of the war.

I don't expect you will remember me, but we met several times when I was in the House of Commons & I remember particularly meetings in connection with a Committee which was considering Broadcasting & the renewal of the B.B.C. Charter.

Kind regards
Yours sincerely
T. Craik Henderson
(T. J. CRAIK HENDERSON)

Hendricks, Jack E.

December 27, 1949

Dear Jack:

You were most thoughtful to send me the two cans of kippered salmon. They are being saved for the holiday celebrations and the eating of them will revive fond memories of last summer's visit to the Rogue. I have hopes of coming out for a more extended trip next summer.

Again, many thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jack E. Hendricks
Box 512
Gold Beach, Oregon

Henning, Everett

MARCH 18, 1949

Dear Ed.

EVERETT HENNING
10 ABERDEEN PLACE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

CHEERS! UNFORTUNATELY I SCHEDULED TO BE IN WASHINGTON NEXT THAT WEEK BUT COULDNT LUNCH WITH US ON SUNDAY APRIL 3RD. RING ME BUTTERFIELD 8-8795 WHEN ARRIVED. 'TWILL BE GOOD SEE YOU. REGARDS

ED MURROW

PERSONAL

EVERETT E. HENNING
10 ABERDEEN PLACE
ST. LOUIS 5, MISSOURI

March 9, 1949.

Dear Ed.

Just a note to tell you that I will be in New York April 2 thru the 8th and would like to reciprocate to you & Janet for what you did for me in London & my two trips to New York. Set the date for dinner and let me know. I will be attending the National Paper Convention but can come back a session or so.

Best Regards.

Ev

Yes, Sat
Mire

Henson Francis A.

GEORGE GRISHAM
INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRES.

ANTHONY DORIA
INTERNATIONAL SEC'Y-TREAS.

International Union

United Automobile Workers of America

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

U.A.W.-A.F. OF L. BUILDING • 429 WEST MICHIGAN STREET • PHONE DALY 0814
MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

December 13, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Did I send you a copy of the Auto Worker with the write-up of your broadcast?

I also enclose a marked copy of the current issue of the League Reporter which evidently copied our story.

Merry Christmas to you and Janet and the family.

Fran,

Francis A. Henson, Director
Educational and Political Action

FAH:eg
oeiu: # 9 afl

Enc.

Herr, Otto

February 1, 1949

Mr. Otto Herr
Chief Editor
Radio Frankfurt
Eschersheimer Landstr. 10
Frankfurt-am-Main
Germany

Dear Mr. Herr:

Many thanks for your recent letter. I am glad to know that your trip to the United States was pleasant as well as enlightening.

If I get to Europe next year, I will certainly avail myself of your invitation to visit you at Radio Frankfurt. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

RADIO FRANKFURT

ABTEILUNG:

FERNSPRECHER: SAMMEL-NR.: 50301
FERNSCHREIBER: 065 FRANKFURT 44
SENDER 251 m, 1195 khz

RADIO FRANKFURT (18) FRANKFURT A. M. · ESCHERSHEIMER LANDSTR. 10 · POSTSCHECKKONTO: FFM. 145755 · BANKKONTO: HESSISCHE BANK, 50097

Mr. Ed. Murrow
130 East 74th Street
New York, N.Y.

Ihre Zeichen | Ihre Nachricht vom | Unsere Zeichen He/vs | Frankfurt am Main December, 28th 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I beg to apologize that I did not write you before as I intented to do. I have been very busy ever since I came back from our six months' stay in the United States, just two months ago. This stay has been extremely interesting for me and I am sure that I have profited very much of my American experiences. I think that I owe very much to people like you who have given us such a kind reception. I will always remember your fine hospitality and should like to thank you and Mrs. Murrow once again.

I do hope that you will come to Europe next year. If you do so, please do not miss to come and see us at Radio Frankfurt. I am very anxious to talk to you again at that opportunity.

With my very best wishes for a happy New Year and my respects to Mrs. Murrow, I am, dear Mr. Murrow,

Very sincerely yours

(Otto Herr)
Chief Editor

Heslep, Charter

September 6, 1949

Dear Charter:

First of all, let me say that I am delighted you have gone with AEC. I like your idea of a seminar very much and I would certainly attend one if I could possibly arrange my schedule.

About Dave Lilienthal's historic ad lib, I am sorry it isn't available but I think I will ask him to re-record it for the new album we are working on.

I will probably be in Washington the week after next and will look forward to seeing you then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charter Heslep, Chief
Radio-Television Section
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

PTI:CH

August 31, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Last March Blair Moody and Roscoe Drummond quietly got together about twenty-five of Washington's more thoughtful correspondents and columnists who attended five evening sessions with the Commissioners and the AEC department chiefs. No one knew then that in 60 days the AEC would be on page one for weeks, due to a Congressional hearing.

The seminar paid handsome dividends to the correspondents, and also to us. Several people, including Bob Saudek, have suggested a seminar for radio. What is your reaction?

A few weeks ago I came with the AEC to set up a one-man radio-television shop. Radio had been everyone's job, therefore no one's job. The 300-page transcript of the press seminar still remains the best background material I read in getting acquainted with atomic energy operations.

Wershba called about the historic ad lib definitions of democracy that Lilienthal gave at his confirmation hearings on February 4, 1947. It is a tragedy that it was not recorded. I was manager for Mutual here at the time. We had recorded some of that hearing and I gnashed my teeth when I realized we had missed a truly moving episode. The Committee tells me that no one recorded that particular session.

I spent most of Monday afternoon at CBS with the various department heads in Dave Taylor's bailiwick. Incidentally, when the Truman Special backed into San Diego, the first person I saw was Paul White, pad in hand, who said, "Come on, Charter, I'm a reporter now. What did Truman have for breakfast!"

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Charter Heslep

Charter Heslep, Chief
Radio-Television Section

Hicks, George

February 2, 1949

Dear George:

The thanks should long ago have travelled in the opposite direction. It would have been impossible to do even as display a job as we did of the era without including your piece.

This is a hell of a world, isn't it, where one never gets a chance to see some friends.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Hicks
American Broadcasting Company, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

American Broadcasting Company, Inc.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · CIRCLE 7-5700
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

Personal

January 4

Dear Ed:

This is a note to thank you for including my spot in your "I Can Hear It Now" album, which is fine. It - the album - only makes me wish it were longer, much longer.

Thanks, Ed, for the plug for me as well.

I hear you often at night,

My best,

George Hicks

Higgins, Donald A.

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
Collier's
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

January 17, 1949.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The Monsignor Sheen blast on sex, submitted for your consideration for possible air comment this Thursday, was sent to Ed Sullivan for use the following Friday. Now I note that Sullivan's Girl Friday jumped her release date this past Saturday (as attached).

Don't know that it makes any difference to you, but should call it to your attention. Release dates are a nuisance, but they seem to be necessary in the mag field.

Best regards,

Don

Donald A. Higgins.

Little Old NEW YORK

By ED SULLIVAN

My Secretary, Africa, Speaks

Dear Boss—Testimonial dinner to young Bob Wagner was a disaster, according to local political buzzing. Of 80 distinguished guests scheduled to occupy the triple-dais, about 70 arrived, hastily paid their respects and then rushed off to the conflicting Sheriff's Panel dinner. Both Senator Wagner, tuned in at his home, and Vice President Barkley, on the dais, considered it a slap in the face, particularly when it was relayed that Mayor Bill O'Dwyer failed to show up because of the John Cashmore birthday party. . . . If this is not so, the Mayor should set the record straight. . . . That's Alfredo De Lovega squiring Sonja Henie, which is delightful work. . . . The Joel Goldblatts honeymooning in Honolulu. . . . British star Jack Buchanan and the ex-Mrs. Ted Bassett leaving for a London honeymoon. . . . Mother of Dick Walsh, IATSE head, died.

Isn't there a sizable check from Barney Baruch at the Democratic National Committee office? . . . With $500,000 or more in the Democratic kitty, many Democrats urged that President Truman's Inaugural be tendered as a free party to the citizenry. This generosity was rejected. Everything, from grandstand seats to the ball itself, is price-tagged. . . . Congressman Adam Clayton Powell reported "coming along well" at Sydenham Hospital, after a heart attack recurrence. Only telephone calls permitted are those from his wife, Hazel Scott, on a concert tour. . . . Cole Porter cleaining up "Kiss Me, Kate" lyrics for radio and record use. . . . Vicki Evans tells locals she's burned at Bob Mitchum. He didn't go on her bail bond.

Groundswell mounting against Rita Hayworth, with parent-teacher and religious groups firing broadsides. . . . The Spyros Skouras bid for the ABC network, on behalf of the 20th Century-Fox, may explode a headline any day now. . . . Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, in Collier's: "The principal reason for sex-demication is loss of belief in God. Once men lose God, they lose the purpose of life; and when the purpose of living is forgotten, the universe becomes meaningless. Man then tries to forget his emptiness in the intensity of a momentary experience." . . . Billy Kenny, Ink Spots, has bought into the Long Island Gazette, a Negro paper. . . . Al Rosen bringing Mae West's "Diamond Lil" to the Coronet, Feb. 3. . . . Elsa Maxwell's recipe for a successful party: always use too FEW chairs, so guests gotta keep circulating.

His face drawn, little Rabbi Birstein, of Actors' Temple, delivered the most touching tribute at Willie Howard's funeral. He told the story of a man of cloth, asking his way to the elder Rothschild's office. The stranger offered to lead him there and insisted on carrying the rabbi's suitcase. When the rabbi, ten minutes later, was shown into Rothschild's office, he was dumbfounded to identify the financier as the same man who had carried the rabbi's suitcase. "It is not often that I have a chance to give of myself," said Rothschild. "I give of my wealth but never of my body. In carrying your bag, I have had the opportunity to give of myself." Willie Howard, said Rabbi Birstein, throughout his life, always had given of his body to charity.

J. P. Morgan head George Whitney chairman of the Waldorf luncheon Feb. 15, inaugurating the 1949 Red Cross campaign. Gen. E. P. Jeffe, N. Y. chairman, and E. Roland Harriman will top the speakers. . . . Danny Arnstein's recovery was hastened by the wire he received from the wounded vets at Halloran, often befriended by Arnstein. They sent this wire to the hospital where he was struggling: "Get well quick or we will be forced to send YOU a television set." . . . Heart attack felled 74-year-old Betty Henderson. . . . Carmen Miranda passes through N. Y. Monday en route to her date at Jack Lynch's Latin Casino in Philly.

Nancy Walker, Carol Bruce, Jackie Gleason, Donald Richards and ballerina Viola Essen lend a terrific spark to Arthur Lesser's "Along Fifth Avenue," with Nancy's parody of all "My Man" songs worth the price of admission. Lovely Carol Bruce hits her peak in this one, and hereafter when Dietrich legs are discussed, please don't overlook Miss Essen's stems. . . . It was a big night for Gordon Jenkins, who penned the "Along Fifth Avenue" score. Simultaneously, another Jenkins score was unveiled at the Copacabana, starring Mitzi Green. . . . Nancy Walker has romped away from all other comediennes in musicals, her lunchroom scene with Gleason emerging as a continuous audience yell. Hank Ladd a deadpan click.

AMELIA.

January 14, 1949

Dear Mr. Higgins:

I am writing to acknowledge your letter of January 12th which has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence in Washington. It will be called to his attention when he returns to the office sometime around the end of this month.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Donald A. Higgins
COLLIER'S
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
Collier's
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

January 12, 1949.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Really, I do wish to make that date for a quiet luncheon at the Barberry Room. To compensate for that too casual (understatement) meeting while waiting for my wife at Lebus'. But, as you can see, I've been busy getting my sea legs on a new job.

Meanwhile, I thought you might be interested in the attached.

Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen excoriates "sex-deification" today as the worst in history, in a forthcoming Collier's article which may excite considerable comment.

Of sex, he says: "The Victorians pretended it did not exist; the moderns pretend that nothing else exists." Principle reason for this over-emphasis is loss of belief in God and consequent emptiness of life. And he adds:

"It is a historical fact that in times of disaster, epidemic, bombings, etc., some individuals who have no eternal values to sustain them, seeing the lease on life about to run out, plunge into orgies of debauchery.

"It is no accident that the present civilization, which has emphasized sex as no other age in the history of Christianity has emphasized it, lives in constant fear of death. But the man who believes in a future life, conditioned by morality, has the great advantage of being able to be happy in this world, as well as in the next."

In case any of this interests you, it can be used on the air, for release Thursday evening, January 20, in advance of press releases.

After digesting this, maybe we'd better just meet at Hamburger Heaven.

Cordially,

Donald A. Higgins

Hoover, Herbert

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 21, 1947

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed your participation in "Invitation to Learning" last Sunday. You sounded as though you were enjoying yourself, and I am certain your listeners did. Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Herbert Hoover
The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
50th Street and Park Avenue
New York, New York

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Hopkins, Katha H.

January 10, 1949

Miss Katha H. Hopkins
120 East 34th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Hopkins:

Your letter of January 2nd has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence. As Mr. Murrow is not returning to New York until the beginning of February, I suggest that you contact the office then, at which time an appointment can be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

Jan. 2, 1949
120 E. 34th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since an introduction via the mail is difficult, I mention my uncle, Harry L. Hopkins, with the thought that if you knew him, it might serve to associate my name.

If you could grant me a short interview sometime within the next two weeks, I should appreciate hearing from you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Hatha H. Hopkins

Horn, George M.

Management Sales Leases Mortgages Insurance

GEORGE M. HORN COMPANY

Real Estate - Insurance

GEORGE M. HORN

19 EAST 53RD STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
ELDORADO 5-4440
4441

June 6, 1949

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
130 East 74th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Theo and Smitty have been asking me to get in touch with you with reference to your house which you are offering for sale. Would have spoken to you at the dinner the other night but figured it would be better to see you at your convenience.

Let me know when this is possible and we will get together as I believe we can be of assistance in selling the property.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. HORN COMPANY

PER: Geo. M. Horn

GMH/dr

Yes

Lunch - next week

Thurs - 6/23

Century

1/12/45

Howard Frank N.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 20, 1948

Dear Frank:

Thanks muchly for yours of January 15th. I am more than grateful to you for taking the trouble to write, and we shall, of course, drop any consideration of an emergency appeal for the Navajo. Nothing is worse than beating the drum for a cause whose problem has been solved, at least temporarily. I shall look into the business of a long range program when next I am in Washington.

Whenever you and your colleagues have an idea for a show I hope you will give me a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank N. Bussard
Radio Station KVOS
Tacoma, Washington

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 11

ktuc
Tucson
Arizona
CBS

Frank N. Howard
KTUC, Tucson
January 15, 1947

Ed Murrow
Columbia Bdcstng. System
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

Lee has asked me to write you regarding your proposal for a one-time spot on your news show for aid to the Navajos.

I'll be as brief as possible and still try and explain the situation. I checked the reservation and find that they now have all of the immediate aid they can handle.

It seems that the recent 500-thousand dollar government appropriation for Navajo relief and welfare has taken care of the situation for this winter. The appropriation, along with relief packages already received at Window Rock, have relieved the situation temporarily.

I am inclined to feel that any further campaign for Navajo aid might be taking advantage of a generous public.

Don't want you to think, however, that the hub-bub we made over the plight of the Navajos was a put-up job. At the time of our broadcast hope of immediate federal aid was dim. Apparently because of all of the publicity given the Navajos, Congress got off the dime quicker than was expected.

The important thing is that so far all of the relief is merely temporary. We'll have the same thing to do over next winter if a more permanent plan of re-habilitation is not put into action. This is true of other Indian tribes in Arizona and New Mexico, as well as the Navajos. The Navajo tribe, however, is the biggest and the worst off.

If you want a good editorial subject you might look into the problem of permanent Indian relief. I'll be glad to supply any information I can. Meantime, thanks for your offer, and hope this letter explains the situation.

Regards,
Frank N. Howard
Frank N. Howard
News Editor

Iddon, Don

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 17, 1947

Dear Don Iddon:

Thanks for your letter of March 10th. The "anti-American" phrase was contained in the cable from our London correspondent, and you may be right that it involves either inaccuracy or an undue degree of editorializing. That sort of thing is always a matter of personal opinion. It is also possible that the boys in London were somewhat irked at being designated as "pall-bearers and morticians, masquerading as foreign correspondents".

Thanks for your comments on AS OTHERS SEE US. On the whole I am inclined to agree with you. The program needs a lighter touch and we are trying to get it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Don Iddon
THE DAILY MAIL
220 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

cc: Mr. Ted Church

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Mr. Murrow

The Daily Mail
LONDON PARIS
MANCHESTER

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT
DON IDDON
TELEPHONE: LONGACRE 5-4180

230 WEST 41ST STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Ted Chamberlin
Pat Patterson

March 10,1947

Dear Edward Murrow:

I was a bit hurt when I was listening to the programme "As Others See us" yesterday to hear myself described as "anti-American". I thought your commentator went out of his way to damage me with this statement. I am so pro-American that I have been here for ten years as a British correspondent; have probably as many American friends as any other Englishman in this country and indeed have a number of American relatives. In fact, I am so pro-American I regard being called anti-American as almost slanderous. I enclose the column which presumably provoked the epithet.

About the programme, "As Others See Us" I wonder if my reaction would interest you. I find it heavy going and dull. The string of extracts from editorials most of them loaded with cliches and platitudes makes very poor listening. Wouldn't it be better to get the correspondents on the air themselves - British, Australian, South American, Canadian etc. - rather than reading out dull parts of their despatches and from their newspapers' editorials?

Then, too, I think the programme is loaded down with political views. I think American listeners want to know what the rest of the world is saying and thinking; about their clothes and films, their theaters, slang and their sports.

Anyway, I hope you don't think this letter is in any way impertinent, but I felt I wanted to write after [redacted] listening to yesterday's performance.

Noel Monks who is now in England wrote to me today and sends you all regards.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely
Don Iddon.

I expect you know that Frank Owen has replaced Stanley Horniblow as Editor of the DM

Igfeld, Max L.

"STOP AT RECOGNIZED HOTELS"

The Van Curler
Schenectady, N. Y.

THE GATEWAY TO THE WEST

Oct. 4, 1947

Mr. Elmer S. Murrow
Col. Broadcasting System
N.Y.C.

Miss Mar want to call him

Dear Ed:

Bertha & I are on a trip East by car and will be in New York City at the Biltmore Oct 10 thru 15th. We would love to see you and Janet if your schedules permit.

If you find time try to reach us at the Biltmore

Sincerely yours

Max L. Igfeld

DIRECTION, AMERICAN HOTELS CORPORATION

Ingersoll, Ralph

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 15, 1947

Dear Ralph:

This is just to say that I hope the novel goes well and to say, also, that it would pleasure me greatly to buy you a drink or a meal when you emerge into this city of stone, steel and concrete.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ralph Ingersoll
Rocky Hill Farm
Ashaville, Connecticut

dm

LAKEVILLE
CONNECTICUT
LAKEVILLE 489
MILLERTON
NEW YORK

SHADOW ROCK FARM

April 28, 1947

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for sending me the information about Bill Shirer. You are right that I read of his going in PM first, but didn't write you until I had communicated with him. As I expect you know, he felt very badly about the business.

I felt badly too, for a lot of reasons, chief of which I think is the high regard I have for Bill's integrity.

I'm sorry you took my ambiguous question as implying that I suspected sinister motives. It was meant more literally. I knew, as you point out, so little about the matter, since I have been up here for some months now writing at a novel.

I suppose the key question is "What is ~~the~~ a better news and news analysis service?" Maybe the unfairness in my letter really lies in my pre-judgement of Bill's successor. In that, however, Ed, I can't help but be prejudiced in favor of an old friend--and one who has served this world so well.

You have a heavy responsibility and once again I'm sorry if my letter made it feel heavier to you.

I wouldn't, you understand, have writen it if you didn't happen to be a fellow I personally went to bat for with the then President to get him to give you the job I thought the country needed you for. I wasn't very effective then either because he gave it to someone else--but the instance will measure my regard for you and may explain to you why it hurt to learn that one old friend of mine was suffering apparently at the hands of another.

With best wishes,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Inman, Dr. Samuel

October 18, 1949

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman
Pondfield Court
Bronxville 8, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Inman:

Thank you very much for yours of September 1st, and for your August 25th press release. I appreciate your bringing the story to my attention; I found it very interesting.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL GUY INMAN
PONDFIELD COURT
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK
Tel Br 2-2336

Sept 1/49

Dear Mr Murrow:

I have just returned from an intensely interesting trip to Mexico, to which I refer in the attached press release. The NY Times carried a story of mine on the petroleum issue on Aug 27 and the Mexico City papers gave it entire 1st pg heading.

Do you think CBS would be interested in my experiences re petroleum problem, the ensuing Iran Campaign or other matters?

Cordially
S G Inman

Edwin Murrow with cordial greetings S G Inman Pondfield Court Bronxville, NY

LATIN AMERICAN SPECIALIST GIVES VIEWS ON
MEXICAN OIL, AND ALEMAN ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

Press Release, August 25, 1949

* * * * *

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman returned yesterday from one of his annual trips to Mexico to study political and social conditions. This is the thirtieth anniversary of Dr. Inman's first book "Intervention in Mexico" which was suppressed by the Petroleum magnate, Edward Doheney, and started the illfated combination between the oil leader and Senator Fall to bring about United States intervention in Mexico. Ever since his participation in the fight against that movement, which Senator Fall declared was to annex the Mexican border states to the United States and impose a protectorate on the rest of Mexico, Inman has watched the development of the Mexican Social Revolution.

"After long discussions with President Miguel Aleman, Acting Minister of Foreign Relations Manuel Tello, the Director of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, Sr. Bermudez, and many educators and business men," said Inman, "I am persuaded that the Mexican Social Revolution is not dead. No doubt, however, it is considerably slowed down. In my talk with President Aleman concerning this question, I told him that it was the feeling of some of his critics that his program was entirely economic, and that it has forgotten many of the ideals of the Revolution. He admitted without hesitation that his great drive was for better economic organization of the nation.

"The principles of the Revolution are all written in our laws, and no one can escape them. But this is not enough. To carry them out, we have to have an economy that will provide the money for the practical program of building roads to eliminate isolation, of providing water, farming implements and seed for the farmers recently receiving land from the government, and of improved sanitation, that will tackle Mexico's enormous health problem. That is the reason that I have selected for my cabinet, men who are technicians in various economic fields, and why I have completely reorganized the antiquated system of taxation."

During his presidential campaign, Aleman held round tables and discussed with the people his five point program, which included: Irrigation, Electrification, Transportation, Industrialization, and Education. In spite of the recent financial difficulties, which Mexico feels with all the rest of the world, the program has been carried forward. Mexico may be the only country in the world that has a Cabinet Minister whose entire job is that of irrigation.

The President feels that this is absolutely first in his country's economic prosperity. During the last three years, agricultural progress has finally brought Mexico to the point where for the first time in decades she is exporting instead of importing her major food necessity, corn. She is likewise for the first time exporting sugar, and her production of cotton, wheat, and fruits are considerably on the increase.

The new road from Mexico City to El Paso, Texas is as good a job as the famous highway from Laredo to Mexico City. It is now finished, as are roads connecting most of the Mexican cities, where one finds new towns and schools. Several new railroads have been built and new engines and cars added, but the operation of trains is the least efficient in years, and many wrecks occur. Bus routes now reach every section of the country and many tourists from the United States cover the Republic in this way.

"After President Aleman had given me the large part of a busy morning to describe his program," said Dr. Inman, "and enthusiastically quoted detailed figures to show what has been accomplished in three years, putting all of it together as Mexico's part in building democracy on the American Continent, I felt that all Americans,

North and South, could be glad that such an efficient and internationally minded leader heads one of America's most important countries.

"The most delightful experience of the whole trip, which was reminiscent of the missionary enthusiasm of the early days of the Revolution" said Mr. Inman, "was a visit with Senator Ramos Millan and his group of the National Corn Commission to various farm sections, where the Commission is showing the farmers how to use hybrid corn to increase their crops. To the Mexican Indian, corn is sacred. Its discovery on the American Continent 4,000 years ago resulted in the development of the most remarkable people of ancient times, the Mayas. But the cultivation of corn in Mexico has been going down rapidly, until Mexico in recent decades has had to import part of this basic crop. Henry Wallace told Mexico that hybrid corn was the answer. Evidently it is.

"Scarcely have I ever seen such a moving sight as the meeting of the farmers at C. Victoria.Tamaulipas, when 3,000 of them, along with 200 rural school teachers, came to hear the Corn Commissioner, Senator Millan. I looked down on one block of the audience from the rear, and saw 1,000 black heads of hair and 1,000 clean white suits of panamas - not a single exception to this complete contrast in color. Here were 1,000 neatly dressed Indians who had come in from the surrounding ejidos, community farms, where they were enjoying small parcels of land recently distributed by the Revolution. A generation before, they had all been industrial slaves working on big estates at 25 centavos a day. Now they were free people, anxious to learn how to improve their corps. Still cautious, conservative, suspicious, after centuries of exploitation, the oratory and the apparent human sympathy of the government group, along with native songs and dances held them for two hours. Then they scattered to the refreshment stands near by, talked and sang songs, then started home, on foot, on horse-back, on busses.

Here is the new Mexico, which you do not feel in Mexico City, with its political intrigue, as overwhelming as it is in Washington.

No two governments, after a century of quarreling and war, are now more friendly than Mexico and the United States. Unfortunately, the old quarrel about oil is again intruding itself, and threatens to bring back the old hostilities between the two peoples. President Truman stated several times recently that the United States would loan Mexico funds to speed up her oil production. But the big United States petroleum companies demanded that a condition of the loan should be that the Mexican government allow them to return and participate in the Mexican oil business. Washington evidently made that a condition of granting the loan. Mexico then broke off the negotiations. No government could live that agreed to allow foreign oil corporations to return and take over the oil business in that country. The foreign corporations that are awaiting the shift to the old days, are waiting in vain. Mexico is firmly fixed in the idea that the petroleum business, not only in their own country, but all over the world, should be a government monopoly, managed for the benefit of the public. Gasoline today is selling in Mexico for less than half of what it costs in New York. Before the Mexican government took over the business, in the old days of Doheney exploitation, it often sold for four times as much in Mexico as it did in the United States. At that time, all the refineries were located on the Gulf in order to export quickly. Today refineries are located in Mexico City and other interior points to favor the Mexican market.

It would be a great pity to allow this recent misunderstanding on petroleum to bring back the old sore, which for twenty five years threatened war and disrupted good feeling between us and our Mexican neighbors."

12/12

Miss Ireland came in yesterday...Mr. Maulsby saw her and sent her on to Mr. Fassett.

Dm

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Ireland, Marcia F.559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow - cc Mr. Maulsby

From Mr. Fassett

Station

December 11, 1947.

Attached is copy of a list of suggested contacts I gave Miss Marcia Ireland to help her find a position in the music field during her non-resident weeks from Bennington College.

jhf alb

National Music League
Mrs. Anna C. Molyneaux, Managing Director
130 W. 56 St.
New York 19, N. Y.

National Music Council
Mr. Edwin Hughes
338 W. 89 St.
New York 24, N. Y.

American Theatre Wing
Miss Madeleine Wallen
730 Fifth Ave.
New York 19, N. Y.

Carnegie Hall
Mr. Robert Simon
7th Ave. & 57th St.
New York 19, N. Y.

G. Schirmer, Inc.
Hans Heinsheimer
3 East 43 St.
New York 17, N. Y.

Boosey & Hawkes, Inc.
Mr. Ralph Hawkes
668 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

Jewish Music Council
Mr. Frederick Jacobi
5000 Indiana Avenue
New York 63, N. Y.

National Federation of Music Clubs
Miss Helen Havemer
405 W. 23 St.
New York 11, N. Y.

League of Composers
Mrs. Arthur Reis
130 W. 56 St.
New York 19, N. Y.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 20, 1947

Dear Mr. Ireland:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 8th which was received just before Mr. Murrow left for his trip abroad. As you know, he is now in England, and is expected to return about the first week in December, which, I believe, is the time that your daughter will be in town. The trouble is, however, that I am not at all sure that Mr. Murrow will stay in New York when he does return—there is a possibility of his going on to Washington. However, if you will have your daughter call this office when she gets to town (WHitehall 3-6000, Extension 620) I am sure we will be able to arrange something.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. D. K. Ireland
Ireland and Bellinger
1423 Cornwall Avenue
Bellingham, Washington

E. R. M.
F. 1155

November 8th, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Ed:

You may recall that during one of our visits, a year ago last summer, that I mentioned the fact that my daughter was attending Bennington College in Vermont. As I remember you stated that you knew of the school and their program.

One of the requirements of Bennington is their non-resident term, during which period each student is required to work and preferably in the field in which they are majoring. Our daughter Marcia has worked two of these terms, first in our county treasurer's office and last year as a page in the Washington Senate at Olympia. Since she is majoring in music her instructors feel that during this next period she should associate herself in some field of music, and if possible in the New York area where she would also be able to attend some of the musical programs offered at that time of year.

I do not wish to inconvience you but the thought has occurred to me that possibly you would not mind meeting Marcia and could suggest some program for her, either in your own organization, or you could direct her to some one who might be able to assist. She will be practically a stranger in New York and you can understand our concern about her welfare.

We understand that the Bennington Chorus is appearing in New York early in December and Marcia will be there as an accompanist. If convenient with you she could arrange to call at your office, and believe me any assistance you could give her would be greatly appreciated. She would be on her own and it would be her responsibilty to prove herself. Thru your interview you would probably be able to tell better of her qualifications.

I called your mother last evening for your address and she informed me that you would be leaving for England the end of next week. I hope you have a pleasant trip and in putting dates together I gathered that possibly the big wedding would be fitting into your schedule.

Frank also sends his greetings and we shall look forward

to some more golf with you in the Pacific Northwest. Incidentally the last game I played at Peace Portal Golf Club was the day that we were there.

With kindest personal regards I am

Yours very truly,

D. K. Ireland

DKI/m

D. K. Ireland

Iselin, Ernest, Jr.

May 5, 1948

Dear Mr. Iselin:

Thank you for sending on to me the bill from Anderson & Sheppard which was enclosed in your package. It was kind of you; the papers are necessary in order to keep the records straight.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ernest Iselin, Jr.
169 East 69th Street
New York, New York

169 East 64th St.
30 April 1948

Dear Mr Murrow:

When I received a parcel from my London tailor to-day, the enclosed bill and consular invoice were found in the box. I am forwarding them to you as they may be necessary for clearing your clothes

Sincerely Yours

Pl. thank him Ernest Iselin Jr.

Isham, Ralph
Lt. Col.

November 12, 1948

Dear Colonel Isham:

Enclosed is the script of Mr. Murrow's broadcast of Monday which you requested last night.

The piece on the Roswell papers is marked on page three. Thank you for calling as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Isham
116 East 53rd Street
New York, New York

Israels, Josef II

August 26, 1948

Dear Josef Israels:

Thanks for the note. I haven't yet heard whether the powers that be have lowered the boom on Machlis who fed me the story. I asked him after his cable came in whether I could attribute it to him and he answered, "By all means, it's even worse than I said".

If there are repercussions either now or when Kimmel comes to trial, I will give you a shout.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Josef Israels II
315 East 57th Street
New York, New York

JOSEF ISRAELS, II
[redacted] 315 East 57 St.
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLaza 3-9311

August 20,1948.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Was delighted to hear your airing of the story about the U.S.Military Mission at Budapest tonight.

During two years in Budapest,Vienna etc.I wrote this many times-comprehensively for COLLIERS in an article called "Cities of Chaos"published February 16,1946.The article resulted in members of the mission barring me from Budapest for some weeks through refusal to issue permits.They likewise threatened physical harm.

I know the Rachel and Budapest story well and in detail. I'd be more than glad to supply further information.Let me know if you're interested.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Josef Israels II

Josef Israels II

Italy Consulate General

April 4, 1948

Dear Mr. Vitelli:

Thank you very much for the letters for the Italian Customs and Ex. Ministers. They will be a great help to us in establishing matters in Italy, and I am grateful to you for supplying us with them.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. G. Vitelli
Consulate General of Italy
7 East 65th Street
New York 22, New York

7249

CONSULATE GENERAL OF ITALY
7 EAST 84TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

APR 1 1946

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. - thank him & to Rome

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed please find two letters, one for the Customs Authorities in Italy and one for Mr. Franco Bounous, Head of the Press Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome.

I hope these letters may help you in overcoming some of the many inconveniences connected with traveling abroad today.

With best regards, I am

sincerely yours,

G. Vitelli

2 encl.

Ives, Emerson

March 1, 1951

Dear Emerson:

Many thanks for your thoughtful note of the 21st. I am grateful for your kind words about the broadcast and am enclosing a copy of the script as you requested.

I shall be looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Emerson G. Ives
158 Cleveland Street
Brooklyn 8, New York

James, Weldon

March 30, 1950

Dear Mr. James:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to drop you a line and thank you for sending him the clipping.

He sends his best regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Weldon James
THE COURIER-JOURNAL
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Ed Murrow:

This Courier-Journal piece, written a few hours before I heard your broadcast on the same subject last night (the 20th), came so close to your own comment I thought it might interest you at least for a glancing moment.

Best-- Weldon

Weldon James

3/21/50

Let's Not Show the Flag Until Our Lines Are Clear

ALTMILLER

MAYBE it's time we dropped a sound 19th century idea that "showing the flag" was an effective method of buttressing our diplomatic interests in any corner of the earth. In the old days it was sound enough. The British, the French, and the Americans all knew from experience that running in a few warships could scare the daylights out of the natives in less modernized areas of the world, strengthen the hand of whatever local chieftain or regime we happened to like, and convince the Brown Man or the Black Man that the White Man was a master of deadly magic indeed. Sometimes the warships had to fire to prove the point, but not often, and in any case the demonstration was always inexpensive.

There've been some changes made, however, in recent years. For one thing, has professed to renounce old imperialistic ways. Since 1948 the British have pulled out of India, the Americans out of the Philippines, the Dutch out of the East Indies. Our own Navy has contented itself with a show of power in the Mediterranean, no doubt cheering up the Greek Government and, on one occasion, unduly [illegible] Francisco Franco with its friendly attention. But, by and large, [illegible] pointed "showing of the flag" in troubled areas. It got out of China with a speed that must have cooled [illegible] John Paul Jones, and before the Greeks had their Marshall [illegible] to less publicized waters to disprove the Russian taunt that the Greeks would be voting "beneath American [illegible]."

Last week, however, we [illegible] in [illegible] oldfashioned style. We sent two U.S. destroyers, the *Stickell* and the *Anderson*, on a "goodwill visit" to the hottest corner of Asia, Indo-China, where for four years a large percentage of the independence-minded natives have been fighting against the French control imposed on them in long-ago 1787. On Friday night the guerrillas f[illegible] rained machinegun and mortar fire in the [illegible] direction of our ships for what any native propagandist would consider a thrilling four hours. On Sunday some 4,000 natives in the very capital of the country, Saigon, the "safest" of the French-held cities, rioted against the French [illegible], burning the block-square market building, overturning and burning some 15 vehicles, waving the gold-starred flag of Ho Chi-Minh [illegible], and in general making highly usable propaganda against "the guns of the [illegible] imperialists" before the French-directed [illegible] had [illegible] casualties and "restored order."

We know why our ships went to Saigon, and on [illegible] makes sense—to show American support of the Communist regime of former Emperor Bao [illegible] backed by the French and the British as well as [illegible]. We know that Ho Chi-Minh is a Moscow-trained Communist, and we are sincere in opposing Com[illegible] control of the liberties of the Indo-Chinese [illegible] to support the

We know why our ships were [illegible]

[illegible] makes sense—to show American support of [illegible] Communist regime of former Emperor BAO [illegible] by the French and the British as well as [illegible]

We know that HO CHI-MINH is a Moscow-trained [illegible] and we are sincere in opposing Com- [illegible] of the liberties of the Indo-Chinese peoples. It makes good sense for us to support the delicate experiment of working out a "free partner- ship" between those peoples and the French.

But in this case we are propaganda-prisoners of a checkered past. Until 1945 French rule in Indo-China, as FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT observed, wrote one of the worst chapters in Western imperialism. The writing hasn't improved much since; the French themselves admit that except for a few Communist leaders some 90 per cent of Ho's rebel support comes from simple independence-minded natives. The so-called partnership still leaves France in control of Viet Nam's foreign affairs and military power; she keeps the teetering experiment going with the costly support of some 120,000 French troops, supported by perhaps 40,000 native recruits to BAO DAI's cause—a situation comparable to the United States' keeping an American expeditionary force of more than 300,000 in the Philippines to maintain our hold there. The uniform and the voice of authority is that of the white man, the foreigner, heir to all the hatred the Japanese could drum up against him during World War 11, an easy target for the native puppets of the Kremlin, whose strings and whose masters are invisible compared to the arms and the ships and the planes of the French and the Americans.

In 1950 this is not the most effective way of winning friends and influencing anti-Communist feeling in Indo-China, but we can give it more effective support than by "showing the flag" above our bristling guns in the harbor of Saigon. We can bolster the BAO DAI regime with economic support, we can influence the French toward a more liberal arrangement for true self-rule to offest the wild appeal of HO CHI-MINH's misleading slogan of full independence. If we succeed in that there remains some slight hope that the Communist tide may be stemmed at Indo-China's borders. Meantime, let's keep the fleet out of such confusingly troubled waters until and unless we are ready to fire.

from

July 1, 1949

CBS EXECUTIVE OFFICES

to: Mr. Brenner cc Mr. Murrow

For your information the WCCO show incorrectly reported in VARIETY as "I Can Hear It Now" is actually called "I'll Never Forget".

Howard S. Meighan

gb

Jaffe, Henry

JAFFE & JAFFE
COUNSELORS AT LAW
608 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

HENRY JAFFE
SAUL JAFFE
SAUL P. PRYOR

MORTIMER BECKER
JACK LONDON

CIRCLE 5-6290

CABLE ADDRESS
HENJAYLAW

June 29, 1949

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Re: "I Can Hear It Now"

Dear Ed:

I think you should read the radio review on page 34 of the June 29, 1949 issue of VARIETY. It concerns a radio program entitled "I Can Hear It Now", sponsored by Peters Products over WCCO, Minneapolis.

The format apparently relates to the playing of nostalgic music. However they took your title, lock, stock and barrel. Perhaps some of your associates at CBS can get in touch with WCCO and have this matter straightened out.

Sincerely,

Henry

I CAN HEAR IT NOW
With Cedric Adams, Tony Grise, Sally Foster, Wally Olson orch, Ramona Gerhart.
Writer: Cedric Adams
Producer: Bob Sutton.
30 Mins.; Tues., 9:30 p.m.
PETERS PRODUCTS
WCCO, Minneapolis

New show over WCCO capitalizes on hop-skip nostalgia and stars Cedric Adams, one of biggest of local radio wigs, also handling two six-days-a-week news shows and two talent shows as well as doing newspaper column.

Adams, from fertile memory, writes script himself, only show in which he so functions. Tunes are revived from 10 to 40 years back, Adams setting stage for each with recap of news events or customs of the time.

Vocalist Foster is veteran of KMOX and Decca records, Tony Grise is local singer who won Godfrey talent kudos and is making FM records. Wally Olson's 22-piece orch and Ramona Gerhart organ backgrounds provide smooth musical settings.

Show eschews bop and jazz except when they relate to period and then hot fringes are cooled off. Sponsored by meat packing firm (Peters Products) it seems to be gaining steady acceptance.

Mixing up dates of various revivals seems to be a smart idea in appealing to wide listenership, since oldsters get a listen to their favorites as well as the recent-adolescents. Both singers and musicians are capable performers and Adams, as scripter and mc, has a sure touch with nostalgia.

Murf.

CBC St
With Ja
inal m
Writer:
Produce
30 Mins
Sustainin
WOR, N.

A trans
mer Theat
Saturday
a half-hou
"Once an
Darby, the
was one of
all
or
hu

adia
Summ
showca
works
writer
will i
some
ever
little
side of
similar
"John"
soap o

Perf
with t
offset
Jack S
man w
the fick
her ow
wrong
An Un
housew
bag m
more
order.

Mr Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S.
New York, N.Y.

February 9, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dear Capt. Jarboe:

I do indeed remember our meeting in London. It was nice to hear from you again. I'm sorry, but there's no chance of my taking on any additional writing. These five broadcasts a week keep me pretty busy.

At the moment I honestly don't make you a useful suggestion because I am sure, that anyone who attempted to write your story for you would have had to be over there and shared at least part of the emotional experiences involved. Let me stew about this for a week, and I will send you another note.

As ever yours,

Capt. P. N. Jarboe
352 W. Stewart Street
Dayton 8, Ohio

1st Feb 19[illegible]

Mr Edward R. Murrow.
c/o C.B.S.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The last time I saw you and Fred Bates was London June 25, 1940 - remember Capt P. N. Jarboe, the first American come to England to join the R.A.F. Well I made it with 5 years and 3 months of war but I think I have a story that would interest people in our old country and I know you could write my story. If you are not interested please tell me of some one who can write!! I've got the story but need a writer. Please answer soon

P. N. JARBOE, CAPT. U.S.A.
F/LT. R.A.F.

352 W. STEWART ST
DAYTON, 8 OHIO.

Johnson, Denis

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 N. Y.

January 27, 1947

Dear Denis:

How pleasant to hear from you again, and I am wondering what you are doing in Geneva. I find myself more and more overtaken with nostalgia for familiar sights and friends in Europe.

I suppose I ought to be able to write you a long treatise on the present status of American television but I don't really know much about it. We are now in a big battle on the continuing theme of color vs. black and white, and there ought to be a decision some time in the course of the next few months. Meanwhile, it seems to me that production techniques in the studio haven't advanced much beyond what they were in London before the war. We have developed certain skills in the handling of sporting events but that's about all.

As you know, nothing would please me more than to have you with us and maybe one of these days it can be done. I hope our personal war aims work out better than those of our respective countries!

There is a chance that I may be in London for a short time some time during the summer and if so we must make a rendezvous.

As ever yours,

Mr. Denis Johnston
BBC Television
Alexandra Palace
Geneva, Switzerland

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Geneva
17/1/47

My dear Ed,

Just a line to thank you for your Christmas card & to wish you & Janet & the son-&-heir every good wish for the New Year

Have had a hectic year at Alexandra Palace but things are taking shape now and I must admit it's all been very good fun..

Fact still remains however that I still intend to work for

you some of these days, & if I'm not good enough yet, I shall keep on — please God — getting better qualified & more important and more expensive until I am!

So if you were only being polite about it in the old days it serves you damn well right to have me re-declare my War Aims every year!

Seriously though, all good wishes to you & Columbia

Sincerely

Denis (Johnston)

Johnson, Fred D. Dr.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

J. H. AYDELOTT
VICE PRESIDENT

L. V. MURROW
ASSISTANT TO VICE PRESIDENT

July 19, 1949

Personal

Dr. Fred D. Johnson
Pullman, Washington

Pertinent
sent 9/9/49

Dear Fred:

I am delighted to have your letter of July 12th and to learn that you are bringing Alma and the girls to Washington for a visit. Mary Kay has received a distinctive honor in being chosen as a Delegate to the Girls' Nation.

The sight-seeing situation is well in hand because Marg has a reasonably good automobile and, as you can imagine, has had a considerable amount of experience in the last three years in taking people around the Washington area. I will try to get tickets for a ball game some time between August 21st and 27th. Also, I will write Ed a note and see what he can do about tickets for a show in New York during the following week. You may be sure that he will be as pleased and delighted to see you as we will be.

I have just returned from two weeks active duty with the Air Force in Indiana and I can tell you that the weather anywhere East of the Mississippi is hot and will probably continue that way through most of August.

I would have been very much disappointed if you had not advised me in advance the dates you expect to be in Washington. I will now make every effort to be here during the last week in August. My office telephone number is National 9020, and my home telephone number is EUbart 5974.

Please give my love to Alma and the girls.

Sincerely,

Larry

bl.cy. - Mr. Edward R. Murrow:

Fred would appreciate your obtaining four tickets to one of the better Broadway shows for the week of Agust 29th.

Larry -

Thanks for everything brother

Ed

4 "Lend An Ear" 8/31. Ed

Johnstone, G. W.

April 14, 1949

Dear Johnny:

Many thanks for all your trouble in connection with Ritzris.

You are a generous guy and I'm grateful.

As ever yours,

Mr. G. W. Johnstone
National Association of Manufacturers
14 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

NAM
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
14 West 49th Street · New York 20 · New York

PERSONAL

April 6, 1949

now thanks for his trouble

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This is an acknowledgment of your thoughtful letter of March 25th enclosing paper on a steel hardening process as a sample of the work of your friend, Mr. Riteris.

In mulling over in my mind just how to help Riteris, I think I have found what may well be a perfect solution.

I am leaving New York Friday to attend the NAB Convention in Chicago most of next week. I shall take time out while I am in Chicago to make a personal call on Mr. Clarence Randall, Vice President of Inland Steel and one of NAM's Directors. If for any reason Mr. Randall will not be available while I am in Chicago, I shall leave the paper with a close friend of mine in our Chicago Regional Office who is working with Mr. Randall continuously.

I shall give you a complete report on my findings during Easter week when I shall be back in New York. Thanks for thinking of me in this connection.

Best personal wishes.

Cordially,

Johnny

G. W. (Johnny) Johnstone, Director
Radio & Television Department
Public Relations Division

GWJ:CC

Johnstone, G. W.

March 25, 1949

Mr. G. W. Johnstone
National Association of
Manufacturers
14 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Johnny Johnstone:

I wonder if you could help me out regarding the enclosed paper. I know Riteris, its author, very well. He is anxious to find a place in the United States, and has sent over a report of his steel-hardening process as a sample of his work. Can you suggest anything, or perhaps forward the paper to someone in the steel industry who might be interested? Many thanks for your help; I hope to see you soon.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

enc. Riteris' paper

Jordan, Philip

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Private

6th October, 1947.

Dear Ed,

The Ambassador was bemoaning the fact the other day that you have never put on paper your wonderful story (which he won't tell because he can't tell it as well as you do) about the passage of arms between Ernest Bevin and Henry Luce at the dinner which you gave to the former. If you ever feel like doing this, perhaps you would like to send me a copy.

Yours ever,

Philip.

Philip Jordan.

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 4, 1947

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Since Mr. Murrow is away on vacation I am acknowledging your letter of September 2nd. I shall call it to Mr. Murrow's attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. Philip Jordan
British Embassy
Washington 8, D.C.

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Jordan, Philip

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

2nd September, 1947.

My dear Ed,

When I was in London the other day I heard, with great pleasure, that you had gone back to the air. I hope this means that you are now freer to move about. I wish you could get back to London where, I think, things are now going to start moving rapidly, and, for whose correct interpretation, somebody with a long experience of Britain is really required.

I would very much like to talk to you about this and develop what I have said so shortly. Is there any chance of your being down here soon, or shall I come up to New York and talk with you?

Love to you both,

Yours ever,

Philip

Philip Jordan.

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Mr. M. saw him in Washington - 9/8 - 9/22

Kieckhoefer, Blanche

December 27, 1949

Miss Blanche Kieckhoefer
165 East 56th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Blanche Kieckhoefer:

Many thanks for your note of the 18th, and for your suggestion for the "Word for Today". I remember well those Holland-America crossings, and it is indeed pleasant to hear from you again.

Season's greetings and best wishes.

As ever yours,

165 East 56th. St.
New York City,
Dec. 18, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City,

Dear Ed,

I get great enjoyment from listening to your Broadcast and am suggesting the enclosed for your "thot for the day". Hope you will be able to use my selection or any other part you find suitable.

I hope you haven't forgotten the name of this writer, your old Holland -America buddy. I have been wishing you well all these years and hearing your news from amny. Greetings to you and Janet for the holidays season and good wishes for your happiness and success at all times,

sincerely,

Blanche Kieckhoefer.

"THE WATER CARRIER"

by Chas. W. Simpson, R.C.A.

Whatever mean your life is, meet it and live it; do not shun it and call it hard names. It is not so bad as you are. It looks poorest when you are richest. The faultfinder will find faults even in Paradise.

Love your life, poor as it is. You may have pleasant, thrilling hours, even in a cattle-shed or the kitchen of a lonely farmhouse. The setting sun is reflected as brightly from the windows of a cottage as from those of a palace; and the snow melts before its door as early in the spring.

A quiet mind may live as contentedly and have as cheering thoughts in the one as in the other.

This is from a Christmas card I have just received and evidently no credit is given to the writer. It accompanied a reproduction of "The Water Carrier" by Chas. W. Simpson. R.C.A.

B. Kieldsiefer.

King-Hall, Stephen

November 8, 1948

Dear Steve:

I am only half-way through your "No. 10, Downing Street" and it is even better than I expected. When is it going to be produced, and who is handling the American rights? Maybe its appeal wouldn't be appreciated by an American audience, but so far, I think it's terrific.

My love to you and yours.

As ever yours,

Commander Stephen King-Hall
National News-Letter and Personal Letter
162 Buckingham Palace Road
London, S.W.1, England

NATIONAL NEWS-LETTER AND PERSONAL LETTER

(K-H Services Ltd., Publications)

Director: Commander STEPHEN KING-HALL

Telephone: SLOane 5432 & 4408

Telegrams & Cables: NATNEWSLST, LONDON

162 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W. 1
ENGLAND

skh/meg

21st October, 1948.

Dear Ed,

I remember you were interested in the progress of "No. 10, Downing Street" and I enclose an uncorrected proof copy, which has just arrived.

Ann and I are much looking forward to seeing you.

Yours ever,

Steve

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, U.S.A.

King-Hall, Stephen

August 26, 1948

Dear Steve:

I am delighted you are coming back to this city of steam, scurvy and newspaper, and equally pleased that your daughter is coming with you. Frankly, I doubt that the climate of opinion will be suitable for the development of a Fabian Society here, but we will certainly get together a few people and argue about it.

How goes the play?

As ever yours,

Commander Stephen King-Hall
Hartfield House
Hamble
Bordon, Hants, England

HARTFIELD HOUSE,
HEADLEY,
BORDON, HANTS.
HEADLEY DOWN 40.

15. 8. 48.

My dear Ed:

I am contemplating visiting New York & Washington for the dual purpose of keeping abreast with the political situation and making certain plans in connection with the Hansard Society. I enclose a recent copy of a letter which I have recently sent to all members.

not enclosed

I shall first go to Canada & see how the Hansard Society there is getting on.

I propose to arrive in the USA about the middle or end of February.

I shall be accompanied by Anne Vernig. Hall who will independently be looking into news-letter prospects.

I think the moment has arrived to make a start with something on these lines in the State. Alternatively it may be desirable to ask some Americans to join the Fabian Society here. We have no nationality bar & in fact one Indian prime Minister joined last week. If I give you lots of notice can you advise me of people who might be interested in these developments. Could I interest the press in N.Y. in this.

Yours ever

Steve.

King-Hall Stephen

From: COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL

804 HOOD,
DOLPHIN SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.1

VICTORIA 8228

22. 1. 48.

My dear Ed,

It is hard to express to you the pleasure your cable gave me when it arrived this morning. The gesture of friendship implied in it really warmed my English heart which [I know this is an awful confession but I owe it to you to make it & you can use it anonymously] was experiencing a slight sinking feeling at the prospect of landing in New York and wondering if one could afford

a taxi! However your cable made me feel that there are more precious things even than dollars in the U.S.A. I knew it of course but it does not make the practical proof thereof any less pleasant! Last week I had two long private talks with Herbert Hoover & Mr. Alexander which I will tell you about. In fact I have a lot of news to give you I would not like to put on paper. Ernie B. is now a trusted friend & will have his <u>last chance</u>

FROM: COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL

804 HOOD,
DOLPHIN SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.1

VICTORIA 8228

tomorrow. I dont know whether you see Natural Nfl. if not see enclosed extract.

As regards your kind invitation I shall be delighted to spend as much time with you as you can spare. I have to leave by the night train for Toronto on the 17th which I believe goes at 8 P.M.

Yours ever
Stephen

You sent your cable on my birthday!

January 21, 1948

arriving Feb. 17.

COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL
SOL ROOM
DOLPHIN SQUARE
LONDON

CHEERS REPEAT CHEERS HOW ABOUT LUNCH DINNER OR BOTH ON 17TH REGARDS

ED MURROW

COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL

804 HOOD,
DOLPHIN SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.I

VICTORIA 8228

13th January, 1948.

My dear Ed,

I am arriving in New York in the Queen Mary on February 17th on my way to Canada where I ~~am doing some~~ (I hope) big stuff for the Canadian Hansard Society. This movement, of which I send you some particulars, is becoming very important over here with off-shoots in Belgium, France and Italy.

Is there any chance of seeing you during the few hours I may be in New York on the 17th? There is much that I should like to talk to you about. Failing that I am returning to England from New York on March 12th and hope to be in the city for two or three days before that date. I should therefore much like to see you on the 17th if we can fit in an hour or so. I want to see you more than anyone else and am not letting it be generally known to my friends in New York since I have so few hours in the city before I go on to Canada.

Yours ever,

Stephen

Ed. Murrow.

Kirksey, George

June 29, 1948

Dear George:

I hope this will do the job.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George Kirksey
1428 Commerce Building
Houston 2, Texas

June 29, 1948

Dear Mr. Cameron:

My friend, George Kirksey, has written me that some misunderstanding has arisen in connection with the 7:45-8:00 PM EDST program that I have been doing for several months.

This program began what is called in radio an hiatus on June 14th. This means that I am on vacation. For the two month period the program is not sponsored by the Campbell Soup Company and Galney is substituting for me. This, in turn, means that because the program is not being sponsored, individual stations are at liberty to substitute any program they may see fit to carry. During this period, neither CBS nor the Campbell Soup Company exercises control over what is heard during that intermate period.

I trust that this explanation will satisfy any doubts that you may have entertained. I shall return to my regular schedule on August 2nd.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. John M. C. Cameron
1405 Maxwell
Baytown, Texas

cc: Mr. George Kirksey
1428 Commerce Building
Houston 2, Texas

GK

GEORGE KIRKSEY & ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC RELATIONS
1428 COMMERCE BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

June 14, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

One of my clients is George Peddy of Houston, candidate for W. Lee O'Daniel's seat in the U. S. Senate.

One June 7 he took over your spot on 5 radio stations in Texas from 6:45 to 7:00 p.m. At least one letter had been received complaining about this and charging Peddy with forcing you off the air. As you know, Peddy took over the spot when you went off the air for the summer.

If you could see your way clear to writing these people, Mr. John N. C. Cameron, 406 Morrell, Baytown, Texas, explaining this simple point to them, it would be greatly appreciated by Mr. Peddy and myself.

I have enclosed a piece of Peddy's literature telling who he is and what he stands for. He'll be the next junior U. S. Senator from Texas and I predict will become one of our outstanding statesmen. I want you to meet him.

Kindest regards to you and Mrs. Murrow.

Sincerely yours,

George Kirksey

George Kirksey

GK:dmg
Enclosure

We Must Assume World Leadership!"

GEORGE PEDDY
for
U. S. SENATE

"Isolationism Will Destroy America!"

"Decisions Reached in the United S... in the Next 6 Years Will Determine the Destiny of America for Generations ... Perhaps Eternity"—George Peddy

GEORGE PEDDY stands for:

1• World Peace.

"World peace is far more important to the people of Texas and America than any other issue, domestic or foreign. Each proposal must stand one test: Will it promote world peace?" —George Peddy

2• An American Foreign Policy.

"We must accept the responsibility of World Leadership and to do so we cannot have a partisan political foreign policy. We must have a strong, clear American foreign policy that transcends party lines." —George Peddy

3• Universal Military Training.

"I have seen patriotic Americans give us bad advice twice in my lifetime. We were dragged into two world wars because we were weak and unprepared. I am unwilling to do so a third time. I am convinced that a strong America is now the world's best hope for Peace." —George Peddy

4• Preservation of State's Rights.

"Preservation of State's Rights and resistance to all encroachment thereon by the Federal Government is a basic philosophy of government with me. The civil rights' program and the federal fight for the tidelands are counter to state's rights." —George Peddy

5• Halting Inflation.

"Inflation is a serious threat to peace and prosperity throughout the world. It is a world problem. No local or domestic solution unrelated to world economy will succeed. The one great need in the world today is for people everywhere to work and produce goods to meet the needs of a war-torn, hungry, impoverished world." —George Peddy

6• Industrial Peace.

"In my opinion a constant tug of war between employer and employee, each seeking an advantage over the other, each squeezing the last possible dollar out of their joint effort with little regard for the consuming public will destroy free enterprise in America and usher in state control and regimentation of all production and labor, and lead steadily to dictatorship. The sole aim of government in this field should be equal justice under the law for employer and employee alike with equal regard for the consumer. If under any existing law either has the power to oppress the other, that law should be changed." —George Peddy

7• Economy and Efficiency in Government.

"Too many people in America are on Government payrolls. The dead wood should be weeded out and duplication of effort eliminated. Efficiency and economy in government, with the resulting reduction in the tax burden, must be a chief concern of the U. S. Senate in the next six years." —George Peddy

8• Adequate Care of Disabled War Veterans.

"Legislation affecting war veterans will require constant, sympathetic, intelligent attention for many years to come. The disabled veteran must be the particular concern of this government. He must have the best care that a grateful and powerful country can provide." —George Peddy

9• New Blood in Public Office.

"Long tenure has a narcotic effect on those who hold office. The office itself and the personal power that goes with it frequently become more important to the office-holder than the welfare of the country. It breeds the powerful personal political organization which seeks to perpetuate its power and influence." —George Peddy

GEORGE PEDDY is against:

1• Vacillating, Piece-Meal Foreign Policies.

"We must awake to the fact that Western Europe isn't the only danger spot—that it would profit us little to close the front door in Europe to the spread of Communism and leave our back door in China wide open to Russian aggression." —George Peddy

2• Appeasement.

"Appeasement has led us to the brink of disaster. The people of Texas should be told the truth. Our Allies held the line for us twice while we got ready. There will be no one to hold the line next time. If we are prepared, I believe we shall never have to use our power on the battlefield." —George Peddy

3• Government Controls.

"I have the firm conviction that Government controls to be effective, must be all inclusive and strictly enforced. If such controls be necessary to meet a dire emergency, they must be removed upon the termination of such emergency. Disastrous results of regimentation under dictators in Europe, witnessed by me, will keep me on the alert to save us from such regimentation." —George Peddy

4• False Economy.

"I am opposed to penny-pinching, tax-saving economy at the expense of a strong American Foreign Policy, and powerful Military Establishment. Such economy after World War I was largely responsible for the economic chaos which paved the way for the rise of Fascism and Naziism in Europe. It also led to our own depression of 1929 and ultimately involved us in World War II." —George Peddy

5• Self-Serving Public Officials.

"A U. S. Senator should be free and independent of the influence of groups, cliques or clans. He should have no pets or private selfish interests to serve. No decision of his should be influenced by its possible effect upon his private fortune or that of any special group with which he is affiliated. On these points I unreservedly assure the people of Texas I am qualified to serve them. —George Peddy

GEORGE PEDDY'S
LIFE AND WORK

●

● George Peddy rose from a barefoot country boy to become one of the state's leading attorneys, fighting for the rights of people in all walks of life.

● He was born on a farm near Tenaha, Shelby County, Aug. 22, 1892, the youngest of seven sons. His father died two months before he was born.

● When he was 10 he joined the Methodist Church. It was the church of his father and mother and their ancestors. Throughout his life George Peddy has led a Christian life and when he reached manhood he taught a Men's Bible Class in the Methodist Church.

● George Peddy worked his way through high school and the U. of Texas, dropping out of school on two occasions to teach in country schools. While principal of the Wedgworth School (Shelby County), his friends entered him as a candidate for the Texas Legislature and he was elected without opposition in 1916. He was a leader in the fight for Woman Suffrage in the Legislature.

● In 1917 he was elected president of the Students' Association. When war was declared in 1917 he volunteered for the First Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs. As an Infantry Captain he served overseas in France and Germany, where he became intimately acquainted with the social and economic systems and age-old problems of Europe.

● George Peddy received his law degree from the U. of Texas in 1920 and began the practice of law in Houston. In 1920-22 he served as assistant criminal District Attorney, Harris County, and in 1922 he made a write-in campaign for the U. S. Senate, receiving over 140,000 write-in votes. In 1923-25 he was special assistant U. S. attorney in charge of mail fraud prosecutions.

● For 17 years, 1925-1942, he was a successful lawyer in Houston. In 1942 he volunteered for the second time for service in the U. S. Army and served for 29 months abroad during which he was Military Government Staff Officer for the 5th Infantry Division in General Patton's Third Army. He participated in the Normandy Invasion and all the campaigns in Europe until VE-Day. After the armistice he served in military government in Frankfurt, Germany.

● George Peddy married his university sweetheart, Gertrude Erwin, in 1921. They reared and educated two nephews, William F. Erwin, Jr., and Claud M. Erwin, as their own children. Both youngsters are combat veterans of World War II.

(Contributed by Friends of George Peddy)

Kuhlans, H. C.

April 20, 1948

Dear Mr. Kuhlans:

I am afraid your letter of April 4th got caught in the shuffle of fan mail and has just now been received in this office. It will be called to Mr. Murrow's attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. H. C. Kuhlans
119 South 4th Street
Delavan, Wisconsin

Kriloans, H. C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 13, 1948

Dear Hank:

I can't tell you how nice it was to hear from you.

London was pretty dreary. As you know, the food rationing is worse now than it was at anytime during the war, and I found that a lot of my friends are really beginning to show the effects of eight years of inadequate diet.

Your political ventures sounds enormously exciting. I wish I could come out and campaign for you.

Janet and Cassy are fine. Don't forget that we are anxious to provide you with bed and breakfast whenever you come to town again.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. C. Kriloans
119 South 4th Street
Delavan, Wisconsin

E. R. M.
F. 1155

119 So 4th St.
Delavan, Wisc.
9 Feb. 48

Dear Ed,

How were things in old London Town? The wedding seems to have given England a lift that has carried them to an ever increasing rate of production and they seem to be a happier frame of mind than last year. They are most certainly an admirable and determined nation of fine people.

Hope that Janet, Casey, and you are surviving your unusual winter in the best of health. Did you have to walk home during the Big Blizzard? We have had very little snow, just a nice, invigorating, dry cold.

Having watched the local heroes being slowly forced back into the factories, while the men of cunning take over the leadership for personal gain, I have decided to start a little revolution in this county (Walworth). It's the richest county in Wisconsin in rural wealth and the present incumbents have done well financially. Usual story, they have all been in for twenty years or so, contracts given to favorable men for a small sum, each member owes the other so many favors that overall efficiency has been destroyed. The final straw was abolishing the office of Child Welfare officer and volunteer committee "for economy reasons." So embittered, uncared for juveniles grow up into enemies of society and become wards of our state penal system. Where is the economy in that? (Pardon, Ed, it sounds like an editorial)

I'm starting with a slogan, Vote for the VET. The letters standing for the Veterans Economy Ticket. This county has never gone Democratic and is isolationist, conservative, and tight-fisted. Maybe I can appeal to their right sympathies however. Have four major towns and a candidate from each one, am running a vet as alderman & as a county supervisor from each ward and farm district to try get control over the county board and city councils. Might even run for State Assemblyman myself, although I'd rather go to school in Belfast next fall.

Our Congressman at Washington, Laurence Smith is a man I'd like to replace (bumbling, incompetent) but it is too large a project right now.

My great-grandfather came to this county in a covered-wagon in 1848, grandpa fought in the Civil War (Union side) at sixteen and so I have quite an interest in local shenanigans. As I care not for money or power, and don't expect to be frightened by anything locally as I was over Berlin; I think we'll have an interesting Spring election and that is all there is to it as only a Republican can win in the fall. Solid South, ha!

With sincere regards,

Nick Krilane

P.S. Do you have that Magna Carta script for sale? Am studying Eng. Hist.

ABOVE AND BEYOND

By Hubert Knilans

Citations given our soldiers for brave action against the enemy always describe the deed as being "above and beyond the call of duty." Is it not time for many in this country to heed these same words?

Our National mania for acquiring more and more material wealth without regard to moral laws is becoming more of a threat to our world leadership than Soviet aggression.

Well over a million bushels of grain are being held by Western farmers until the price goes even higher. A Pat Campbell holds 650,000 bushels on his farm alone and President Truman told him he was a smart business man for not selling it just yet. This type of "smart" dealing is perfectly legal, but does the misery it exploits make it morally correct? Or condone those government employees that speculate in commodities they know will rise in price after listening to unguarded talk in high government places?

The same is true of fuel oil dealers that raise prices and oversell desperate customers, or of car, lumber and machinery dealers that profit by another's plight. The materials used in new plants, bowling alleys, or taverns could have immeasurably relieved the housing shortage. But taxes from these larger projects are remunerative to the city treasury. The contractors profit more, the industrialist can use money otherwise spent in taxes and it's all quite legal. But embittered youngsters go without homes, work one day a week just for tax money to help make up the other tax money spent in plant expansions or saloons, and they can not even afford to build cottages.

Misguided union laborers seek ever higher wages for less work. They stifle the young and ambitious to hold them to a sedentary pace that causes them to lose all pride in an honest day's work. This curtailing of energy by force becomes an evil disease to weaken an economic system. It is quite legal, however.

Whenever meat, soap or some other product becomes scarce a semi-hysterical scramble ensues among many housewives to buy all they can, even going from store to store to enlarge their purchases. Shortages here are temporary and sensible recognition of your neighbor's needs will ease the situation even though it is legal to buy all you can carry.

The veterans of this state have been asked to make another sacrifice and forego a bonus for economic reasons. The request, though just, seemed slightly unreasonable in comparison to other people's sacrifices. Instead of selling bonds to those thankful for these lads deeds to raise the bonus money, a bill of hypocrisy was passed for a voters referendum to decide. The law-makers, including our local assemblyman, all claim to favor the bonus and insist it be raised by an unwanted sales tax; also the total cost is to be published on each ballot. If these two factors do not defeat the measure, then the veteran can help pay for his own gift of thanks. Quite legal, isn't it?

Black markets do not flourish in communities of integrity where the people think more of their nation than of their private gain in goods or money. But, I understand that some local "smart operators" have delighted our Chicago visitors by supplying them with a "bookie joint" as complete as any they are used to in their fair city. A rivalry can exist that may produce a slaying like the one in Chicago last week

their underground "bookie" war. It is not the hoodlums health I am worried about, but that of the innocent child struck down by a stray bullet.

Minor gambling, like card playing at church or tavern sponsored parties is generally harmless. Small bets on football, baseball, or horse races can be assimilated in our law-abiding community and never eradicated by law. Central gaming spots and slot machine chains, however, are not necessary to a better life as we live it here. My interest lies in the fact that my family has lived in Walworth County as long as Wisconsin has been a State and I wish to remain proud of its people and its reputation.

Kuilans, H. C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 30, 1947

Dear Nick:

Many thanks for the letter and the clippings. I will try to dig up some pictures of Casey and send them along. I got a great bang out of your editorial which, incidentally, was damn well written. I wish I could give you some hard gun on Smith and his pals, but I just haven't got any.

I hope you hang on to the idea of doing a little studying in England. Janet and I are flying over for a week in the middle of November. I have to do some pieces on the wedding and the Foreign Ministers Conference. I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

CORK

Mr. H. C. Kuilans
119 South 4th Street
Delavan, Wisconsin

119 So. 4th St.
Delavan, Wisc.

My dear Ed,

May I heartily congratulate you on your award of the O.B.E. and express how happy I am that your courage and kindness were so publicly awarded in a high manner.

Enjoy your evening broadcasts and followed your advice and that of Winston Churchill in fighting for freedom and its meaning wherever one may be. I enclose the attempt and result, crude as they are.

Here in the center of the Chicago Tribune's propaganda net it is very difficult to mention foreign aid or affairs to the local people.

My information sources are such that I can't specify when, where, and why

Know Homer Loomis was convicted.
Also I know Gerald K. Smith is a stiker, but, lack information about him too. Goff was always a radical in school, has a wooden leg from a train accident, and lives by selling pamphlets for the Christian Nationalist Party. They have a flag in one hand and a bible in the other, so its difficult to attack them. Thought maybe you might be able to give me some pukka gen if you have time.
The editor hates Smith, Goff, et al and will print anything my friends or I write.
I don't like to be placed beneath Homer Loomis and Gerald Smith as a citizen.
Where the hell was I while they were over here "lifting the yoke of tyrannism." I restrain myself from kicking the shit out of them for the time being only. Anyway the town is awake!
Finally flew to Buenos Aires with my

Kinnie. Had an excellent trip via Pan American. Stayed with another Uncle out on the Pampas for six weeks.

Wrote to you, but several of my letters disappeared enroute so you may have never received it. My views on the pompous Peron were not too well received. They call him 'the Big P.' out on the Pampas with all that it implies.

While there, I read about 'The Eagle's Brood' and again extend congratulations for a job well done.

Am now attending college to eventually be an editorial writer. May study in Edinburgh next fall. Patterning my life after Churchill's.

Hope your health remains tip-top as well as your kind wife's and the little boss, Casey. Any late family photos for an old cobber?

as ever,
H. C. 'Rick' Prilesa

Voice of the People

H. K. Knilans, self-styled defender of minorities, wrote an editorial for the Enterprise last week. He titled this editorial "Who Cares" and tinen took up two columns of valuable space, so someone must have really cared.

In this editorial, filled with lies and false inuendoes, he attempted to lay the blame for Communistic Europe on the Chicago Tribune and the Christian Nationalists.

It may pay Mr. Knilans to study a little bit of history. In so doing, he may find that his beloved hero, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, is completely responsible for the breakdown in the European situation. The Roosevelt administration, which Mr. Knilans endorsed, was the first administration to recognize atheistic Russia. They not only allowed the Soviet Union to send ambassadors, but opened the door to federal employment of over two thousand American (?) Reds. During this time "F. D. R." sang the American people to sleep, telling them that there was freedom of religion in Russia, and that the "Comintern" had been dissolved.

The "Tribune" and Gerald Smith branded this as a lie, but F. D. R. like Mr. Knilans labeled them as "[illegible]ists" and let it go at that. Then Knilans' "hero" sent billions of [illegible] of American supplies, under [illegible] guise of lend lease, to Russia. [illegible] supplies were to be used in [illegible]ing Nazi Germany, but instead, were used by Joe Stalin to communize Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary.

The Communizing of these nations brought about a complete breakdown [illegible] any attempt on the part of the [illegible]ted States for universal peace, and resulted in the enslavement of nearly eighteen million people who were deported into exile in Siberia from those conquered countries.

Rightfully it can be said, we have lifted the yoke of Naziism from these imprisoned people only to allow them to be branded in the back with the red hot iron of the hammer and sickle. Now Mr. Knilans says we should send more money and supplies to Europe so that these barbarious Reds can finish the job.

Contrary to Mr. Knilans' statement that we are confusing the issue, we know exactly where we stand. We are for America first.

We are opposed to spending billions of dollars of American taxpayer's money to rebuild Europe for Joseph Stalin. But as Christians we are in favor of feeding starving people throughout the world.

We believe that the billions of dollars now being squandered in Europe could well be used in strengthening the United States of America. By this we mean building a two-ocean navy, increasing our national defense and giving decent homes and jobs to our returning veterans. It is a shame to see the Red war-lords of Europe living in mansions, while our returning veterans are living in quonset huts.

Mr. Knilans further stated in his editorial that I am not qualified to cast insinuations upon a person of such high calibre as Mr. Luther. The reason he gives is that my scholastic records weren't as good as those of Mr. Luther.

Since when have scholastic records determined who can vote and who can criticize? Since when has Mr. Luther become so holy that he cannot be criticized?

This isn't Germany or Russia. Here is America, Mr. Luther is a servant of the people and not their ruler. Any superintendent of schools who allows the use of Communist propaganda books in his classrooms for three years, during which time these books were publicly exposed and condemned by two legislative committees, should be questioned and criticized.

Does Mr. Knilans think that we should remain silent for the sake of Mr. Luther and send hundreds of innocent young men and women into the pitfalls of totalitarian ideologies.

Contrary to Mr. Knilans' statement, at no time have I accused the community of Delavan of spreading the doctrine of Communism. I am fully convinced that the vast majority of the citizens are anti-Communist and 100% Americans. Yet, I will not stand idly by while a few New Deal ideologists indoctrinate our young people with Marxist philosophy.

It is high time that Delavan change the system now used in electing the school board. We ought to use the system now in use in the majority of American cities. In this system the candidates run in an open election and are voted on at the polls by the secret Australian ballot system. If this were so in Delavan, the people would have a greater voice in the school affairs.

Mr. Knilans in his editorial used the old "Commie" tactic of linking names together in the hope of discrediting me. He tied my name with the so-called Mr. Loomis, whom I have never met and with whom I have never corresponded. When Mr. Loomis was in Delavan, I was speaking in Minneapolis, Minnesota. All I know about Mr. Loomis is what I read in the papers. I see by the papers that the Communist anti-Nazi League has been engaged in a conspiracy to ruin the name of Mr. Loomis. This same league has been found guilty of contempt of Congress by a grand jury in the District of Columbia.

Possibly Mr. Knilans would rather take the word of the Milwaukee "pink" Journal, the Communist Daily Worker or the Jewish Sentinel rather than the decisions of an American jury.

In regular Communistic style, and cheap mud-slinging, Mr. Knilans labeled Reverend Smith with a lot of foul names. He branded Mr. Smith as un-American and intolerant. These accusations by Mr. Knilans are out-right lies and follow the line of many un-American, pro-Communistic scandal sheets which he must read profusely to gain so much of this cheap gossip.

Reverend Smith is a Christian gentleman who is unwilling to allow his beloved America to be betrayed into the hands of any foreign government or any foreign ideology, by any combination of "one-world" crackpots, whose philosophy Mr. Knilans must endorse.

If Reverend Smith were un-American or were as dangerous to our way of life as Mr. Knilans would have us believe, the F. B. I. or other government agency would have had him behind bars a long time ago.

It is surely surprising that a group of educators and their friends would resort to mud-slinging when Communism was exposed in their school. The men who allowed these books to be used in the school, whether innocently or knowingly, are guilty.

If it were innocently, they should apologize and mend their ways.

If knowingly, it is high time that they be removed.

Sincerely yours,
KENNETH GOFF.
(Signed) Kenneth Goff,
Englewood, Colorado
October 21, 1947

EDITOR: CHESTER DORSCHNER
(THE FELLOW ON THE SIDE)

THE ENTERPRISE, DELAVAN

WHO CARES!

Contributed.

Our community is now being accused of spreading the doctrines of communism to our school children. The charges have been published in recent editions of the Chicago Tribune and in a pamphlet distributed locally by Kenneth Goff, a one-time resident. Goff also introduced and sponsored Gerald K. Smith a lecture in the county court-house. Another visitor to Delavan with these two men is the head of Columbians, Inc., Homer Loomis.

The purpose of these people has me confused. The Chicago Tribune is against universal military training, against any aid to former and future allies to stop their drift toward Communist domination, against having our armed forces in occupied country, and agitated violently "to bring the boys back home" in a blunder that lowered our prestige and allowed the quick absorption of the Balkans to Russian control. They bombed the people of this district with a steady stream of propaganda to convince us that all the Russians are rabid communists just waiting to come over here and destroy us. Goff, a former registered Communist, is now a Christian Nationalist. This is a super-patriot organization they feel is superior to ordinary Democrats or Republicans. Goff's scholastic record is such that he could be classified not at the top of his class. This fact does not qualify him to cast insinuations upon a principal of as high a caliber as Mr. Luther, whose character and loyalty are unquestionable. The record of teachers, whose older former students pass Goff in age, can speak for itself when you compare them to the rowdy elements now leaving Chicago high-schools. After a lifetime devoted to teaching manners and culture to the children of this community it is a disgrace to HAVE THEIR PATRIOTISM QUESTIONED WITHOUT ANY ORGANIZATION DEFENDING THEM WITH A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE. Gerald K. Smith is a loud-mouthed, trouble-maker and is condemned by leading citizens throughout the country for the intolerance he foments for Jews, Negroes and other minorities.

Homer Loomis, who faces a possible Federal prison term for advocating the overthrow of our present government, is mutual friend of the above two. His organization, Columbians, Inc., wears the similar shoulder patch of the Hitler Youth, and violently attacked a Negro family with threats to kill them if they didn't move. He's out on Federal bond helping his playmates tell how things should really be run.

Their income is derived from the contributions they receive from intolerant people that listen to their vile mouthings.

So, here they all are weakening the solidarity of our nation by dividing into camps of hatred, advocating the destruction of our military and with the other [illegible] pushing us into a senseless war of mutual annihilation. Whose side are they really on?

But surely we have enough faith in our form of government to be able to teach our children how the Russians rule their country without fearing that they are all going to turn communistic. You can keep the facts of communism from them about as long as you can the facts of reproduction, a little intelligent instruction in both can do no harm.

After a two-week stay in Russia I can say that any U.S. citizen that joins the Communist party is either a misguided fool or intending to benefit by the downfall of our goverment.

Several conversations with their young men and women soldiers in bars, at a beach party, and in a peasant market place lead me to believe that they would like to have the same normal life as the fellows I served with from England, France, Poland, etc.

But their Politburo is issuing propaganda to them now to the effect that every American is a capitalist and out to destroy them and their country. We don't believe that but how many of us believe the Chicago Tribune when it says that every Russian is a communist out to overrun us and our nation. Their head men, not the people, are coldly contemplating acquiring new lands and added power.

Brute force cannot be halted by gentle words. If we expect to retain our independence we must be as strong as any combination of potential enemies. In this respect we could ally China and her half a billion population to our side by a Presidential decree alone. If China goes under Russian domination we can be defeated. Our policy changed in China from all-out aid to complete indifference. Did we desert them because they refused exarbitant economic exploitations of their resources in return for a loan?

We can lead the world in the pursuit of peace because our power is not used as an aggressor nation. But as long as man has not reached the intellectual level where he can live beside his neighbor in peace we must remain militarily and morally strong at whatever cost.

H. C. Knilans

Knowlton, Keith A.

March 9, 1949

Mr. Keith A. Knowlton
Managing Editor
New Liberty
Simcoe House
150 Simcoe Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Dear Mr. Knowlton:

Many thanks for your letter of February 25th. I appreciate your interest in my plans for a prospective newspaper column. However, Variety's piece about the syndicated column was, to say the least, premature. I understand that there have been some tentative discussions, but as yet nothing has come of them. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

New Liberty
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN MAGAZINE

Liberty of Canada Limited, Simcoe House, 150 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont. ADelaide 7218

February 25th 1949

Mr. Edward Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have learned with interest of your plans to write a three-times-a-week newspaper column, in addition to your current CBS newscasting series.

As I understand it, the column idea is still under negotiation, but I am sure you must already have some definite ideas on what form it will take. I intend to make some mention of your plans in a radio column I am preparing, and I was wondering if you might have the time to drop me a note regarding the tentative plans you have for the feature. Will the column be simply a reprint of your CBS commentaries, or will you be keeping your radio show and the column independent of each other?

I'm sure your many listeners here in Canada would be most interested in learning about your plans in this regard. I know I would.

May I--as an aside--offer you sincere congratulations on your record album, I Can Hear It Now. It's excellent.

Yours sincerely,

Keith A. Knowlton

KAK:DED

KEITH A. KNOWLTON,
Managing Editor.

Kotschnig, Walter

May 11, 1949

Dear Walter:

How I envy you spending at least part of the summer in Geneva! If you have any time while passing through New York, do give me a shout.

Here is my modest contribution to your special fund.

[illegible] ever yours,

Mr. Walter Kotschnig
108 East Bradley Lane
Chevy Chase, Maryland

108 E. Bradley Lane
Chevy Chase, Maryland
May 3, 1949

Dear Ed:

I feel a bit disheartened over the fact that I have seen so little of you in recent years. Unfortunately, I heard about your stay in Washington only after you had left. It was a time when I was so busy I could not even listen to your daily broadcast. According to present plans I expect to be in Geneva from the beginning of June to the middle of August, first as an Alternate to the U.S. Delegate to the International Labor Conference and then as Deputy Representative on the Economic and Social Council. It would be grand if you should pass through Geneva at that time and if we could relive some of the hours which we spent there together. We might even roll the "bones" again!

This gives me a good opening to raise another matter dealt with in the attached memorandum which I think is self explanatory. In this confused world of ours I found out that small acts of kindness can make a lot of difference. To help "Lo", whom you undoubtedly remember, to come to this country is such an act. I do wonder whether you can see a way to lend a helping hand.

With all good wishes to you and Janet, yours

As ever,

Walter

Walter Kotschnig.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison and 50th Street,
New York, New York.

"Charlotte Lohrig Fund"

I have appointed myself as a "Committee of One" to settle one very minor international issue but one which, to me at least, has real human appeal. The International Student Service Fund is going to hold its next annual conference this coming July somewhere in New England. I know little about the conference and I shall not be able to attend it since I shall be in Europe the better part of the summer. However, some months ago I discovered that due to a lack of funds ISS would only be able to bring over two or three of their top personnel in Geneva. This means that they will not be able to include Charlotte Lohrig.

I am sure that you remember "Lo". She has just completed twenty years of service with ISS. She first came in as my personal secretary and she is now serving as the administrative secretary of the organization. I know few people who have served a cause as loyally and as selflessly as "Lo" has done. She had a very thin time during the war and her parents lost everything they had during the bombing raid on Dresden. She has been supporting them ever since on her small Geneva salary. This means that she herself has no money to finance a trip to this country and thus fulfill a wish of a lifetime.

That is where my little "committee" comes in. I have to date secured close to $250 from various people who knew "Lo" in ISS and I am trying to find another $200. I should be very grateful if you could see your way clear to contribute toward that sum. You might make the check out to ISS and send it to me. This will make your contribution deductible for income tax purposes.

WK

Walter Kotschnig

Kuralt, Charles.

April 25, 1949

Dear Charles Kuralt:

Many thanks for your letter of April 5th.

I am enclosing the photograph you requested and a copy of the script of my February 21st broadcast in which your speech was mentioned; I thought it a most worthwhile piece.

My congratulations upon winning the "Voice of Democracy" contest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Kuralt
Radio Station WAYS
Charlotte, North Carolina

Radio Sta. WAYS
Charlotte, N.C.
April 5, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow,

A belated sincere expression of gratitude for the many kind things you said about my winning "Voice of Democracy" script on your CBS commentary Monday, February 21.

It was a surprise and of course a great honor to hear my speech quoted on the network, and as I am now compiling a scrapbook dealing with the 1948 "Voice of Democracy" contest, I would like very much to have a picture of you to include in it.

If a copy of that portion of your script dealing with my speech is available, that would be welcomed also, and I include the necessary postage.

My thanks again for your comments on CBS, which considerably "raised my stock" at the (ABC) station at which I am employed, and for the "I Can Hear It Now" albums which Judge Justin Miller of the NAB presented us four winners.

Yours Sincerely,

Charles Kuralt

Latham, Harry O.

March 14, 1949

Dear Mr. Latham:

Thanks for sending me the annual statement of your firm.

I get all too little opportunity to come down to Wall Street, but the next time I am able to do so I shall give you a ring and propose myself.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry O. Latham
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane
70 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & BEANE

SEVENTY PINE STREET

NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

February 17, 1949

Mr. Edward Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is Harry Latham, one of your neighbors on Quaker Hill. Mrs. Latham and I are enjoying your 7:45 evening programs very much.

Knowing your interest in things economic, I thought you might find some food for thought in the Annual Statement of our firm, which is enclosed. We are the largest stock exchange firm in this country and pride ourselves on having done considerable pioneering work in a business that has been misunderstood by many people. I do not know how familiar you are with so-called Wall Street, but if you would enjoy coming down and seeing how our firm operates ninety-eight offices, it will be a pleasure togive you a personally conducted tour. At the same time, if you have never been on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange when they are in session, I think you would get a kick out of it.

Please understand, Mr. Murrow, we are not trying to sell you anything but if you will read our report you will see why we want men of your vision and understanding to know what a very vital and essential function people like us are performing.

Looking forward to hearing from you and with best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry O. Latham

Harry O. Latham.

HOL:is
Enc.

Lawrence, Jock

The J. Arthur Rank Organization, Inc.
445 PARK AVENUE ··· NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 9-1500
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
CABLE ADDRESS "JARFILM" NEW YORK

March 18, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I did not forget our discussion about Jack Kapp. Jack, however, had to go to Washington and won't be back until Sunday. I am dining with him that day and will find out when he is free so that the Kapps and the Murrows can dine at my house.

Sincerely,

Jock

JOCK LAWRENCE

JL:rw

Lawson, George B.

January 31, 1949

Dear George:

I am most grateful to you and Alice for all the trouble you took in connection with the record player and radio. As you say, it's difficult being so far away at a time like this.

I am going to further impose on your generosity by returning the check and suggesting that you use it for whatever you think would give some small pleasure to Mother and Dad. Please don't bother to tell me what it's spent for. I am sure whatever you do will be fine.

Again, my deepest thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. George B. Lawson
Bay, Washington

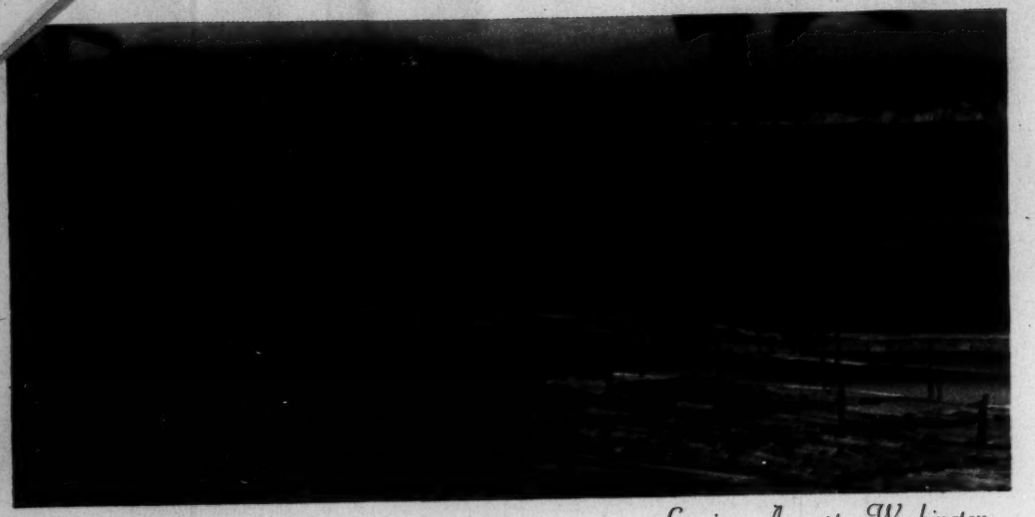
Lake Washington Bridge, Seattle, Washington

Bow, Wash.
Jan. 25, 1949

Dear Ed.

Here it is a month after Christmas and I am just getting around to answer your letter and let you know what we did about the radio. As you know Dewey was here at the time and helped get it fixed up for the folks.

After looking into "the changing of radios" we found it hard to decide on the "right" one. This was made more difficult, with your mother in the hospital. So we just got a record player and had it hooked up to the radio. Then we got a nice little portable radio so that your mother could hear the programs also wherever she happened to be. We thought that this would solve the problem, with the least confusion, for the present. If you want to make a change later the B. B. Furniture will take record player back on a combination set.



Logging, Anacortes, Washington

We try to get up and see your dad and mother quite often. The folks were up yesterday afternoon and they reported that both were feeling better and seemed to be getting along quite well. They like the nurse they have now. She is capable of taking full charge and that is what they need.

I am enclosing a check for $98.81 and the statement from the B.B. showing the amount spent. I know it's hard to be so far away from your folks when they are not well and if we can be of any help call on us at any time

Regards to Casey, Janet and Yourself

Yours very truly

George

STATEMENT

B. B. FURNITURE CO.

Everything to Furnish a Home

JAN 8 - 1949

BELLINGHAM, WASH., _____, 19____

Mrs. George Lawson
Bow, Wn.

	Statement Rendered		
	Balance on Contract		
	Balance		
Dec. 22	Mdse.	$60.04	
Dec. 22	" Radio	41.15	2 00
			$101.19

TERMS: 30 DAYS CASH OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL CREDIT REGULATIONS

Le Master, Kelmar K.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 1, 1947

Dear Kal:

Many thanks for yours of March 28th. You will forgive me for not replying at length but, as you know, I have been somewhat busy during the past couple of weeks. I am more than interested to see your book and hope you will include the chapter "What I Like About War".

How about Mrs. Margaret Davis. If you care to send along to me a brief curriculum vitae and one or two platters, I will promise to listen to them myself and give you an answer as soon as possible. I ought to tell you right now that the chances are none too good, but if you hold a high opinion of her, as you obviously do, I would welcome the opportunity to listen to her.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kelmar K. LeMaster
Radio Station KALE
919 S. W. Taylor Street
Portland 5, Oregon

KALE

MUTUAL DON LEE BROADCASTING SYSTEM

IO BUILDING 919 S. W. TAYLOR STREET • PORTLAND 5, OREGON • BR 3484

March 28, 1947

Dear Ed:

It was sure great to hear from you and to know that the life of Vice President isn't getting you down. I haven't been entirely without news of you, however, having followed some of your activities during the past year through the press and trade papers.

I also listen to CBS (on the sly) and have guessed that you have had a lot to do with some of the net's outstanding productions, such as the "Eagles Brood," "Cross Section America," and others. It would seem that it's about time the other networks began following Columbia's lead in this direction with some serious work instead of their present occasional "tub thumping."

The book will come...maybe before the first of next year, but that's a side issue. For the past six months I've been busy getting my feet wet in radio. At present I'm charged with public interest broadcasts, program promotion, and public relations for this station, and I'm having a lot of fun finding out what it's all about.

Since coming back I've found much that isn't good about the new peace, and sometimes review my combat days with nostalgia...am seriously considering a chapter in the mythical book entitled "What I Like About War."

I'm proposing a half-hour weekly forum type broadcast for this station envolving participation on the part of Oregon colleges and universities. The idea is to have on each broadcast about three students and one prominent outside figure, political or otherwise, and to deal with a controversial issue of widespread interest. If the idea is accepted it will probably not go on the air until the opening of the fall school term, and will mean extra headaches for yours truly, but I'll have a lot of fun doing it.

Now comes the part for which I must first apologize...I'm always letting myself get jockeyed into a corner on something, and this happened recently as a result of my flaunting your name about. Our principal women broadcaster, Mrs. Margaret Davis, when she learned that I knew you, extracted a promise that the next time I wrote I would ask if you might advise with whom she might communicate at Columbia to attempt to align herself with the net.

Her situation is this: She has had her own program on this station for several years...was on KOIN for a number of

years (half-hour, strictly women's appeal, good Hooper). She's very good at ad lib and seems to have the ability to make her listeners feel that she's just like one of them. Her fan mail also indicates a good following. Her present program is a five day strip with one day before audience. She has had 20 years in radio, is fortyish, looks younger, excellent bearing, good head, etc., etc.

The reason for her desired change is a recent domestic split, which, she feels, makes her position here intolerable. Her husband is commercial manager of this station...There you have it. I'm sorry to bother you with such a request, but as I said, she extracted a promise in one of my weaker moments.

Ed, if you ever get out this way, and I hope you do, please stop over in Portland long enough to say hello and have a couple of highballs. I'd be glad to line up a Chamber of Commerce meeting with you as speaker, and have you on a special KALE broadcast. The latter, I imagine, would go over big with my friends up the street at KOIN. Most of all I'd like to sit down with you over a couple of glasses of Scotch and chew over old times.

Cordially,

Val Lemasten

Learner, Lee H.

June 1, 1949

Dear Miss Learner:

Many thanks for your letter of May 9th and for sending me the issue of "Practical English".

I very much enjoyed meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Lee H. Learner
SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINES
7 East 12th Street
New York 3, New York

Scholastic Magazines

7 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

May 9, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm enclosing a copy of the issue of Practical English containing the article based in part on my interview with you.

I'm sure our readers will be interested in your comments. Thank you so much for your help -- I appreciated it tremendously.

Cordially,

Lee Learner

Lee H. Learner
Radio Editor

Practical English

MAY 4, 1949 • VOL. 6, NO. 13 • A SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE

COVER STORY, p. 5
USING THE TELEPHONE, p. 6

Radio Talks

WHEN I went to Europe for CBS before the war, one of my big jobs was to find expert newsmen to broadcast for the network from all the important cities. Occasionally I'd receive cables from our New York office, saying that while they thought highly of all the men I'd chosen, Mr. A's diction wasn't quite up to snuff or Mr. B didn't have an especially good radio voice. But I wasn't looking for men with perfect diction or ideal speaking voices."

Edward R. Murrow—ace CBS news analyst—was discussing what it takes to be a good radio commentator.

"I was looking for correspondents who had the right background for the job, men who understood the news and could explain it clearly," said Mr. Murrow. "As long as they had no serious speech impediment, their voices were unimportant to me. I was hiring *reporters*, not announcers."

News and Views

Do you know the difference between a news announcer and a reporter? The *announcer* brings you straight news—accurate facts on the events of the day. He reads a script that has been prepared by the newsroom staff of his station. This newscast script corresponds to straight news articles in a newspaper.

Any opinions or explanations in the script should be in quotes. They should be statements made by men concerned with the events, and the men who made these statements should be identified—just as they are in the straight news stories in your daily paper.

But the news *commentator*—or analyst or expert reporter, as he's sometimes called—has a different job. He's the radio equal of the newspaper's editorial writer or columnist. He, too, gives the facts—but he goes on to explain their meanings. If you think this is an easy job, consider the commentator's problems in presenting events and analyzing them honestly.

Radio's ever present bugaboo—time—is the first obstacle. No commentator can cover the world in fifteen minutes; therefore, he must select a few topics and ignore the rest. How does he decide which topics to highlight?

"We're all the prisoners of our own experience in this respect," said Mr. Murrow. "We tend to discuss those areas of the news which we're most familiar with. Since my own greatest experience has been with the international scene, I feel most at home discussing events on that level."

From where you sit as a listener, Mr. Murrow's point brings up several interesting questions: *Should you limit your listening to one commentator? Is a network, or station, doing a thorough job if all of its commentators have the same general opinions? Is a commentator entitled to take only one view of the news, as well as devoting most of his time to one type of news?*

Mr. Murrow supplied one answer to that last question.

"A commentator can't help injecting his own opinion into his analysis," he said. "I don't think he should try not to inject it. He is supposed to know more about the topic than the average listener does; he's using his knowledge to clarify the subject for his audience.

"*But*"—Mr. Murrow emphasized—"*he must clearly label it as his own opinion,* rather than try to give the impression that this is the one and only possible explanation of the news."

How can a commentator avoid this "one-and-only" bias? Mr. Murrow does it by "spelling out" his reasoning for his audience. This gives the listener a chance to judge whether the commentator has based his opinion on facts and clear thinking.

An alert listener will ask: *Did the commentator use facts? Were his facts accurate? Did he consider all the available facts? Did he add up the facts logically to reach a reasonable conclusion?*

This same approach marks Mr. Murrow's analyses of what future developments may be.

"I don't go in for sensational predictions," he said. "Rather, I try to explain what may happen by using a clear-cut formula: (1) This is what has just happened. (2) Certain other things have happened in the past. (3) On the basis of this past experience, it is logical to assume that such-and-such may happen in the future."

Analyzing the Analysts

We asked Mr. Murrow to give us a down-to-earth formula for judging radio commentators, and he lined up his yardsticks in this manner:

A commentator should:

1. *Know what he's talking about.* He must have a good background in current affairs and history.

2. *Be intelligible.* He must be able to think clearly and without prejudice. He should present accurate facts and express his ideas simply.

3. *Offer simple illustrations to explain his points.* In describing an unusual event or scene, an analyst should use comparisons that are familiar to his audience.

4. *Use the smallest possible number of adjectives.* ("If something is incredibly hot or cold," said Mr. Murrow, "a

Chon Day in Saturday Evening Post

"This report comes from a reliable—ha, ha, ha—Russian news agency!"

Steinitz in Saturday Review of Literature

"The news headlines tonight concern the atomic bomb, the UN, and a new recipe for strawberry whipped cream pie."

George Hamilton Green in Collier's

"Just a turn of the dial and it sounds louder than any beast in the jungle!"

It Over

Al Kaelin in Collier's

"We interrupt the special news flash to continue our regular program."

good reporter can convey the intense heat or cold by his tone of voice, and by the details he describes. He doesn't need a string of meaningless adjectives to describe the heat.")

5. *Discuss the news like a human being, not like an oracle.* ("The job of analyzing news on the radio puts a man in a powerful position," Mr. Murrow pointed out, "and sometimes it goes to his head. In evaluating a commentator, I'd willingly trade 20 per cent worth of ability for 5 per cent worth of humility in the man. A good newsman should be able to admit when he's been wrong.")

On the Spot

News analysts and special reporters don't always sit in a quiet studio and discuss events from a carefully-prepared script. Often they report to you in the midst of great excitement, bringing on-the-spot descriptions of history-making events.

During the war, radio reporters broadcast from landing barges, battle fields, and air transports. Today we hear "spot" reports of inaugurations, U. N. sessions, conventions, and sports events.

These reports can be measured by the same yardsticks outlined above by Mr. Murrow.

If you've never considered a sportscaster as a news analyst of sorts, you might be interested in some advice given recently by Red Barber to a group of New York high school editors. "A good sportscaster can't be a fan," said "the old redhead." "The listener expects the broadcaster to give an honest, accurate, and impartial report of what actually is taking place on the ball field. He doesn't want a rooter's opinion."

If you've never considered the difficulty of giving an accurate, clear, and vivid picture of a scene, you might be interested in Mr. Murrow's opinion that spot news and special events broadcasting is even more difficult than news analysis. The reason? "One of the hardest things in the world is to say what you *see*, rather than what you *think*," said Mr. Murrow.

Taking Sides

News programs aren't the only ones that air current events. The issues of the day are constantly viewed and reviewed on radio's discussion shows. International and family problems, literature, art, politics, and economics are analyzed by experts and not-so-experts in each field.

Many of these shows are informal *round-tables*. The guests are presented with a question which they discuss in a spirit of give-and-take. A moderator keeps the experts on the subject, and guides them to reach one or several conclusions on which they can all agree.

Another popular type of program is the *forum*. Here the participants take sides, each one presenting a brief report on his view of the subject. A question period follows, with members of the audience challenging the experts on certain statements or arguments. The forum's moderator keeps the speakers within their time limits, sees that no guest monopolizes the question period, and sums up the ideas presented.

You can ask these same questions in criticizing round-tables, forums, and other variations on the discussion theme:

1. *Is each guest well-qualified to discuss the topic at hand?*
2. *Have the program planners invited guests who represent all shades of opinion?*
3. *Is the moderator absolutely fair and impartial?*
4. *Does each guest present facts, and argue logically?*

Living Documents

Today's problems are often dramatized and highlighted by being presented in story form. These dramas are called *documentaries*. A good documentary must live up to two sets of yardsticks: (1) *It must present an honest, factual survey of the problem.* (2) *It must stand on its own as a well-written, well-produced radio drama.*

Everyone agrees that the purpose of a documentary is to inform and educate the audience. Some people feel that the best way to do this is to "take sides" and present a solution for the problem. Others think that a documentary should be strictly impartial and should allow the listener to make up his own mind about the solution.

From where you sit, the important thing is to be able to recognize whether a documentary is taking sides and to decide "on your own" whether you agree with the solution it suggests.

"In the Public Interest . . ."

Do you remember the first article of this series which explained that radio stations are given licenses on the promise that they will broadcast "in the public interest"?

How should a network or a station meet that requirement? We can set up yardsticks for answering that question, too:

1. *Does the station (or network) offer good entertainment programs?* (You can measure these according to the yardsticks we've set up for dramas, quiz shows, and variety programs.)
2. *Does the station (or network) offer valuable "public service"* (or "public interest") *programs?* (You can measure these according to the yardsticks we've set up for news reports, commentators, discussions, and documentaries.)
3. *Does the station (or network) offer a* well-balanced *schedule of entertainment and public service programs?* (You can measure this only by attentive listening and sound critical judgment.)

This is the fifth article in a series on "How to Choose Radio Programs." Next week: High School Radio Workshops.

Levy, Samuel
Com.

June 24, 1949

Commander Samuel Levy
U. S. Naval Air Station
Floyd Bennett Field
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Commander:

Many thanks for yours of the 15th.

I had a fine time visiting the Cabot, and I enjoyed meeting the men in your outfit very much. I hope to be able to make the trip again next year, and appreciate everything you did to make this year's trip pleasant.

Sincerely yours,

U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
FLOYD BENNETT FIELD
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

15 June 1949

Plat
Sure had a fine time & had
to do it
again
next year

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks to you for your wonderful cooperation in making the Pensacola-Cabot trip and the fine broadcasts on the subject closest to my heart, i.e., Naval Air Reserve.

As a humble Public Information Officer, you sure gave me a big boost and I'm safe in saying that all the rest of the 'boys' in our outfit are grateful to you for such a swell job.

With kindest regards and hoping you will always remember that all our personnel is 100% for Edward R. Murrow,

Most respectfully,

Sam Levy

Sam Levy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Station WCBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Lewis, H. K.

October 13, 1919

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am deeply distressed to learn of your illness and I hope that you are entirely recovered by now. Please don't concern yourself unduly about the salmon; I shall look forward to receiving them at your convenience.

The two colonels and myself enjoyed ourselves enormously at your camp and I sincerely hope we can make the visit an annual event.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. K. Lewis
Lewis' Sportsman's Camp
Wedderburn, Oregon

Salmon and Steelhead Fishing
Phone Gold Beach 5-6-1

LEWIS'
SPORTSMAN'S CAMP
AUTHORIZED JOHNSON SEAHORSE DEALER
Cabins - Restaurant - Boats - Fishing Tackle
Fishing Licenses - Licensed Guides - Trailer Park

200 YARDS WEST OF
ROGUE RIVER BRIDGE

WEDDERBURN,
OREGON

Sept 12, 1949

Mr. E. R. Murrow
130 E. 74th St
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been confined to my bed for several weeks with a heart ailment, three weeks in the hospital and at least three more weeks at home - that is the reason I haven't been able to get that fish for you I promised. However, I am now at home and shall try and make some arrangements to get it for you in the very near future. I'm getting along fine but it will take a long time.

Sincerely-

H K Lewis

Leyshon, Hal

LUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 3, 1947

Dear Hal:

Thank you for yours of March 26th.

I too, have read somewhere that there is to be a series done on the Pulitzer Prize awards, but so far at least, we have no plans to do it. I seem to remember that the arrangements are being made by Dean Ickes of the Columbia School of Journalism, and I am sure he would welcome the chance to look at your files.

Belated congratulations on becoming a papa! If your experience is anything like mine, you will find it a most pleasing change.

Like always,

Mr. Hal Leyshon
Hal Leyshon & Associates
220 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

& ASSOCIATES, INC. • Miami • New York

220 EAST 42nd STREET
MUrray Hill 2-7168

March 26, 1947

Dear Ed:

Somewhere I read that CBS would do a series on Pulitzer Prize awards, which recalls that I have a complete file on the 1939 award for the "most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper etc "..... I happened to be editor of the winning paper - Miami Daily News - through that period and accepted the gold medal on behalf of the newspaper....it was a trying 22-month campaign against venal public officials, climaxing in a recall election, and attended by all the fireworks peculiar to politics in a"frontier" city like Miami.

My file probably would save someone a hell of a lot of research and it's available on call.

Remind me when I see you next that I owe you a cigar. As of last Saturday I'm a proud poppa - a boy - and my first hair and assign.

All the best,

Cordially,
Hal

Hal Leyshon

Lenn, Leon

RECEIVED

1949 OCT 24 AM 10:03

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

WU023 PD

MXXX INDIANAPOLIS IND OCT 24 758A

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

FINE WILL BE UP WIRE ETA LATER

LEON

ETA

949A..

Lenn

17

Nov 6

Dear Al.

Please send me

Let me know you

are you for

what was.

October 19, 1949

Mr. Leon Linn
2747 Kessler Blvd.
North Drive
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Leon:

Many thanks for yours of the 10th.

How would you and Hal react to a little

pheasant shooting in Dutchess County the

weekend of November 6th?

As ever yours,

Mr. ADDRESS
2747 KESSLER
NORTH D
INDIANA

Hotel
MIAMI

AN ALBERT PICK HOTEL

DAYTON 1, OHIO

10 Oct 49

Dear Ed.

Please send me your W.G. address and I'll send you your salmon. Also Hal and I are going for the baggage place so tell me what it was.

I'm still counting you in on the drink hunt in Mex. Tell the Larry.

My very best to Janet and Carey

Sincerely

Leon Lim

MY ADDRESS
2747 KESSLER BLVD
NORTH DRIVE
INDPLS. IND.

HOTEL ANDERSON, ANDERSON, INDIANA
HOTEL ANTLERS, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
HOTEL OLIVER, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
HOTEL CAPITOL, TOPEKA, KANSAS
HOTEL KANSAN, TOPEKA, KANSAS

ELDORADO TOWERS
UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS
NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL HEIDELBERG, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
HOTEL ISTROUMA, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
HOTEL KING, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
HOTEL DURANT, FLINT, MICHIGAN
HOTEL MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI
HOTEL MARK TWAIN, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

ALWAYS THE BEST FOR EVERY GUEST
ALBERT PICK HOTELS

HOTEL MELBOURNE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
HOTEL BELDEN, CANTON, OHIO
HOTEL FOUNTAIN SQUARE, CINCINNATI, OHIO
HOTEL CARTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO
HOTEL CHITTENDEN, COLUMBUS, OHIO
HOTEL FT. HAYES, COLUMBUS, OHIO

HOTEL MIAMI, DAYTON, OHIO
HOTEL FT. MEIGS, TOLEDO, OHIO
HOTEL PICK-OHIO, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
HOTEL ROOSEVELT, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
HOTEL JERMYN, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

THE GEORGIAN
FURNISHED APARTMENTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

ANDERSON TOWER (UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS) ANDERSON, INDIANA

P. R. MALLORY & Co., Inc.

INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

CABLE ADDRESS "PELMALLO"

MALLORY

August 27th, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed and Janet:-

As you no doubt have guessed by now, we got back late Sunday night, and the weather was certainly much better than they had forecast. Just 20 minutes out we had clear weather all the way. We arrived in Indianapolis about ten-thirty that night.

I certainly wish to thank both of you for a wonderful weekend, and I hope you will be able to get out here very soon.

It has certainly been hot here too, Ed, as I have guessed from your broadcasts that it was in New York City.

My very best to the Lesueuers and to Casey. Hope to see you again soon, and that both of you have a nice trip to Paris.

Sincerely,

Leon

Leon Linn

ls

No ans.

Loesch, Russell Re

July 14, 1949

Reverend Russell T. Loesch
Melrose Highlands Congregational
Church
Franklin and Ashland Sts.
Melrose 76, Mass.

Dear Russell:

Many thanks for yours of the 6th.

It was a great pleasure to see you again during your visit in New York.

I hope you will accept the album with my very good wishes. I hope too that it will provide some measure of enjoyment.

As ever yours,

Dictated but not [redacted]
by Mr. Murrow

[illegible] Highlands
[illegible]ational Church
[illegible] Malden 76, Massachusetts

July 6, 1949.

[illegible] it was this morning to get [illegible] the [illegible] find the album of "I Can Hear [illegible]. I am [illegible] forward to taking it to the [illegible] at noon and listening to it. It is my hope that I can take it to Rotary in the Fall and use it for one of the programs.

I don't believe I thanked you previously for the fine time we had with you in New York. It was so very good to see you in person again. It certainly is a grand thing you are doing.

I certainly want to thank you for this album and would like to pay you for it if you will be so kind as to send me the charge. I feel extremely fortunate in having this because it fills what I feel is a real need in this day of quick forgetfulness.

It was good to hear you on July 1st and to know that you are getting away for a couple of months. May you have an abundance of relaxation and re-creation. Give our best regards to Janet and congratulate her on her appointment as trustee. Too bad that Junior can't go to Janet's alma mater.

Again may I thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending the album and let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Russell

Russell T. Loesch

[illegible] Highlands
[illegible]angelical Church
[illegible] and [illegible] Streets, Melrose 76, Massachusetts

17

Send all mail
Ordered 4/23

April 1[illegible], 1949.

Mr. [illegible]ow,
Columbia Br[illegible]ing Co.,
New York, N.[illegible]

Dear Ed:

At long last I am going to get an evening in New York and I would like to have the chance to see you again if possible.

Polly has to speak Saturday morning at some meeting down there so we are driving down Friday morning and staying until Saturday afternoon. Would it be at all possible to get four tickets for some one of the broadcasts which you would consider worth while? I know this is asking a great deal of you in the midst of your busy life, but I would appreciate your efforts. OK Dm.

It has been good to hear you from time to time and my mind goes back to those days in London when I [illegible]joyed so much seeing you and Jan again.

[illegible]u had any word at all from Ken and Mary? [illegible]contact with them through letters from [illegible] I understand they have another addition [illegible]y.

If it is [illegible]possible to get a letter back to me be[illegible]re I lea[illegible] early Friday morning we will be staying at the New Weston Hotel and should be there about noon Friday.

Thank you and all of the best to you and yours.

Sincerely

Russell T. Lovell

Lunt, Alfred

November 22, 1948

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lunt
Genesee Depot, Wisconsin

Dear Lynn and Alfred:

I can't tell you how much your wire pleased me. The only thing that would increase my pleasure would be for you to come back and do a play.

What are the plans?

Much love,

WESTERN UNION

WU014 PD

GENESEE WIS NOV 17 930A

EDWARD R MORROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING STATION

NO WORD OF CRITICISM FROM US YOU ARE THE HIGH SPOT OF OUR EVERY DAY

LYNN AND ALFRED

1126A.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1948 NOV 17 AM 11:31
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

...ELUS, New York

Telephone: HAnover 2-6494-5

CARE

COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EUROPE, INC.

(A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)

50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Executive Director
PAUL CROSLY FRENCH

OFFICERS

President
MURRAY D. LINCOLN
Cooperative League U. S. A.

Vice Presidents
IRVING ABRAMSON
National CIO Community Services Committee

NATHANIEL H. EVANS
American Friends Service Committee

ALEXANDER LANDESCO
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.

HERBERT LYTLE
Church World Service, Inc.

HENRY MULLER
Unitarian Service Committee

JOSEPH ROVENSKY
American Relief for Czechoslovakia, Inc.

MATTHEW WOLL
Labor League for Human Rights, AFL

Secretary
THOMAS KEOGH
War Relief Services — National Catholic Welfare Conference

Treasurer
HAROLD S. MINER
Congregational Christian Service Committee

January 12, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We certainly appreciate your cooperation in the CARE effort. Thank you for the forwarding of Miss Lyon's check for $10 and your designation of Mrs. T. Johnson of Middlesex, England.

The order is now being processed and Miss Lyon will soon receive formal acknowledgement.

Very sincerely yours,

Catherine Doyle

Catherine Doyle, Manager
Correspondence Department

CD:BR

MEMBER AGENCIES

American Aid to France, Inc.; American Baptist Relief; American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.; American Relief to Austria, Inc.; American Relief for Czechoslovakia, Inc.; American Relief for Poland, Inc.; Brethren Service Committee; Church World Service, Inc.; Congregational Christian Service Committee; Committee on Christian Science Wartime Activities of The Mother Church; Cooperative League of the U. S. A.; General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists; Greek War Relief Association, Inc., U. S. A.; International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc.; Labor League for Human Rights, AFL; Mennonite Central Committee; National CIO Community Services Committee; Paderewski Testimonial Fund, Inc.; Save the Children Federation, Inc.; Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.; Unitarian Service Committee; United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.; United Ukrainian American Relief Committee; United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America; War Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference; Y. W. C. A.—World Emergency and War Victims Fund.

Lyon, Marjorie

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 12, 1948

Dear Miss Lyon:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to CBS which went out with your survey order and the name of an individual to receive a package from you. Please accept my sincere thanks for writing as you did. It was indeed kind of you, and I know the package will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Marjorie Lyon
William Morris Agency, Inc.
142 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1133

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 8, 1948

Gentlemen:

The enclosed bank money order for $10.00 has been sent to me by a listener of my 7:45 nightly news broadcast, with the request that I forward it to you with the name of a needy individual.

Would you, therefore, cause a food package to be sent to:

Mrs. T. Johnson
26 Seaford Avenue
Isleworth
Middlesex, England

from

Miss Margerie Lyon
William Morris Agency, Inc.
202 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Edward R. Murrow

CARE, Inc.
50 Broad Street
New York 4, New York

cc: Miss Margerie Lyon

E. R. M.
F. 1155

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 17, 1947

Dear Miss Lyon

This will acknowledge the receipt of your check for $10.00 to be forwarded to CARE which was enclosed in your letter of December 3rd to Mr. Murrow. Since Mr. Murrow has just returned from Washington, he has not yet had the chance to give your letter his attention, but we will be communicating with you again before long.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Miss Marguerite Lyon
William Morris Agency, Inc.
202 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills, California

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

HOME OFFICE, R. K. O. BUILDING, ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1898

WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY, INC.

202 NORTH CANON DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRestview 1-6161

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
LONDON

3 December 1947

Mr. Edward Morrow
CBS
New York City

Dear Mr. Morrow:

No, this bank money order for C.A.R.E. is not enclosed by mistake. And yes, my name is totally unfamiliar to you.

BUT, as you have been in England so recently it occurred to me that you might know of some person to whom a CARE food or woolen package should go. I don't mean personal friends to whom you and Mrs. Morrow would be sending a Christmas parcel, but one of the "little people" - some one perhaps like your London barber who hasn't relatives or friends in the States and who, if married, would appreciate receiving a CARE box for Christmas.

I am not wanting a by-line for myself; you may send it in your name, or, if you think that sounds condescending, "from a friend of Ed Morrow's", or simply anonymous. However you think best is Okeh by me.

Because of the time element, instead of writing you for a name first, I thought it wouldn't be too much trouble for your secretary to send the bank check on to CARE (50 Broad St., NY 4) with the name of the person you think should have whatever type of box is most needed.

I send monthly boxes to relatives living in Dorsetshire and have been budgetting myself for a general relief CARE box each month alos. With the holidays approaching, listening to your broadcast last night, I got the inspiration to personalize an extra box this month through you. I do hope you won't mind my presumption. Perhaps "personalize" is the wrong word, "specify" perhaps would be better so that an individual will receive the parcel, instead of general relief.

Thank you very much for attending to this for me.

Sincerely yours,

Margerie Lyon

MARGERIE LYON

enc

NO AGREEMENT SHALL BE BINDING UNLESS APPROVED BY AN OFFICER OR MANAGER OF THIS CORPORATION.

Gen'l Corresp.
Lyons, Harold

March 9, 1949

Dr. Harold Lyons
2319 40th Place, N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear Dr. Lyons:

Many thanks for your letter of the 1st. I'm glad the recording got to you safely. Thank you again for your contribution to the program; your theme of the peaceful uses of atomic energy evoked much favorable comment.

Sincerely yours,

2319 40th. Pl. N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.
March 1, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is just a note to thank you and your organization for the recording you sent me of the atomic clock interview held some time ago. I miss not having your "This is the news" on the record as a sort of Murrow autograph. However, the record is a very fine job; other groups reporting on the clock have since adopted the same theme of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Please accept my apologies for not getting this off to you much sooner.

Sincerely,
Harold Lyons

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Washington 4, D.C.

McBeath, M.

January 6, 1949

Mr. Malcolm McBeath
President
Bellingham Junior Chamber
of Commerce
Bellingham, Washington

Dear Mr. McBeath:

Many thanks for your wire of the 15th; I'm glad that my words that evening had a "recuperative" effect on the loggers who had hauled Bellingham's champion tree! My only regret is that I couldn't come out and see the tree myself.

Unfortunately, we don't have any record of the broadcast to send you. I am very sorry.

Best wishes to all of you in the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Sincerely yours,

Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow.

WU004 NL WD

BELLINGHAM WASH DEC 15

McBeath, M.

EDW R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

JUST HEARD YOUR 445 PM PACIFIC STANDARD TIME BROADCAST RE WORLDS LARGEST CHRISTMAS TREE BELLINGHAM WASH. TO AN EXHAUSTED GROUP OF JC'S LOGGERS CONSTRUCTION ME HI-RIGGERS YOUR WORDS OF RECOGNITION AND PRAISE WERE FOOD FOR THE SOUL AS WE SAT AROUND THE TREE IN TRUCK CABS OR STOOD ON THE STREETS PLANNING THE NEXT STEP. THE NEWS OF YOUR PLAN BROADCAST CAME TO US THROUGH GERALD W GANNON OF THE SENIOR CHAMBER. SOUND TRUCKS AND THE TXX TELEPHONE WERE IMMEDIATELY USED TO NOTIFY THE ENTIRE CITY POPULUS. LISTENERS ARE NOW CALLING OUR OFFICE TO SAY DID YOU HEAR EDWARD R MURROW AT SIX PM PACIFIC STANDARD TIME THE TREE IS STILL HORIZONTAL ON THE STREET. IT HAS BEEN MEASURED AND IS EXACTLY 134 FEET FROM BASE TO TIP. IT HAS BEEN WEIGHED BUT THAT OF COURSE IS A SECRET FOR WHICH A GUESSING CONTEST IS NOW IN PROGRESS AN EIGHT FOOT ILLUMINATED STAR WILL TOP THE TREE. ONE THOUSAND 25 WATT COLORED LIGHTS WILL ALSO ADORN THE TREE. THE JUNIOR CHAMBER MEMBERSHIP WILL BE WORKING MANY HOURS THIS EVENING TO DO THIS DECORATING JOB ON THE 100 YEAR OLD DOUGLAS FIR. $100,000 WORTH OF HEAVY DUTY EQUIPMENT HAS ASSISTED IN THIS PROJECT. OUR SINCESXXX SINCEREST APPRECIATION ALREADY WE HAVE BEEN WELL REPAID FOR MANY HOURS OF EFFORT TOMORROW DECEMBER SIXTEENTH WILL SEE THE TREE DECORATED RAISED AND PUT IN PLACE. IS A RECORDING OF YOUR BROADCAST AVAILABLE?

MALCOLM MCBEATH PRESIDENT BELLINGHAM

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

416A DEC 16..

445 PM JC'S 134 25 100 $100,000..

McBride, Bill

BROADCASTING STATION WDBO

Orlando, Florida

R.Murrow

McBride

Date April,4th (1949)

Subject Renfro Valley Folks

Dear Ed:

This group ended their winter season here with a big show at Rollins Fiesta,Saturday night.They really had a season. Kissimmee,the Cow Capital, 18 miles south of us has agreed to build them a barn etc for winter quarters and John is making plans for next winter. Along with this dame rumor has me worried,in view of the fact that I was instrumental in getting John to have a winter quarters here and we have really planted them in this whole state.CBS stations in Florida have carried their Sunday morning show all the time they were here and so has WHAS.

What has worried me all along was,will CBS loose them by their refusal to really consider this potential TV property. When I tossed it all to Bill Fineshriber et al,very few knew they were available.One of Johns good friends is an old friend of mine,Jimmy Shouse.They were on WLW and Jimmy knows their pulling power and now can surely see the TV rights that can be gotten while the time is ripe. John was called back to the Valley last week and drove all night to get there and rumor has it P&G and NBC.This would be a blow to me and WDBO and I hope its not true altho I have my fears. I let P&G know they were available and I presume its gotten to Jimmy and with his influence with NBC,a trick could easily be turned,giving our competition a show we have built up and established.Im very sorry CBS has been so lukewarm to you and me.

If you hear anything else from CBS-TV please let me know.

Sincerely,

Bill

Havnt heard anything lately from Jap

March 14, 1949

Dear Bill:

I have talked with Larry Lowman about the Bandro Valley deal and while I didn't get a turn-down, there was no marked enthusiasm. I am afraid that this requires a selling job by someone more familiar with the program and its potentialities than I am. I shall continue to agitate, but the prospects don't look very good.

Again my thanks for your many courtesies during the visit to Orlando. Next time I hope to stay longer and take advantage of your offer for a little fishing.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. G. McBride
Radio Station WDBO
30 South Ivanhoe Boulevard
Orlando, Florida

Enc.

BROADCASTING STATION WDBO

Orlando, Florida

To: Edward R Murrow

Date 3/1/49

From: Bill McBride

Subject Renfro Valley Folks

Dear Ed:

Since you left Renfro Valley Folks outdrew Hint Hunt at the Citrus Exposition at Winter Haven for a week and thats a loot show. Also since you were here Vic Engelhard,VP and Adv.Mgr of Ballard asked for a mail count by states of the requests only received when they left the Dixie Leg of CBS. It is attached and I wish you would return with my file after you have digested the situation with TV boys.You will note if they recd 1300,(they are still on 9 stations,WHAS and the Fla Group of CBS) look what they would have received if program was taken away from entire group. Incidentally,they are the most pitiful letters I have ever read.

Your boss said you were rather tired out over the week end,hope you are back on your feet in good shape.I would hate to be in NY with the current weather you are having.

Please return my file

Sincerely,

Bill

BROADCASTING STATION WDBO

Orlando, Florida

To

From

Date 2/22

Subject

Dear Ed:

Herewith your script of 2/21. Also my correspondence with Bob Heller and Bill, which may be a g ideas to what I have done so far. Slip the word also to Jap, he can [illegible] into his own ideas and Ill help him in any way.

Sure enjoyed your visit, only it was too short. Hope you got up in time for your plane.

Sincerely,

Bill

Please return my correspondence

February 9, 1949

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for calling my attention to the Music Box's interest in the album. As things stand now, my schedule for that weekend is pretty tight and I doubt if I shall have the time to autograph recordings.

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. O. McBride
Radio Station WDBO
Orlando, Florida

BROADCASTING STATION WDBO

Orlando, Florida

Ed. Murrow

m W. G. McBride

Date 2/5/49

Subject "NOW I CAN HEAR"

Dear Ed:

One of our advertisers, specializing in your recording "Now I Can Hear", has indicated that some representative calling on him as intimated that you would be willing to autograph albums and possibly make a personal appearance at this store (The Music Box) for such autographing.

In view of what we realize must be a tight schedule for you on your visit to Winter Park, we must have any such presentation confirmed by you. Hence, will you please advise immediately whether you will be willing to make such personal appearance and whether you will be willing to autograph albums at any time--such as possibly immediately following the Animated Magazine or immediately following your Town Hall Series lecture.

Sincerely,

Bill

WGM:V

McBride Field

PHOTO POST CARD

ORLANDO
JAN 30
7 PM
1949
FLA.

Kodak
PLACE STAMP HERE
Paper

Thought you would like to see a picture of our plant. You can probably tell from clouds the Air Force did this job for us.

Bill McBride

ADDRESS

Mr Ed Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting Sys

485 Madison Ave

New York N Y

McCaffrey, J. F.

January 28, 1948

Dear Joe:

Many thanks for yours of the 21st.

I hope the deal in Washington worked out in your favor, and I didn't be more than glad to say a good word to Dunbar in your behalf.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph F. McCaffrey
205 North Cherry Street
Falls Church, Virginia

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Joseph F. McCaffrey
206 North Cherry Street
Falls Church, Virginia

Mon - tell him will do
Jan 21

Dear Ed:

While in New York I had a talk with Bob Bendrick and Larry Lowman.

Bendrick indicated that there might be a package job in television here in Washington. It is a show in which I would be greatly interested and believe I could do a wonderful job.

If during the next week or so you are in touch with Bendrick I would be most grateful for any boost you could possibly give me. I have given him your name a a reference.

Again I want to thank you.

Cordially,

Joe

December 27, 1949

McCall, C H

Mr. Chester H. McCall
Suite 1038
Washington Bldg.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Chet:

Thank you for your gracious and generous note of the 15th. I am glad that we've established contact again after all these years. By all means give me a shout when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

CHESTER H. McCALL
Suite 1038
Washington Building
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: District 6130

December 15, 1949

Mon?
No

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 - Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Wesley Price's story in last week's Saturday Evening Post about you was read by me with great interest.

It took me back to the time when I was just getting the National Institute of Public Affairs under way and you were facing the decision of whether you would go with the Columbia Broadcasting Station or follow a couple of other inviting lines of endeavor.

Although I haven't seen you in the years that have passed since then, your voice through many of these years has been a very real presence. If most of what Wesley Price had to say is true, and it seems quite in harmony with your established character and personality, it is a natural interpretation of how you arrived at where you are today.

As this Christmas season approaches, I express the deep hope that your endeavors may continue with growing effectiveness for the benefit of all who follow your reporting to the world.

Some of these days when I am in New York City, I hope to call your office to see if you can fit in a spare five minutes for a hand shake and a brief reminiscence of what now seems to be very old times.

With best wishes for the holiday season, I am

Very sincerely,

Chet McCall

CHM/jm

McCardle, Carl

December 30, 1948

Dear Carl:

I have been beating my head against the wall trying to figure out a way for you to do one or more pieces on your recent swing, and so help me, I can't think of a way to do it or the time available. I have read the series and its a magnificent job. I am afraid it is one of those things that cannot be done effectively on the air.

I will be spending the whole month of January in Washington at the Statler. Leave us make a rendezvous.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carl McCardle
513 West Beechtree Lane
Wayne, Pennsylvania

MRS. CARL WESLEY MC CARDLE
513 WEST BEECHTREE LANE
WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA

December 21, 1948

[illegible] L. Murrow
[illegible]adcasting Comp[illegible]
[illegible]ity

My dear Mr. Murrow:

After sending you the other clippings of his series on new Democratic leaders throughout the country, Carl had to go out of town again. He has asked me to forward you the Walter Reuther piece which he thinks may interest you.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Bartlett McCardle

WHAT IS A MANDATE
ITY OF VOTERS?
Page 12

CIO Political Role Just a Beginning, Reuther Declares

Walter Reuther, president of the Auto Workers' Union

By CARL W. McCARDLE of The Bulletin Staff

Detroit, Dec. 18.—If you thought organized labor was active in the late election which brought such a surprising victory to the Democrats, you can take the word of a 40-year-old redhead named Walter Reuther that you haven't seen anything yet.

"We are going to be in politics 365 days a year from now on," the redoubtable president of one of the country's biggest, and most politically energetic unions, the CIO United Automobile Workers, with approximately a million dues-paying members, said today. "We're in politics now to an extent such as we've never been before—and this is just the beginning. And we're in politics to stay."

Reuther, a scrappy little guy, is already on the ramparts, looking ahead. And the paralysis in his right arm, caused by a would-be assassin's bullet, isn't stopping him. He is as full of bounce as ever, full of the same kind of fight he used in winning a civil war in his own union's high command.

Farm-Labor Alliance Sought

He's ready to go to work immediately on school board, city and county elections. He wants to see to it that labor is in every precinct, all over the Nation. And he is swinging all-out for a permanent alliance of farmer and labor, politically.

The November 3 election was "the most significant development in the history of American politics," he said, and its outcome was a big step toward a new alignment of political forces—within the Democratic Party—which he has been determined to achieve. He and the UAW had thought they might have to start a new third party to achieve such an objective, but now that plan has been put in abeyance, though it has not been abandoned.

Meanwhile machinery is being set up in Washington through the CIO, he said, for labor to keep a monthly check on Congress, with a continuous grass-roots pressure applied to keep Congress voting right. The Dixiecrats will have to be thrown out of the Democratic Party, he said, and the Wallaceites kept out.

Helps Explain Election

After talking with Reuther, the Democratic triumph, particularly in such supposedly sure-fire Republican states as Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois, becomes a little less of a mystery. What Reuther and the UAW did tells the story.

Reuther, wearing a gray flannel suit with a tan shirt open at the throat, his helpless arm in a sling and leather brace, was in his paneled office in UAW headquarters here. On his desk was a big black book that is an account of the very successful efforts of the UAW in politics. It is also a revealing narration of what labor itself did.

Reuther, a likeable, quick-witted fellow, is more than a labor leader. He has an innate understanding of the subtle processes of American politics, and it is not for nothing that he has been hailed as the country's shrewdest, most tireless, in fact the No. 1 political labor leader.

Democrats Needed Farm Vote

Reuther saw [illegible] the Democrats were [illegible] there would [illegible] many farmers from their traditional Republican stand[illegible] If it had not been for this shift the Democrats would not have been returned to power, he said.

So he got [illegible] the farmers. He himself [illegible] 40,000 personal letters to county [illegible] agents, in which he made much of a remark of Har[illegible] President of the University of Pennsylvania the [illegible] anyone else to switch the farm vote to the [illegible] farm price supports. Reuther told the fa[illegible] farm prices was as fair as minimum wages [illegible] them not to be taken in by propaganda that such [illegible] high food prices, he played up the identity of [illegible] the farmer and the worker, and he indicated that what the GOP 80th Congress did to the worker with the Taft-Hartley law, the 81st GOP Congress would do to the farmer.

Continued on Page 11, Col. 2

Political Role Is Just a Beginning, Reuther Declares

[illegible] Illinois, where [illegible] so baffled by

Favorable Re[illegible]

The replies Reuther got, he says, were 99 per cent favorable, and they convinced him then and there that the farmer was voting Democratic and everything was okay.

Now, he says, the farmer and the worker must continue in close relationship, and through this working out of common interests will come "joint political action." There's been an artificial cleavage between labor and the farmers, he said, driven in by people who were "fighting us both."

He opened the big black book. There on the first page was reproduced impishly a news despatch of a statement during the campaign by the co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, Fred Hartley (R-NJ), to the effect that a big union with headquarters in the midwest was the only serious violator of the Taft-Hartley ban on union activity in politics. Hartley said the union was distributing handbills and throw-away leaflets endorsing candidates, and was printing extra copies of the union newspaper.

Reuther is Gleeful

Reuther and the UAW with great glee accepted this as a fine "testimonial." They practically said they were not only violating the Taft-Hartley law, they were murdering it.

At the bottom of the page on which the Hartley alarm was reproduced, was a bold, brash, irreverent—and proud—summation of what the UAW did.

It distributed 8,000,000 pieces of campaign literature in the 39 states in which the union has members. It tacked up in plants and union halls some 37,500 posters. It put out 950,000 Truman-and-Barkley blurbs. It circulated 50,000 releases every week with instructions to doorbell ringers. It dispatched 962,000 reports on GOP campaign contributions, saying that "the Republicans don't want peanuts, they want a big cut."

Had 10,000 Workers

Get-out-the vote exhortations were slapped up on billboards and sign-posts everywhere. Some half a million extra copies of the United Auto Worker, the union's newspaper, were turned out with special state editions going to New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Connecticut, Iowa, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

All these things are set forth in the black book and more. Of probably more [illegible] effect, it relates that the UAW had 10,000 workers at the polling places on election day. And it says that Reuther made two national broadcasts—one, paid out of the union treasury, discussed issues, and the other—paid for by voluntary contributions by union members—discussed candidates.

The top men in the UAW, the GHQ staff, and the local leaders didn't get much rest from September through November. There were three phases of the UAW electioneering in its 39 states. First, was the fund-raising. Each UAW worker, assessed $1, was admonished to "Turn in those bucks!" In this way $125,000 was raised. Next was seeing to it that the prospective voters registered. And finally there was the matter of getting out the vote on election day.

All this paid off.

On the final page of the black book is a jubilant victory copy of the United Auto Worker—edited by Frank Winn—the cover of which proclaimed that "Of those Congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley law, 128 won't be back," and of those Congressmen who voted against the law, "not one was beaten by pro-Taft-Hartleyites."

Inside the paper is the UAW "scorecard." It picked 97 Congressional districts where it had 1,000 or more members, and where the margin of the winning candidate in the past two elections had been from 5 to 10 per cent. Out of 97, 45 new Democratic Congressmen were elected, 27 Congressmen were re-elected, and only in 25 districts was the UAW man defeated. The UAW claims four winners in Pennsylvania, and one loss. The other states in which the UAW waged its Congressional battle were California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Key to White House

Reuther took a special copy of the black book to Washington this week, and presented it to President Truman. Mr. Truman fumbled in his desk and pulled out a pearly key. He asked Reuther to look at it. He said it was a key to the White House. Then, with a huge grin, he turned it over, and there was written on the other side, "By courtesy of Thomas E. Dewey."

The reason this election was so outstanding, said Reuther, was that for the first time it was decided on "issues" rather than "personalities," and the 80th Congress provided that opportunity. He said Mr. Truman's most striking contribution was that he made people think and talk about the issues.

Liberals Welcomed

The election, he said, made it possible for like-minded liberals to find a happy home together in the Democratic party. What Reuther wants to see in politics is for those who are "brothers on the outside as well as under the skin," politically, to march under the same banner. That is, he pointed out, he doesn't think the Democratic Party should be cluttered up with men such as John Rankin and Harry Byrd. They should be aligned with the reactionary Republicans, he declared, and such liberal Republicans as Senator Wayne Morse, and Senator Charles Tobey, and Senator Aiken, should be in the same party with the true liberals of the Democrats.

The UAW didn't stop at getting elected the men it wanted for Congress—it went the limit in the various states for governor and senator. To show the UAW's political independence, it backed a GOP governor and a Democratic senator in Iowa.

The two political parties, Reuther went on, have been "a hodge-podge" of liberals and reactionaries that didn't belong together."

Election Is 'Mandate'

Reuther is not resting on his oars, and will throw all his energy into the task of keeping [illegible] from sitting back and [illegible].

The election, he said, was a mandate "to go on from the New Deal." He likes the idea of a report sent each month to local union leaders throughout the country telling how the Congressmen voted. "The [illegible] may be an [illegible] right, but he may just be lucky," he said with the Reuther grin. "Or he may not know what the pitch is, need advice. We shouldn't wait until the next election to remedy the mistakes of Congress."

As for the Taft-Hartley law, Reuther is insistent that it be repealed at once, and the Wagner Act re-enacted. Then, he said, all interested groups should get together and talk over amendments to the Wagner Act. He said, for instance, that jurisdictional strikes, prohibited by the Taft-Hartley Act, "are economically and morally indefensible." He would have the unions themselves try to arbitrate these jurisdictional disputes, but if they can't, then the Government should step in.

Reuther says that in labor legislation the public welfare, as well as the rights of labor, should be protected.

Own Future Uncertain

As for his own future in politics Reuther says "I don't know what's down the road." He said he wants nothing now, except to help the average American be articulate and be represented in his government. He isn't soliciting any office, but if it comes a time when they would want him for something to which he could make a contribution, then he would accept.

Labor itself, he says, is not interested in patronage—it doesn't want jobs as a payoff. What he, and labor, is anxious to have is good administration. He said he is making recommendations for Federal and State jobs, and he said he is determined only to get the best man—if they are labor men, all right, if not, he will go outside the ranks of labor. The UAW is proud that its members were elected to a wide variety of offices in a number of states.

Dissension Is Ended

Reuther, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, the son of a labor leader. He went to high school in Wheeling, and then took college courses after coming to Detroit in 1925 and later while working for General Motors and Ford. The GHQ of his union has a happy spirit now, with the dissension all cleared away, as a result of Reuther driving out the Communists, and pulling the rug out from under an opposing faction led by former UAW president R. J. Thomas.

Reuther spends more than three hours a day in the hospital getting his arm treated and his muscles and knuckles massaged in a painful but necessary cure. He laughs about it all. He says he expects to get back 60 per cent of the use of his arm but it will take another year.

Reuther earns only $10,000 a year, and says he would fight an increase in pay because he doesn't think a union chief should receive much more than the workers. That is only one of the subjects, he says, on which he disagrees with the highly-paid John L. Lewis.

No 'Bad Habits'

Reuther is singular in other ways for a union leader. He doesn't smoke, doesn't drink, and doesn't play poker. His recreation is staying at [illegible] Now, [illegible] not long ago [illegible] virtually bankrupt with dissension. Now it has a surplus of $1,[illegible] and the surplus is increasing at the rate of $100,000 a month. [illegible] spent on educational programs with courses in economics, and other subjects, teaching the workers how to be leaders in labor, and politics.

Reuther has contract negotiations coming up in June with both Ford and Chrysler. He says that he will ask for a fourth round of pay rises, but would prefer to have industry in general reduce prices so that workers' purchasing power would gain without a wage boost. "I'm for what's best for the country, and that is what's best for labor," he says.

New Uranium Strike

Regina, Sask., Dec. 18—(AP)—The Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources said today that another uranium strike has been made in the northern Saskatchewan Lac La Ronge area. Confirmation of uranium oxide content in samples taken last fall indicated the find was "one of the most promising yet," the announcement said.

December 12 , 1948

8

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Ed:

Here are the pieces I've done s o far , I don't know if you will find anything of interest to you in them . I tried (a) to give a little picture of the new men , (b) something of what happened in the election and (c) a little of where-do-we-go-from-here . I'm afraid it was a bit unwieldy . I still have a few more to do - Indiana and West Virgina, etc. I haven't written my summary yet .

Offhand , I'd say my trip confirmed the big part that labor and the farm vote shift played . As you will see in these pieces there is disagreement as to just how much labor did. But there is no doubt that labor got out the vote . And in at least one state - Michigan - labor is to have a big say henceforth in the state government . As to the farm shift , there was no disagreement about that at all — Ohio , Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota — all said the same. And it was due apparently to the eleventh-hour fall of corn prices.

But I'd say the revelation to me was that the big factor in the Democratic victory was the use of good old-fashioned campaign axle grease . The local candidates , governors and senators ,that won got out and worked the way candidates used to work . They beat the bushes , saw everybody , talked to everyone , shook every hand , and probably kissed every baby . These local boys pulled Truman through.

And between you and me the Democrats have an exciting crop of prospects in these men I've talked to. I'd say at the moment I see no chance of the Republicans ever getting into power again.

Best ,

Carl

Se[illegible] Is [illegible]

[illegible] leaders spotlight[illegible] November election.

By CARL W. McCARDLE
Of The Bulletin Staff

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Paul Douglas, Illinois' Democratic Senator-elect, is a Ph.D. who, when past 50, became a fighting Marine on Okinawa. He looks like a massive edition of the late General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell and is as salty and controversial.

Today, on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, Douglas outlined the policies, domestic and foreign, which he will pursue as Senator.

His ideas are of a sort which would probably make C. Wayland (Curly) Brooks, the Republican isolationist he unseated, and all the [illegible] followers think fondly of [illegible] into Lake Michigan. Especially if they could pull Douglas in after them.

But the voters of Illinois, notably the combined ranks of labor and a big bloc of farmers, who gave him a whopping majority of more than 400,000 over Curly Brooks, were quite obviously more impressed with Douglas, the man and his philosophy, than they were frightened.

Professor-Lumberjack

This former University of Chicago professor—and former waiter and lumberjack and football player—has checks and balances in his ideological makeup.

A Quaker, he went to war and insisted on being in the thick of the battle. In Chicago politics, he was a foe of the Ed Kelly Democratic machine when it supported

Continued on Page 27, Col. 1

Senator-Elect Paul D[illegible]

Continued from First Page

him for alderman. Often called a red because of his liberal views, he visited Russia in 1927 and it is said denounced Communism and the Soviet system while there, right to the Russians' faces.

Douglas, now 56, is six feet three and weighs over 200 pounds. He's a scrapper through and through, even though he seems quite easy-going and casual, hardly ever raising his voice, with even some of the aspects of the absent-minded professor about him. An old man undoubtedly, to the 19-year-old kids with whom he took basic training at Parris Island in the Marines, he outshone them all, and after he got to be an officer, a lieutenant colonel ultimately, he would in the midst of an assault on the Japs rip off his insignia and pitch in where the fighting was hottest, "an acting private, first class," he says.

Crippled from Wounds

His left arm is partially paralyzed from the wounds he received, but that didn't keep him from waging an epic fight for senator. Riding in a sound-equipped jeep, he wandered over the state and spoke wherever, it appears, two or three voters were gathered together.

He hammered at Brooks directly; when "Curly" refused to debate with him, he'd set up an empty chair and addressing it as "senator," pour out his arguments, to the apparent enjoyment of the crowds.

He made 300 speeches before the primary, and 1,100 afterwards. He traveled more than 40,000 miles. At least 600,000 people heard him speak face to face, and he shook hands with at least 200,000.

He somehow had time to write a piece about the way he was running for office, and he promptly got a letter from another candidate who was making pretty much the same sort of campaign.

Harry Truman wrote to Douglas that he'd read the piece. "It is so good," he said, "and so true I had to write you and tell you so...Best of luck to you. How badly we need men like you in the United States Senate no one knows better than I."

Unimposing Headquarters

The Senator-elect talked to the

Douglas Is a

reporter in his anything but impos-
ing campaign headquarters. The
offices were set apart by heav
card-board partitions. There were
banners still up: "Independent Stu-
dents for Douglas," and "Illinois
Veterans for Paul Douglas." Doug-
las broke cigarettes in two and
smoked them as he talked.

The Democratic victory at the
polls, he said, means that the Amer-
ican people still believe in the social
welfare measures of the Roosevelt
administration and want to pro-
tect them and to expand them
within limits.

How long the Democrats stay in
power now, he says, will depend
on their record, and if it's good he
thinks they should be kept right on
in power.

It's all a question of whom the
Government should help, he said.
It just so happens that those that
need it, the wage earners, the
farmers and the white collar work-
ers, comprise some 90 per cent of
the people. The Democrats are not
anti-business or anti-employer, h
said. "All we say," he said, "is tha

earl Harbor

day the Japanese at
Harbor drew the United States
ting phase of the World War.
's dream of domination of East
ered, her war lords face punish-
e country is in process of being
l by the occupation forces.

, German forces were resting in
for a spring attack that was to
the Crimea and carry them to
Berlin was part of an Axis that
ominate the world.

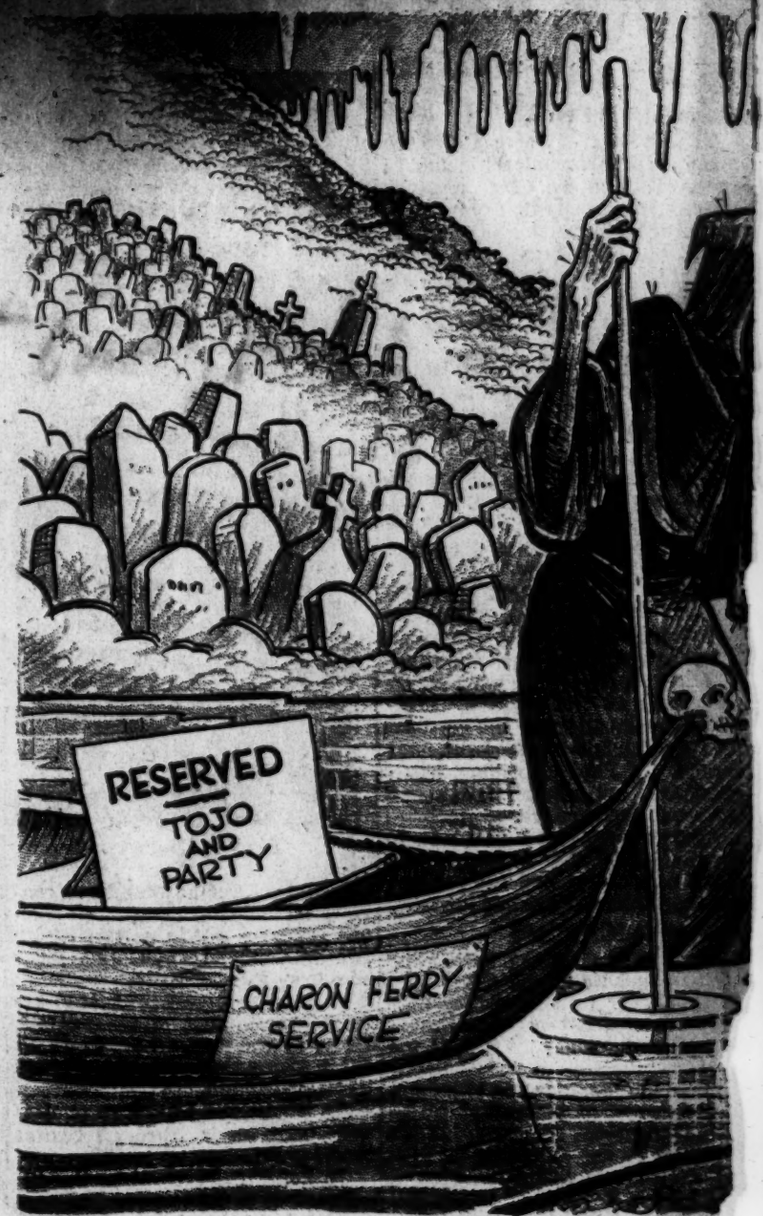
erlin is the center of the battle
ocracy and Communism, and we
en greater interest at the state
an mind. Sunday's election in
ing hailed as acceptance of the
of the Western nations as op-
ew threat of world domination
e now see the Germans as one
rks against Communism.

years have seen the crumbling
a re-casting of power, a grow-
e world over for the American
living or something approach-
leadership in international af-
sen, but the dream of a world
of nations remains far from

is still an uneasy place, and
gaged in a battle in which the
resources and ideas. Perhaps
sign that we haven't fallen into
complacency that marked our
ties; that we aren't allowed to
a short period that everything
the world.

th anniversary of the "day that
amy" finds us with new respon-
t can be met only by further

REMEMBERING PEARL H



First Aid Law

In Letters t Rea

Wants Law to Protect

J. Lausche [illegible] Governor. But whereas the President's margin was narrow, Lausche won by 221,000 over his Republican competitor. Instead of his profiting by the tide toward Truman, it may have been the other way around.

Lausche is one of those men who come to the top every so often in American politics to whom the opposition of the party organization serves as a recommendation to the voters. When he ran in the primaries for the nomination the organization chairmen in 86 of Ohio's 88 counties were reported opposed to him. The best evidence of what the voters think of him is that he had already served one term as Governor.

What manner of man the Governor-elect is may be judged by an interview which staff correspondent Carl McCardle, of The Bulletin, had with him. He is friendly to labor and opposed to the Taft-Hartley Act, but would retain some of its features. He believes that workingmen should be urged to join unions to improve their bargaining power, but does not believe that the right to work should be dependent on union membership. He doesn't want to see the Democratic party become a labor party, and he doesn't expect to see a lasting political tie-up of farmers and labor. He thinks that if labor gets to feel that it is more powerful than the Government it should be struck down, just as capital in similar case should be. He repudiates control by any special interest, be it of politics, labor, or business.

Some who pose as political analysts think the election means a definite and permanent move to the left by the American people. That isn't Lausche's idea. He believes that the mandate to the President was not a directive to go to the left, but one to relieve the high cost of living, provide housing, and preserve peace.

He talks like a sound American progressive, presenting a reasonable, practical platform.

[illegible] Democratic lead[illegible] from the last electi[illegible]

By CARL W. McCARDLE
Of The Bulletin Staff

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The New Look in Illinois politics is symbolized by the state's new Democratic governor-elect, Adlai E. Stevenson, a 48-year-old socialite lawyer and diplomat who in his first run for office broke all kinds of records in the recent election.

This Princeton graduate and well-to-do resident of the Lake Forest region, whose Pennsylvania-born great-grandfather proposed Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, spreads a certain terror in cer-

[illegible] prepares to take over from the Republicans, is scaring the daylights out of the political hacks and racketeers, the smart-money boys, the hangers-on in both parties, and various other flotsam and jetsam of the spoils system who are appalled by the prospect of a new "moral tone" in the Illinois state government.

Plans to Clean Up State

Governor-elect Stevenson declared in an interview today that he's going to clean up the state, wipe out corruption, get rid of padded payrolls, dump the drones, put an end to pumped-up state contracts by seeing to it that there's

Continued on Page 12, Col. 3

Continued from First Page

al race. But he got some fa[illegible] too.

His attractive blonde wif[illegible] was a great help. In the [illegible] munities they went tog[illegible] square dances and he c[illegible] turns. In the Polish and U[illegible] centers, Mr. and Mrs. Wil[illegible] on an exhibit of dancing [illegible] that didn't exactly driv[illegible] votes.

Williams' Appearance

Governor-elect William[illegible] be, in appearance a colleg[illegible] coach. Or a young broker [illegible] established firm, the kind [illegible] squash every afternoon at [illegible] Williams is tall, and po[illegible] built. He has stubborn b[illegible] that finds it hard to stay [illegible] His face fits his personal[illegible] keen and friendly, and h[illegible] in a solid manly way. [illegible] he wears won't dazzle a[illegible] they are neat, well-cut, b[illegible] the only Williams feature [illegible] seems to be an addiction [illegible] ties.

Williams wants to fit la[illegible] the state Democratic orga[illegible] right down to the precinct [illegible] hopes to have it assume [illegible] sponsibility in politics, t[illegible] prominent part in the prim[illegible]

Michigan which manage[illegible] out a new model in aut[illegible] every year is, under Gover[illegible] liams, going to be the [illegible] ground for a new model [illegible] cal government, with labor[illegible] ing the automatic drive.

Some of His Aims

And high up on the lis[illegible] forms he is pledged to un[illegible] is to do away with what h[illegible] little Taft-Hartley law the [illegible] licans put on the state bo[illegible] to restore liberal benefits i[illegible] ployment compensation.

Under the Republicans [illegible] pears, the benefits were ma[illegible] er to get and the Democra[illegible] out that in a 17-day strike [illegible] automobile plant the work[illegible] $900,000 less in benefits th[illegible] would have before.

Labor in Michigan, as [illegible] elect Hubert Humphrey, [illegible] also 37, said was true in Mi[illegible] is displaying a profound s[illegible] responsibility as a result of t[illegible] tion victory, Williams de[illegible]

It was learned, not fro[illegible]

Governor in Michigan

Page

ne farm votes,

le wife, Nancy, the farm com- t together to he called the and Ukrainian . Williams put cing the polka drive away

e

illiams might college athletic oker in a well- kind who plays on at his club. d powerfully- orn black hair stay in place. sonality—it is and handsome ay. The suits zle anybody— cut, but plain; ature in dress iction to bow-

fit labor into organization, cinct level. He ume more re- tics, taking a e primaries. anages to turn n automobiles Governor Wil- the proving odel in politi- labor provid- rive.

the list of re- to undertake, hat he calls a w the Repub- ate books, and efits in unem- ion.

licans, it ap- re made hard- emocrats point strike at one workers got fits than they

, as Senator- hrey, who is in Minnesota, ound sense of ult of the elec- ns declared. ot from him, that Walter Reuther, the head of the United Automobile Workers, said to Williams after the election that labor did not want anything from him except a good administration.

It is reported also that in discussions of patronage, labor was very little interested in that aspect.

Keeps in Physical Shape

Williams keeps himself in shape. He doesn't smoke, and he drinks only wine or beer. He bustles with energy, making a travel-weary correspondent watch him in awesome wonder.

The reporter interviewed him at breakfast, in the nice white-framed house the governor-elect has just rented here.

While he ate, with hearty relish, bananas and cream and French toast smothered in molasses and drank a tumbler of milk, Williams related how he pulled off one of the election-day miracles, and what he proposes to do as governor.

It is a good thing he is in marvelous physical trim. He is going to need all the strength and resourcefulness he can muster.

For this engaging young man, born neither to politics nor to labor, and yet already something of a genius at understanding them both, is confronted by obstacles he wouldn't wish on a Republican.

Legislature is Republican

The Legislature is Republican. All the top state officials, except the governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general are Republicans.

Williams' victory was something special. With labor backing him he won the state by a majority of 170,000. President Truman also had the backing of labor, and yet he lost the state by some 30,000. The Republican Senator Homer Ferguson was re-elected.

So Mennen Williams has what it takes, apparently, and Michigan politicians are setting no ceiling on his political future.

Running for his first elective office, and a supposed novice, he promptly broke away from the Democratic state chairman, John R. Franco, and set up his own campaign organization, in which his able executive secretary, Lawrence Farrell, was a big help.

Williams' scrap with Franco is continuing, and it is said here that things got to the point where Franco was planning on holding an inaugural dinner of his own at the very place the governor was planning his.

Williams is determined to put Franco out as state chairman at the earliest opportunity.

Mother a Republican

Williams can look back and laugh at some of the trials and tribulations of his race for governor, but it wasn't funny at the time. Mostly the trouble was where to get money. But there were some other exceptions. His mother, daughter of the founder of the Mennen Company, is a staunch Republican and much was made, it seems, by Williams' opponents that even she might be voting against him. She did vote for him, however, her very first Democratic vote. His father is dead.

And somebody dug up the fact that at Princeton Williams had been president of the Princeton Republican Club. He became a Democrat with the advent of Franklin Roosevelt, and the New Deal.

Served in New Deal

After graduating in law, tenth highest in his class, at the University of Michigan, Williams served in various New Deal agencies, and finally was deputy OPA director in Michigan. He was the Democratic member of the State Liquor Control Board before running for governor. In between these activities, he had an outstanding war record as a Navy air combat intelligence officer aboard a carrier in the Pacific. He has ten battle stars, and was awarded the Legion of Merit. After the war he conducted a bombing survey in Japan and Borneo.

When Frank Murphy was Democratic governor of Michigan early in the New Deal, Williams was assistant attorney general, and when Murphy became Attorney General of the United States he called Williams down to Washington to be his executive assistant.

Reaction Against Sigler

A year or so ago, Williams organized the Michigan Democratic Club to attract liberal young voters to the party. He campaigned hard for governor on an out and out liberal program—adequate housing, better unemployment compensation, liberalizing the workmen's compensation law, repeal of the "Bonine-Tripp law," which is the one he calls the little Taft-Hartley act, more money for schools, good roads and increased old age assistance, and a general streamlining of the state governmental set-

of the restrictive measures taken against labor and unemployment compensation, and by a number of other factors, including the old debbil, water pollution, that Philadelphia can understand. Once, he could look out and see the walk to the capital lined with dead ducks which had perished because of slime in the river.

And so Michigan has a young new governor, the second youngest in the nation—the youngest being 'Gene Talmadge in Georgia. Williams is exhilarated by the challenge of all the obstacles that confront him. He is earnestly going to try to institute a bipartisan program to win Republican cooperation wherever possible and he believes everything will work out.

He had finished his breakfast, and picked up the paper. There was a screaming eight-column headline: "Vote Governor $25,000." A special session of the legislature is raising pay all around. Things look all right for Mennen Williams—and exciting for Michigan.

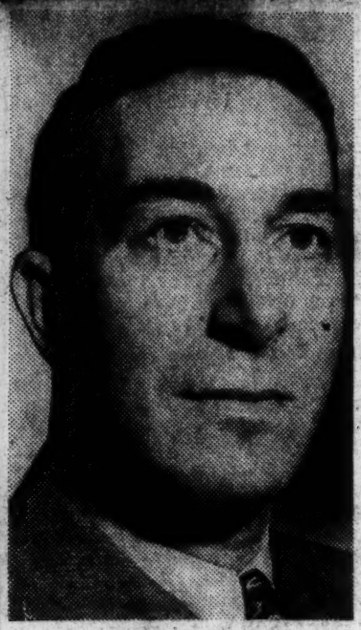
Ma[illegible] Crump See[illegible] Young Hull

[illegible] W. Mi[illegible] Sun Bureau Staff

[illegible] 11.—Estes Ke[illegible] is probably better known [illegible] the man in the [illegible] Crump an unmerciful hiding, than [illegible] U. S. Senator [illegible] Tennessee. But it is likely that Kefauver, pronounced key-faw-ver, who is tall, husky, rawboned, and 45, with lots of muscle, mental and physical, concealed in his quiet, deliberate voice and polite manner, will soon be known for lots of other things.

A five-term Congressman, they're already calling him a young Cordell Hull, and not just because he is the first Democrat to go to the Senate unencumbered by any allegiance to Boss Crump since Hull went to the Senate in 1930.

Kefauver has a number of striking ideas and he is the sort who works to put his ideas into action, as he did with his idea that merely because old Mister Crump had ruled Democratic politics in Memphis for 40 years and in the state for 20 years, he couldn't be beaten.



Estes Kefauver

Wants Monopoly Tax

For one thing Kefauver wants something done about the high cost of living, and monopolies. He thinks the two are tied up a good deal together.

Instead of an excess profits tax, he would impose a monopoly profits tax.

He has a long list of corporations that he says are making 20 per cent or more profit on their investment. They should be satisfied, he says, with a return of eight or nine per cent. His plan would be to let them obtain forgiveness in taxes by reducing prices.

For example, he says, if one of

Continued on Page 19, Col. 3

Continued

these comp[illegible] to an excess [illegible] $100,000,000, [illegible] from [illegible] year they [illegible] $100,000,000.

L[illegible]ation

In [illegible] affairs, Kefauver would like to see the United States join, politically, economically and militarily, a federation of the European democracies.

He believes we should wage a peace offensive, and in that pursuit, he thinks President Truman should summon a meeting of diplomatic representatives of the so-called Atlantic free countries to explore how far we can go toward federation.

While he is against monopolies, he feels firmly that labor would be smart if it would support labor reforms. A forthright liberal, he is opposed to the Taft-Hartley law in general, but he is also convinced that some of its provisions should be retained, particularly the prohibition on jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts. Kefauver is all for the small businessmen, who he says should get a break instead of a continuous pushing around.

Against Filibuster

And his fellow senators might as well know that young Kefauver hasn't relaxed his determination to make over the Senate in several respects.

He thinks, for instance, that the filibuster is bad.

Being a politician from a southern state, however, he won't go to the extreme of saying it should be outlawed completely. The filibuster is the chief weapon of southern senators in blocking civil rights legislation.

Kefauver, who undoubtedly would like to have some civil rights legislation enacted, though he won't go all out on the issue, says that certainly on all international matters the filibuster should be ruled out.

Memphis, and every place else in Tennessee, is still talking about what Kefauver did to old Boss Crump, and how he did it.

The Democratic machine of Mr. Crump could always count on a 60,000 majority in Memphis. So it seemed there just wasn't any use of any Democrat whom Crump opposed as he did Kefauver, let alone any Republican, ever challenging him.

But Kefauver challenged him, and when the smoke cleared away, he'd rolled up the biggest anti-Crump vote in history. The Crump majority had been cut to 10,000, and the Crump legend of invincibility in Tennessee was ended.

Worked For Victory

By and large, Kefauver, a Yale-trained lawyer, did it as the other successful Democratic candidates won in other states, and as Harry Truman did. He got out and met the people and talked to them on their own terms.

He announced his candidacy for the Senate 'way back in November 1947. Boss E. J. Crump, still hale and hearty at 72 and a tough man in a political scrap, promptly declared that he'd as soon vote for Representative Marcantonio, of New York, whom he called an "ox-blood red." Animals are favored by Mister Crump in the language he employs in derision. His epithets for opponents have ranged from hogs to frogs, or, when he wanted to be fancy, to Australian whampoos.

When Kefauver began to make headway in Memphis, Crump ordered a big newspaper ad and set him down as "a pet coon." Kefauver came right back and said, "I may be a pet coon, but I'll never be Mr. Crump's pet coon."

Wears 'Coonskin Cap

And to ridicule Crump's own brand of ridicule, he hauled out a 'coonskin cap and put it on his head. By making fun of Crump, he took a lot of the power out of the Crump attacks. "This 'coon may have had rings on its tail, but I'll never have a ring in my nose," said the bold Kefauver, and he was on his way in putting a crimp in Crump.

He had already made a big start. He and his red-headed wife, Nancy, a native of Scotland, the daughter of Sir Stephen Pigott, drove across Tennessee, talking to everybody they could shake hands with. Nancy took down the names of these citizens they met, and later Kefauver wrote personal letters to every one of them. By June he'd written 25,000 such letters.

Political Amateurs

He built a political organization out of utter amateurs. His campaign manager was a 32-year-old novice named Charlie Neece. College students formed Kefauver clubs. With this inexperienced army, Kefauver decided to storm the Crump stronghold of Memphis.

Edward J. Meeman, Memphis editor and long an implacable Crump foe, and Charlie Joe, a lumber company executive, invited 100 people of independent political minds to meet Kefauver. Some 40 showed up. A committee of seven was set up to direct the campaign for Kefauver in Memphis. That was the start.

Meanwhile, labor was quietly organizing against Crump. The Negro vote was against him, and, as Kefauver kept hammering away, more independent voters sided with him.

Finally, all that remained to be done was to see that the votes were counted properly. These votes pulled old Mister Crump right off his pedestal.

Ideas on Congress

Kefauver hopes to find time to write a book on how to conduct a political campaign—he wishes, he says, he'd had such a boo kto help him. He's already written one bo "Twentieth Century Congress," which he has set down all the thi that are wrong with Congress what should be done.

He thinks Congress isn't enough informed about what's ing on in the Government, and have members of the Cabinet before Congress to answer quest every two weeks. He'd extend gressmen's term to four years; stop the Congressional "vaca juncketing at the taxpayers' pense; he's cut out the syste "seniority, senility and secti ism" in naming committee men in Congress, and he'd treaties approved by a simpl jority vote of all Congress i of requiring a two-thirds v the Senate.

People's Mandate

He wants to get on the Foreign Relations Committe believes that the new Dem Administration has a manda result of the last election nish leadership in world and to do anything and t thing that may enable us our differences amicably a vent war—while standing course, against Communism

Kefauver — who, inci headed the subcommitee House thta investigated Federal Judge Albert Joh Pennsylvania a few year acknowledges that he's classify. He's a liberal, b dependent one. He tried to get the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Act pried out of committee in the Republican Congress, and he still is for it; he would institute a system of allocation of strategic materials such as steel and copper, and says there is too much "luxury building" now.

The Senator-elect is a proud family man. The Kefauvers have three children. The oldest is Eleanor, six, and you can see her drawing on the wall of his office at Washington. He likes to fish and play golf—and ride a bicycle with Eleanor. Most of all he likes politics.

Labor Helped Bring Model Governor

[illegible] of [illegible] articles on [illegible] democratic victory and [illegible] the surprises that grew [illegible] the election.

By CARL W. McCARDLE
Of The Bulletin Staff

Lansing, Dec. 10. — Michigan's State House, which has a quiet, Republican look facing out on serene tree-lined streets, is bracing itself today for a Democratic revolution in state government.

It is because Michigan soon will have a new 1949 model governor. He is a Democrat named G. Mennen Williams. He is the son of a wealthy Republican family — his grandfather founded the famous Mennen soap concern. He went to the Salisbury Preparatory school in Connecticut where he took top scholastic honors, and then to Princeton where he was a Phi Beta Kappa.

He has also been a wrestler, a crewman and a football player. And he has reached the ripe age of 37 in rugged good health, brimming with ideas on the brave new world in general and on bringing organized labor more actively into the affairs of Michigan, in particular.

Labor Put Him in Office

It was the labor vote that put him in office, ousting the GOP stalwart, Kim Sigler, whose new ideas usually expressed themselves in loud clothes and flying his own airplane.

Mennen Williams is scarcely the horny-handed type. But he knows, now, what it's like to have to get out and hustle. As the successful Democrats did in the other states, and as Harry Truman did, he staged a hustling drive.

And his folks, being traditional Republicans, didn't kick in funds for his own war chest and he had to mortgage his home for $5,000. Once he had a lot of Williams-for-governor literature printed but didn't have the money to pay for the postage.

Going it pretty much on his own, a breakaway rebel from the existing Democratic state organization, he had labor united back of him as it has seldom been in a gubernatori-

Continued on Page 19, Col. 1

H[illegible] Asks Big Labor Role

From First Page

[illegible]nbered in Philadelph[illegible] he turned, single-handedly, the Democratic Convention upside down and forced through the strong plank on civil rights that sent the Dixiecrats packing off home, emphasized that "nothing was won in the election except the right of the liberals to move onto the battlefield."

"The mistakes of the past could push us right off the field again," he said. "The Democratic Party must not forget that it won as a progressive party."

Real Battle Ahead

The real battle itself is yet to be won, he contended.

President Truman, he said, "must be as courageous in the White House and in Congress as he was in the whistle stops and the auditoriums."

And, he added, those who were elected with him "must not lean on him, but lead with him."

The Taft-Hartley Act has to be wiped off the books, he said. When the decks are thus cleared, he went on, labor, which realizes its responsibility in the Democratic triumph and wants to be fair, can sit down with "enlightened management" and go over the whole situation.

The minimum wage level has to be raised to 75 cents an hour, he said.

The Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing bill is already outdated, he believes, and a new survey of American needs and resources has to be made and a fresh plan of action undertaken. The "inflationary" tax cuts of the 80th Congress, he declared, should be revised, with the lower quarter of income groups receiving the first relief.

Inflation controls must be put on, Humphrey declared, and anti-trust laws strengthened and enforced with enough money to accomplish the purpose.

'Dangerous Course'

All the other things in the Democratic platform and the candidates' pledges—"we were elected because we took the dangerous course of being specific" — have to be carried out, he insisted, including broader social security benefits, aid to education and, of course, the civil rights legislation.

"If we betray the people," Humphrey warned, "the good sense they showed in the recent election will assert itself again to destroy the Democratic Party."

Humphrey, an intellectual whose education stopped just this side of a Ph. D. degree, and who combined political scholarship with a practical "savvy" seldom encountered, was the moving force in hooking up this area's old Farmer-Labor Party with the Democrats.

Now he is seeing to it that labor plays its role in politics.

Labor men were precinct delegates to an unheard-of degree this year under his direction, it is said, and now he has a labor man in each district.

Humphrey doesn't intend to go off to Washington and forget about his constituency until he comes up for re-election six years hence. He has built up a live-wire political organization and he's making sure it stays alive.

Has Minneapolis Office

He has opened an office, and the legend on the door tells the story—"Hubert H. Humphrey, U. S. Senator, Minneapolis office, Democratic Farmer Labor State Central Committee."

Since the election, he has gone all over the State, talking with labor "while the good spirit prevails," telling the rank and file that it must take an even larger part in running the Democratic Party.

An outright alliance of labor and the farmers within the party is not yet possible, he says, because of their historic misunderstanding. But he looks for them to find common ground within the party, and that prospect is one of the Democrats' best hopes.

The farmer can't be reached by ideological terms; he has to see it in economic terms, Humphrey said.

He remarked that when you tell the farmer that if he expects to get $1 a pound for butter, then the wage earner will have to have $50 to $70 a week, he will know what you are talking about. The farmer, he said, will come to realize that farm prices and wage earnings go together.

Tempering Influence

Humphrey stressed the fact that the farmer can be a healthy tempering influence in politics. The farmer is the most independent man on God's green earth, he said, and accordingly believes in governmentment by decentralization. Thus he can tend to curb the possible tendency to excess of industrial workers who are used to majority action, Humphrey declared.

"The Democratic Party can kill itself unless there is independent judgment," he said.

"The farmer," he believes, "can provide the kind of independent plasma that is good for the political blood stream."

Medical allusions bob up in the bright rushing current of Humphrey's conversation. It recalls that he was once a pharmacist, with a diploma from the Denver College of Pharmacy, working in his father's drug store in a small town in South Dakota.

Humphrey, medium-sized but with more energy than a dynamo, has a keen expressive face, black hair thinning at the front, smokes cigarettes nervously, gets up at 6.30 in the morning to romp with his four children, and works until midnight.

Defeated Stassen Protege

Humphrey, who defeated Ball by the resounding majority of 243,693, will be the second youngest man in the new Democratic Senate. The youngest is Russell Long, of Louisiana, son of the inimitable Huey Humphrey and young Long attended Louisiana State University at the same time. Humphrey was there taking graduate work.

He entered the University of Minnesota in 1929, but left in 1931 when money got short. He went back to South Dakota and took a job in his father's drug store. Politics was his father's "sport." He was Democratic county chairman and a member of the State Legislature.

In 1937, Hubert gave up being a druggist to go back to Minnesota, and he was graduated, majoring in political science in 1939. He got his master's degree the following year, and his thesis was "The Political Philosophy of the New Deal" (he thinks Roosevelt's lasting contribution to his time may be his education of the public in government).

Humphrey "just up and ran for mayor of Minneapolis" in 1943 and was beaten, but he won in 1945 and again in 1947.

What does Humphrey say now about his not being for President Truman in the pre-convention days? He acknowledged that he was "dead wrong" in appraising Mr. Truman's strength, and that he thought "only a miracle would permit him to stay in the White House." He swung over to him during the convention and his earlier activity, Humphrey insists, was based on "political expediency." Mr. Truman understands that, and has written him very cordial letters, he said.

Boss Arvey Tells How He Is Wild About Harry

[illegible] of articles on the coming of the Democratic Party as seen by some of the leaders spotlighted in the November elections.

By CARL W. McCARDLE
Of The Bulletin Staff

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Jake Arvey, the dapper, new-type Democratic boss of Chicago, related today how he is now just wild about Harry Truman.

He explained also why it was that at the time of the Democratic convention at Philadelphia last summer he was merely mild about Harry Truman, and was really wild about General Ike Eisenhower for President.

But Harry Truman got himself nominated and elected President, much to everyone's surprise except himself, and where others may say that it was due to theological gravitations, or to the woeful deficiencies of the Republican 80th Congress, or to this or that abstraction—not so Colonel Jacob M. Arvey.

"Mr. Truman did it on his own," he said. "It was a victory for him personally." Particularly, he declared, did the President do an epic job for himself in Illinois when he came out here a week before the election and set Chicago so on fire politically it rivalled the historic conflagration.

He Sends Truman a Note

"I fell right in love with him," Arvey said, "and I wrote him a letter, in longhand, and sent it around to him at his hotel and told him so. He sent back a nice reply."

The two are pals now. Arvey got a letter from the President after

Continued on Page 38, Col. 1

Jake's Story About Harry

(Continued from First Page)

the election, similar probably to ones the President got out to all Democratic leaders backing him. But there was a postscript, in the President's own handwriting, to Arvey, saying that the great State of Illinois had come through in grand style and that the defeat of "Curly" (C. Wayland Brooks, GOP isolationist senator beaten for re-election) and Green (Dwight Green, beaten for a third term as GOP governor), were the two greatest.

The President also sent cordial birthday felicitations to Arvey recently.

And when Mr. Truman was vacationing at Key West last month, Arvey happened to be in Florida and the President sent a plane to take Arvey some place he wanted to go.

"Mr. Truman can be a great President," said Arvey. "His heart is in the right place. All the people want from him is expert, aggressive leadership. They want him to be President on his own, and not listen so much to the men around him."

Had No Hunch

Not that Colonel Arvey thought that Truman would win, or even had a secret hunch in that direction, as some of the second guessers now claim to have had. All that he knew was that Truman came up like a cyclone in the final week and the best that "Jake" could think was that if he had had another week, Mr. Truman might have pulled through in Illinois.

Before that final week, he would have bet that Mr. Truman would lose Illinois by 100,000.

On the Friday before the election, he was willing to bet that Truman would win, or lose, Illinois by no more than 50,000. Truman won in Illinois by some 30,000.

"Truman showed gameness and courage," said Arvey, "and contrast that with the cockiness and smoothness of Dewey.

"The Republican Party has lost touch with the people. It's a dead pigeon, unless it stops its 'hack' practices."

Arvey's Appearance

Arvey is a debonair little man, with a ready charm. His face and bald head are deeply tanned by the southern sunshine. When interviewed, he was garbed in well-tailored blue, with a white shirt, and an expressive tie. He was in his law office. The walls were lined with finely-bound books. Here and there were Mexican paintings. Flowered draperies were at the windows.

Jake Arvey is a different kind of political boss in Chicago. While he did yeoman service in the Kelly-Nash vineyard for years, he has, since he became undisputed leader of Cook County two years ago, succeeding Ed Kelly, sought to bring about a new order.

He has set out to get first-class men for the important offices, instead of the dreadful specimens that were hauled out in the old days.

And when these first-class men get elected and promptly begin instituting reforms that would drive an old-time political ruler crazy, such as cutting out a lot of rich patronage gravy—useless official jobs—Jake grits his teeth, grins and bears it, because he knows it will pay off in the long run.

Why He Liked Eisenhower

And now about how he lost his political heart, for awhile at least, to Ike Eisenhower . . . Arvey adjusted the spectacles that seem unusually large on his thin features, pulled out a cigar, carefully punctured the end of it with a fancy gold gadget, lit up, and said:

"I'm a practical politician. The polls I took showed that if the election were held last March, April, May or June, President Truman would have been slaughtered at the polls. I thought we ought to get new blood."

But whatever the reasons of Jimmy Roosevelt and Frank Hague and all the others that were booming Eisenhower, Arvey wasn't motivated by politics alone, he declared. There was a higher purpose.

"I preferred Eisenhower," he said, "because I came back from the war (he was on active service in the Pacific) with a fixed idea that the tremendous problem facing us was the achievement of world peace. We can't stand another war. I know for one thing it was pretty tough on me—I was 46 when I went into service. I didn't want my children and grandchildren to have to go through that.

Feared for Unity

"If Mr. Truman or a Republican got in, I felt then, he would have a substantial minority against him, so that we wouldn't be able to achieve the kind of unity that I thought was essential, and that a man like Eisenhower could provide.

"Eisenhower was a natural. He had no party labels. He carried no political scars. People would have had confidence in Eisenhower.

"And at that time the Wallace movement was strong. Democratic friends of mine told me they were going to vote for Wallace, despite his pro-Soviet leanings because he stood for peace. I believed that Eisenhower would have killed off Wallace.

"But no one can say that I ever said anything against Mr. Truman. The only mistake he made in my estimation was heeding too much the men around him and not exercising leadership on his own."

Got Stevenson to Run

Arvey said that while some people were still opposed to Mr. Truman even after his nomination "we tried to get out the votes for him in Illinois." He declared they were helped because they had good men running on the Democratic side in Illinois, and "the Republicans put up hacks."

Arvey said he persuaded Adlai Stevenson to run for governor, after former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had praised him highly. Stevensen swept the field.

Arvey's introduction to Chicago politics came when he was a law student, too young to vote. One of his professors ran as an independent for judge. Jake got out and rang doorbells.

His teacher got only three or four votes in that district.

"I had eight relatives that I knew had voted for him," Jake said, "so I went to the district leader and told him he wouldn't get away with that kind of stuff again."

Later the same district leader urged Arvey to run for alderman, and he did and was an alderman for 18 years.

He always, he said, tried to get the machine to put up good candidates, and sometimes threatened to get out.

Found Himself Rich

When Arvey returned from the war, he found "by a stroke of good luck that some investments I had made had turned out well, and I was rich."

Then he became desperately ill and had to have an operation, so he determined then upon a life of ease, dedicating himself to charities and helping veterans.

But in 1946 the top Democrats in Chicago begged him to become the Cook county chairman. They argued, he said, that he was the one who could best serve the [illegible] cause. He agreed, and that year suffered "a minor defeat." If we'd have won, he'd have got out as his doctor advised him, but he didn't want to quit, a loser.

He has always had a theory, he says, that when you get the best type of men in high offices, and they make a good record, that is worth more to the organization than "all the political power, and patronage and machines put together."

He had pressure put on Martin Kennelly, a respected business man to run for mayor of Chicago, and he won.

Calls It Good Politics

Kennelly has done away with a lot of jobs, which some old stagers in the organization just can't understand, but Jake feels that in the long run it does the party good.

In the more than a year that Kennelly has been in, Jake has never asked him to make any appointment, he said, or asked him to do anything in the way of legislation. Of course, though, he said, Kennelly has asked for his advice from time to time and he has gladly given it.

There's now a line of demarcation between the city administration and the Cook county organization.

"We're in a reform movement," he said, "but it's good politics. I don't say that every one we slate for office will be perfect. Some will be tempted and fall by the wayside. But they know that the party will no longer be saddled with them. If they don't make good, we won't support them."

Colonel Arvey's telephone rang. To the caller he gave his views on how to clean up the police department of Chicago. When he hung up, he said the caller was from "the better government organization."

It's a new day a-comin', with Jake Arvey in Chicago, all right.

SUFFER HANDICAP
—Editorial Page 10

162d YEAR, No. 237 Copyright, 1948, Bulletin Company

Lausche Cautions Democrats Not to Swing to the Left

The course of the Democratic party for the next decade presumably lies in the hands of a group of leaders—many of them relatively unknown to the public—who emerged in the last election. This is the first of a series of articles telling who some of these leaders are and what they think ought to be done.

By CARL W. McCARDLE of The Bulletin Staff

Cleveland, Dec. 4. — Ohio's new Democratic Governor-elect, Frank J. Lausche, a political wonder man, declared today that the unexpected victory of the Democrats nationally was not a mandate for the Government to go rollicking off to the left.

Moreover, he said, the claims regarding labor's contribution to the Democratic triumph are extravagant. Labor, he contended, did not win for President Truman.

Lausche, the hero of an upheaval that shook Ohio loose from its supposedly impregnable Republican foundations, cites evidence of what happened in this State to show that labor was not the decisive force.

President Truman, he pointed out, had the support of the CIO, the AFL and the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and yet the President, while capturing Ohio, did not run as well in Cleveland and other large industrial cities as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1944. Roosevelt lost the State in 1944.

Typical American County

However, in the two leading coal mining counties, Jefferson and Belmont, Lausche noted that Mr. Truman ran ahead of Roosevelt's 1944 vote. It was in those two counties where organized labor, in the high and mighty person of John L. Lewis, thundered against Mr. Truman and ordered his defeat.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche

Jefferson is one of the so-called typical counties of America. It has gone the way the country has in every election since 1896.

Another thing, it was only in Jefferson and Belmont counties that Mr. Truman did better at the polls than Lausche did. And Lausche did not have the backing of any of the labor leaders.

It is Lausche's belief that the President nosed out Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the GOP nominee, in Ohio with his personal visits to the State, where his simplicity and straightforward arguments on the live issues of our times caught the imagination, the hearts and finally the votes of the citizenry.

Lausche thinks it was the appeal of Mr. Truman in the rural areas, in which the Democrats made surprising gains, that was the deciding factor.

Governor-elect Lausche was perhaps too modest to say so, but his own great popularity in Ohio—he was governor from 1944 to 1946—probably had a good deal to do with the President's victory in Ohio.

Political Bosses Against Him

What Lausche did in Ohio, indeed, is something for the old days of political campaigns to chew over for years. He had only the people for him. It appears that the political machine bosses were no more for him than the labor bosses.

It also appears that he had every kind of pressure group fighting him. Yet he won by the spectacular majority of some 221,000 over his Republican rival, Governor Tom Herbert. It was the biggest majority ever accorded a Democratic governor in this State.

Lausche is big, in build and stature. In looks, he might be a country doctor, a country school teacher, or a country preacher. Or a one-time baseball player, which he is. He has black hair, mussed-up and wavy. His eyes are kindly and faintly humorous. He is quiet in voice and manner. His whole attitude is self-effacing. His blue suit, blue tie, white shirt and slouch hat garb an unpretentious man. But friends and foes alike have undoubtedly found Frank Lausche to have a will of iron.

He goes his own way, and that has been good enough to make him one of the best vote-getters in the country. It is entirely likely that his name will grow nationally.

Parents Were Poor Immigrants

He grew up in poverty, the son of immigrant Slovene parents, played as a boy in the shadow of the gas works, worked his way through law school and now, at 53, a Lincolnesque figure. he spends what leisure time he has reading the Bible, Shakespeare and lyric poetry.

His outdoor recreation is golf, and he shoots 77 on the average, which is doing all right.

Lausche said, in appraising the recent election, that the Democrats must guard against their party becoming a labor party. And he doesn't see any prospect of a lasting tieup of the farmers and labor, he says. It isn't any secret, he relates, that the worker com-

Continued on Page 3, Col. 2

Democrat Returns as Ohio's Governor

Frank J. Lausche and his wife, Jane, listen to election results. He also was governor in 1945-46

Lausche Warns Democrats Against Turning Left

Continued from First Page

plains about the high prices for farm goods, while the farmer complains about the high cost of labor when it's organized.

"When capital gets to feel more powerful than the Government," he said, "it should be struck down.

"And when labor gets to feel that it has more power than the Government then it also should be struck down."

He is for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, which for various reasons he believes to be not a good law. But he thinks we should keep such reforms as the prohibition of jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts.

Lausche thinks the right to work should not be dependent on any affiliation. The worker, he says, should be urged to join a union for the purpose of collective bargaining, but the right to work should never be dependent on that.

Defines Party's Mandate

Lausche said the Democratic upset that gave Mr. Truman four more years in the White House, instead of being a directive to go rushing over to the left, was a mandate for the Government to bring about relief from the high cost of living, to provide housing and preserve the peace.

The voters, he said, simply did not want to turn the Government over to the mercy of 'the antiquated ideas represented by the reactionary leaders of the Republican Party."

The farmers left the Republican field and went Democratic, he said, because of what he called the negative repellent force of Dewey. They didn't trust Dewey to do for them what the Democrats had done.

All in all, the American people were contented with things as they are, he said.

In the primary against Ray T. Miller, Lausche came through quite handily by about four to one. This was another little lesson off the beaten path of politics, since it is said Lausche had 86 of the 88 Democratic county chairmen against him.

Most of them are reported to have kept looking the other way as far as Lausche was concerned right up to election. In fact, one of the Democratic kingpins in Ohio was said to have been noisily predicting on election night that Lausche would lose by 100,000.

It Doesn't Worry Him

Lausche is no more disturbed by this opposition of the political bosses than he is by the opposition of the labor bosses.

"I went over their heads to the people," he says, adding that neither political nor labor bosses can really command the people how to vote.

No one controls him, he said, the politicians, the labor chieftains, "the business tycoons" nor "any other special interest."

"I made it my objective," he said, "not to mortgage my soul to win the Governorship."

In the Nation and in Ohio, he declared, some artful citizens are trying to make it appear that the facts of the Democratic victory are not what they actually are, and are trying to push this or that factor or faction into a prominent place that it doesn't merit.

Lausche has quite a liberal program mapped out for himself as Governor. He wants to do something about housing, making it easy for the entry of Federal money into the State for housing. Federal housing projects in Ohio have been subject to State and local taxes, and it is his aim to get around that obstacle.

In connection with the housing problem, he said, there is too great a discrepancy between the wage of the ordinary workman and the wages of the building craftsman.

Low Minimum Wage

He wants to raise the minimum wage level in the State. It is now 25 cents an hour, which he thinks ought to be a source of shame to the citizens of Ohio. He doesn't say how much he wants to increase the minimum wage level, but some of his friends report that he would like to see it put up to around 60 cents.

He wants unemployment compensation raised from $21 to $25 a week.

He wants to continue his campaign, begun while he was Governor before, of having better and more modern care for the mentally ill. He wants more aid to the aged. He is going to see to it that there is a careful watch on the sale of dubious stocks. And he's going to wage war again on commercial gambling and racketeering.

Nationally, Lausche thinks that maybe the peak of the price spiral may have been reached, but if it hasn't, then he favors restoration of such controls as are needed.

Lausche feels fairly encouraged about his own program getting through the Ohio legislature. He has both houses with him, in spite of the circumstance that in 2[illegible] per cent of the counties there were no Democratic candidates for the Legislature. The Democrats in those places saw no chance of a Democrat winning and had no desire to live dangerously.

Lausche's opponents used that against him—that he wouldn't be able to do anything because the Legislature wouldn't be with him. But all bets and normal election axioms are as much off the beam when Frank Lausche is in the race as they are when Harry Truman is in there—except only more so.

Difficulties Overcome

There were any number of ironical aspects of Lausche's success this time in getting even with Herbert for beating him in 1946—a bad year all around for Democrats. For one thing, Lausche was hitting at Herbert with the same criticism that the Republicans, such as Senator Taft, were using against Mr. Truman—namely, the extravagance in government operation.

Another thing, when Mr. Truman came to Cleveland to speak, the meeting was in the hands of those Democratic leaders who had been vigorously opposed to Lausche.

But Lausche made a rallying speech for the President. And, riding on his train, told him he would do far better than anybody expected in the ordinarily Republican agriculture belt, and that he wouldn't do as well in the metropolitan centers. That's how it turned out.

McCarthy, H. B.

June 17, 1948

[redacted], WIS., MADISON, WISCONSIN

[redacted] INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

[redacted]TEN YOUR PRESENCE AND VIEWS ON [redacted]

[redacted] AM UNABLE TO CHANGE PLANS FOR JULY REGARDS

[redacted]CATIONAL TASK NEEDED TO HELP [redacted]

[redacted] WILL BE HERE WITH AMERICAN [redacted]

[redacted]IO AND EDUCATION THIS IS [redacted]

[redacted] TO MEDICOR

[redacted]ENTION [redacted] PROMISE PLEASA[redacted]

[redacted]ITICAL CONVENTIONS HAVE LISTED [redacted]

[redacted]DERS EXPECTED MAY BE CONFIRM[redacted]

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED

1948 JUN 10 PM 1:20

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

TO 945A

RENEWING INVITATION YOUR PARTICIPATION PUBLIC SERVICE RADIO INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN JULY FIVE TO TEN YOUR PRESENCE AND VIEWS ON RADIO'S UNFINISHED EDUCATIONAL TASK NEEDED TO HELP SIX GERMAN RADIO WORKERS WHO WILL BE HERE WITH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES RADIO AND EDUCATION THIS IS INFORMAL WORKSHOP NOT CONVENTION CAN PROMISE PLEASANT INTERLUDE BETWEEN POLITICAL CONVENTIONS HAVE LISTED YOU TENTATIVELY AMONG LEADERS EXPECTED MAY WE CONFIRM

H B MCCARTY STATION WHA

1218P..

No

August 25, 1948 McCloskey, John

Dear Ed;

I have presumed on your friendship and to say:
"Forget what I have done." or "I'm sorry."
would be to presume even further.

This picture I originally intended for you as
an expression of my opinion of you, if work and
concentration can ever express one's regard for
another.

The work itself may be full of faults but let
each one remind you of an altruist who could not,
at the expense of friendship, go commercial.

Sincerely,

John McCloskey

McClure, Robert

October 18, 1949

General Robert A. McClure
Sixth Army
Northern Military District
Vancouver Barracks
Washington

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of September 6th. Since receiving it, I have made some efforts in the direction which you indicated.

I envy you your time in Vancouver. If you ever get time to do some salmon fishing, either down in Puget Sound or up on the Columbia River, I'll be glad to tee it up for you with an old and good friend of mine.

About now you ought to be out to shoot some ducks. I am hoping to be able to persuade General Ike to come up to Dutchess County and shoot some pheasants with me this weekend.

The way things are going in Washington, you'd better post an extra guard along the Columbia, else the Navy will be coming upstream to torpedo you!

As ever yours,

SIXTH ARMY
NORTHERN MILITARY DISTRICT
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
VANCOUVER BARRACKS
WASHINGTON

6 September 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Studio
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

Your broadcasts are at an awkward time out here on the Pacific Coast for me to listen to them. It seems I only hear them while I am on a trip. Hence my sarcastic note on the way back from Southern California, and hence this one in a more serious vein.

On Tuesday the 30th I was at Fort Lewis, Washington, and fortunately tuned in on you. Despite your plug for CBS's Program, "It Pays to Be Ignorant", I enjoyed what you had to say about Mr. Vaughn. Your comments on "Tito" raised a question in my mind. Here is an ardent Communist, Moscow trained, ruthless, etc., who changes his attitude, at least to the extent of becoming a Nationalist and a "Yugoslavia First" champion. We have in this Country many communists all of whom adopt an attitude of Internationalism yet none are willing to give up their Democratic rights and privileges and all feel perfectly free to "resign" from the Communist Party and again become Democrats and Republicans when the heat is on, and when there is a danger that they may lose the privileges and benefits which they vehemently advocate changing. Maybe this isn't a broadcast, and maybe others have a greater understanding, but I do not believe that these reformed communists are sincere and I question whether the public should accept their "resignation" without warning that this is the usual communist tactics.

So much for the "Red" faction. This is a grand assignment out here, and, I do think it would be a good idea for you to come out and investigate the CBS Network in the Northwest.

Marjory joins me in best wishes to Janet and yourself.

Sincerely,

Bob

ROBERT A. McCLURE
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

McClure, Robt.

July 13, 1949

General Robert McClure
Headquarters, Apartments
San Clemente, Calif.

Dear Robt

Many thanks for your postcard.

There's a fair chance that I may be on the coast for a week sometime in August, and if so, I will make you a signal.

Our best love to you and Mrs. McClure.

As ever yours,

The Broadcasters's Apts.

[illegible] the blue Pacific Ocean [illegible] fishing pier
S[illegible] CALIF.

12 apt's. [illegible] complete kit[illegible] Accommod[illegible] Moderate sum[illegible] and winter [illegible] by [illegible]ek or month. De[illegible] sea, pier or surf fish[illegible]derful beach, mun[illegible] cipal outdoor swimmi[illegible] year around golf and tennis.

Dear Ed - June 20th
Just heard you
look in every
other [illegible]
[illegible] plenty.
[illegible] weeks vacation
here we expect
to have [illegible]
Best - Bob Wechsler

K 2096

NEW YORK CALIF.
LEXINGTON AVE
MAR 28 1:30 AM
1949

GRAND ~~POST CARD~~

PLACE ONE CENT STAMP HERE

Mr. Edw. R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Ave - 17
17 New York City

PLACE ONE CENT STAMP HERE

~~GRAND~~

~~POST CARD~~

K 2098

A Beachcomber's Apts.

On the ... the blue Pacific Ocean ... fishing pier ... CALIF.

12 apt's. ... complete kitchen ... Moderate summer ... week or month. Delightful beach, municipal outdoor swimming pool, year around golf and tennis.

Mr. Edw. R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Av-17
New York City

28 June

Dear Ed -
Just heard you
back in country!
Come on out here &
dress as you please.
On a weeks vacation
here where we expect
to build & attend -
best - Bob Meehan

Wire from Washington

December 23, 1948

Dear Miss Taylor:

Please extend my sincere regrets that I will be unable to join the Committee and General McClure on the evening of January 6th.

I will be working out of Washington the entire month of January and I'm afraid it will be impossible for me to get back to New York on that evening. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Hilda Taylor
20 Park Avenue
New York, New York

McClure, Robt A.

CONGRATULATIONS: PLEASE DO NOT SEND UNTIL 7:45 TONIGHT

[redacted]

JANUARY 6, 1948

GENERAL ROBERT A. MCCLURE
ROOF GARDEN
HOTEL PIERRE, NEW YORK

THE POLITICIANS HAVE ME "SUSPENDED" IN WASHINGTON SORRY NOT TO BE WITH YOU STOP MY BEST REGARDS AND BETTER WISHES.

ED MURROW

In view of General Robert A. McClure's early departure from New York City to report for Duty at Port Ord, California, some of his friends felt it would be appropriate to have an evening with him before he leaves.

Place - Roof Garden, Hotel Pierre
Date - Thursday, January 6th
Time - Cocktails 7:00 P. M.
Dinner 7:30 P. M.
Cost - $10.00 per person, including drinks.

We hope you will be able to come.

Edward W. Barrett
Richard J. Condon
C. D. Jackson
Reuben S. Nathan
William S. Paley

RSVP
Ellen Taylor
20 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

w/letter
Wire Mc

McCormick, Anne O'Hare
Ans

May 27, 1948

Dear Mrs. McCormick:

In Mr. Murrow's absence I am sending you the enclosed AP&NB contract essays according to Mr. Gaizzi's instructions.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick
NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York

McDougall, Flora

May 27, 1949

Dear Miss MacDougall:

Mr. Murrow is out of town today and has asked me to tell you that he will be delighted to see you when you are in New York the week of June 5th.

He wondered if you could come in at 2:30 on Thursday, the 9th. If we do not hear from you to the contrary, we shall expect you on that date.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Flora MacDougall
5508 Lambitts Road
Bethesda, Maryland

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I am the daughter of Mrs. MacDougall and the late Edward MacDougall.

Your parents and mine became friendly - during the war - at which time Mother and Dad lived in Bellingham.

Mother is going to Europe & an invitation to visit your Mother some time this summer.

My dear Dad looked forward with great interest to your broad-casts from London — he would always say Ed Murrow is the best informed man in the

Yes

between the sisters I've
mentioned.

I will be grateful for
any attention you might
be able to give me.

Sincerely

Flora MacDougall.

5508 - Lambeth Rd.,
Bethesda Md.,

May 23rd 1949

would on original
lines. When Dad
you were to become
est of the "Columb
contributor" he said
how could the Prus
of the United St
Poland and the rest
Dad's great knowled
very much — I am
a little talk — in
under matter of imp
to me.

I will be in New Y
June 5th until Jun
Would you be kind
to reply to me — I
be able to see
your office some

ational
nd heard
me President
nbour Broad-
said that
President
States.
ut my
so
an Dinnous
with you
portance

York from
June 10th.
ted enough
I might
to you at
me time

McGrath, J. Howard

November 23, 1948

Senator J. Howard McGrath
United States Senate
Committee on the Judiciary
Washington, D. C.

Dear Howard:

I'm very sorry, but the fact is that we don't have a record of the first interview. It pains me, particularly because I would give a week's pay for a record of the "talk-up" conversation between you and Hugh Scott.

I hope to see you in Washington soon. I should imagine your pleasure at seeing me - (if any) - would be due to the fact that I am one guy who doesn't want to ask you for anything!

As ever yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS., CHAIRMAN
KEN, N. DAK. PAT McCARRAN, NEV.
SON, MICH. HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.
KNOWLAND, W. VA. JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS.
NELL, MO. WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
N COOPER, KY. J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
J. HOWARD McGRATH, R. I.
HARRY H. WILSON, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

November 19, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for the note and also for the record of our latest broadcast. I too have had many fine comments on it. If you have a record of the first one, I would appreciate having a copy of it.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Howard

J. Howard McGrath

JHM:RD

November 17, 1948

Dear Senator McGrath:

A good friend of mine, Norman Collins, Program Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation and author of "Dalkeith Street", is spending Monday and Tuesday, November 22nd and 23rd, at the Mayflower in Washington. If you should have a few minutes to see him, perhaps your secretary would leave a message for him there.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable J. Howard McGrath
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

November 10, 1948

Dear Senator McGrath:

This is just a note to say my thanks for your participation on my broadcast the other night and to tell you that I am today sending you a record of the show at Earl McCardell's suggestion.

Judging from the response, the broadcast was well received.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable J. Howard McGrath
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

MacHugh, Jos. V.

JOSEPH V. MACHUGH
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1208 DECATUR STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

February 12, 1949.

P E R S O N A L

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to say thanks for your cordial letter of Feb. 9th and for returning my Baruch Atomic Energy Statement. It is most gratifying to know that one of your eminence in the field of news considered that Statement as very informative. It was both generous and fine for you to so state.

It is a pleasure that I shall anticipate with genuine satisfaction while awaiting a suitable opportunity to meet you. In the meantime I shall continue to enjoy your programs and such other writings as you may offer.

Kindest regards and all good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph V. Machugh.

Joseph V. Machugh.

JVM:wb

February 9, 1949

Joseph V. Machugh
[illegible] Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington 11, D. C.

Dear Mr. Machugh:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 2nd, and for the attached copy of your letter to Mr. Baruch, which I found to be a very informative statement. I am returning the letter, as you requested, and hope to have the pleasure of meeting you one day. Again, my thanks to you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH V. MACHUGH
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1208 DECATUR STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

February 2, 1949.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While listening to your inquiries to Chairman Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commission last evening, it occurred to me that perhaps you might care to glance through a Statement on Atomic Energy Control I sent to Mr. Baruch one week after he introduced his famous "Control Plan" before the UN in June 1946.

When my message reached him, he immediately telephoned me from New York to discuss the matter at considerable length. It is because of the ecptional importance of the subject itself for all thinking people today that I was prompted to send the enclosed copy of the Statement to you.

After you have given the Statement whatever attention you believe it merits, kindly return the copy to me at the above address.

I should like very much to have the pleasure of meeting you personally when a suitable opportunity is presented. In the meantime and with kindest regards and all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph V. Machugh.

Joseph V. Machugh.

JVM:wb
encl.

MacKenzie Norman

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 29, 1947

Dear Mr. MacKenzie:

I was delighted to receive your letter of October 20th. I wonder if you and Mrs. MacKenzie would take a drink at my home on this coming Saturday at about 5:00. The address is 130 East 74th Street.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. Norman MacKenzie
31 Desmond Avenue
Brookville, New York

31, Desmond Avenue,
Bronxville,
New York.

20.10.47.

Telephone:
Bronxville 2-6288M.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am enclosing a letter of introduction to you which Freddie Kuh gave me before I left London two months ago. I am over [redacted] for a year to teach at Sarah Lawrence College here in Bronxville and to study the American politiwal scene.

My wife and I would be grateful if you could spare the time to see us. We are able to come into New York any evening and at any time on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. I should be glad if you could let me know if and when it would be convenient for you to meet us and perhaps we could arrange something.

Yours sincerely,

Norman MacKenzie

Saturday c 5:00
ic

The Chicago Sun

TELEPHONE:
TEMPLE BAR 7685.

THE ADELPHI, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

London, July 25, 1947.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Vice-President,
CBS,
New York City,

Dear Ed,

I'm giving this note to Norman Mackenzie of the New Statesman & Nation, so that you and he meet.

Norman is planning to spend a year in the U.S. as a college teacher.

You can learn something from each other. You'll also find one another's company pleasant and stimulating.

Cordially,

Frederick Kuh

McLaren, Moray

December 23, 1949

Dear Moray:

I have not been idle, but I have not been successful. The lecture agents all tell me that business is poor; that they are having success only with so-called famous people (most of whom can't either write or talk).

The last agent I showed your letter to said, "He sounds like a very interesting individual and I am sorry indeed I cannot give him more encouragement".

I'll continue the effort but I'm not too optimistic.

As ever yours,

Mr. Moray McLaren
29 Inverleith Row
Edinburgh 4, Scotland

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON
President

EDNA GIESEN
Director

December 14, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for sending material to me on Mr. McLaren. Much as I should like to do something for him, I really do not think there would be a market for a lecture such as this.

He sounds like a very interesting individual and I am sorry indeed I cannot give him more encouragement.

Cordially yours,

Edna Giesen

ejgçrmk
enc.

29 Inverleith Row,
Edinburgh, 4.
9th November, 1949.

Dear Ed,

It is good of you to have ~~busied~~ occupied yourself on my behalf about the possibility of a lecture tour in the U.S.A., especially as I know how busy you are. You ask me for some particulars about myself and about what I would like to say. "What I would like to say" is an easy matter and should, I think, be attractive for the simple reason that I very much want to say it, and as far as I know it hasn't been said in the States before and is topical. However, let's get rid of the embarrassing business of personal details first and clear the decks for boasting.

MYSELF. I am 48 years old, born in Edinburgh of entirely Scottish parentage. I can trace my descent back on both sides for 300 years, and there is no drop of English blood - there wasn't likely to be any before that! I was educated in Edinburgh and at Cambridge in England. I have spent a large part of my youth on the Continent of Europe, Paris, Warsaw, etc, and divided my adult life almost equally between Scotland, England and Europe. I have never crossed the Atlantic. I worked with the BBC for thirteen years, was Programme Director for Scotland, Deputy Director (Talks), Deputy Director (Drama) in London. During the war I was head of the Polish Region Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office under Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart. At the end of the war I decided to become a private individual which has suited me very well, thank you very much. I have published some nine books, ~~none of which has been a staggering success, but certainly none has been a failure~~. My first book which went into a number of editions, was published as a young man, and still sells. It is called "Return to Scotland". Most of my other books, fiction, topographical, political, etc, have the Scottish background. I have done, in a private capacity, an enormous amount of broadcasting, having broadcast some four hundred talks (nothing to your record in the States, but pretty high for here), have written between fifty and a hundred feature and drama programmes, and, since I am compelled to boast, I am considered to be one of the best speakers in the BBC. At least the London Sunday papers and even a few of the Scottish are continually saying so. Some few people in North America may have heard my voice for I am frequently employed on our Overseas Service. Ever since the publication of my first book in 1929 I have been tolerably well known in Scotland and am now really quite well known in my own country. As a result of my labours in the last three years, particularly my broadcasting, I am now quite decently known in England, and my work shows signs of increasing sales. I am mostly noted for my writings and

speaking on Scotland, particularly the new Scotland - the so-called Scottish Renaissance Scotland that started after the 1914 War. In 1946 I married Miss Lennox Milne, probably the best known Scottish actress now performing, and a well known radio actress as well. We make something of a team.

WHAT I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT. I would like to talk about the modern Scotland which was born soon after World War I, in the early or middle '20s, which has now become, if not adult, at least fairly lusty adolescent. It is giving quite a number of headaches to the more pompous type of politician at Westminster (particularly the elderly Scots there), and sufficient ferment in the arts to make the "Scottish renaissance" always news in this country, and has occasionally even managed to excite and annoy the English. It is difficult to make comparisons with the Ireland of fifty to seventy years ago, but it is impossible to avoid doing so. Ireland at that time was, of course, politically united. The movement for the preservation of the Irish individual was in the main a strong and bitterly political movement. At the same time it created artistic enthusiasm, gave people of all ages in Ireland something to live for, something to fight about, something to talk about, something to write about, and something to sing about. There is, of course, a political basis in the Scottish Renaissance movement, and at the very moment of writing (you ~~will~~ may have seen this in the papers) the Scottish Covenant for Home Rule has been signed by 50,000 Scots in Edinburgh in one week, the first signature being the great Duke of Montrose who has led the Home Rule movement from the beginning. The Scots members of both the main political parties at Westminster are in something of a flap about it. They dare not defy their party chiefs and sign the covenant, but at the same time they see that they are going to be faced with some awkward questions from their constituencies at election next year if they don't sign. Colourful figures in the initial stages of this movement were Cunninghame Grahame, Compton Mackenzie, Keir Hardie and some of the old Labour stalwarts who would to-day be horrified at the treachery of their successors. But all that is a matter of the past now. I freely admit that to support political nationalism in Scotland 25 years ago was to be looked upon as a crank, even if you were a colourful crank. All that is very changed now. The great question is the organisation of a fairly large but diffuse body. This is difficult, for such an organisation would cut clean across the highly efficient party organisations which exist now. Nevertheless, the feeling is there, and vociferous.

I don't know that I would lay very much stress on this

political fact and feeling. I should very much like to mention it in the background, and I cannot help thinking that it would be a telling point amongst exiled Scots and amongst Americans, who would hear of the movement with something of a start of surprise. Having mentioned it and used it as a background, I should like to go on to talk about the artistic and cultural products of the Scottish movement. And here the comparison with Ireland is easier. We have not got a Yeats yet, but we have got Hugh MacDiarmid whose poems in the old Scottish tongue are really remarkable and have been translated into, I think, ten European languages. He is well known in Scotland, of course, and by the usual paradox, is better known on the Continent of Europe than in England. He is a perfervid nationalist in all the senses. We have not got a Shean O'Casey, but we have our Bridie, nine or ten of whose plays have a Scottish background, and whose approach to the dramatic art is consciously and continuously national and Scottish. He is, of course, a very well known figure. I don't know how many of his plays have been done in the U.S.A., but I do know that his recent great success "Daphne Laureola", with Edith Evans playing the lead, is probably going across this Fall. We have not had our George Moore (though Bridie is good enough to be constantly referring to me as the Scottish version of G.M.), and we have not yet got the great orators and fighters. But the feeling is there, growing and increasing, and when I compare the state of affairs with that of twenty years ago, and look round upon the younger generation growing up, I cannot help feeling hopeful about those that are coming. The main thing that gives me hope is that these young people have, in contrast with their rather exhausted neighbours in the South, a vitality and a cause to live for and write about. It may be a limited cause, and some of them may be crazy, but at any rate they have got gusto and enthusiasm out of it. And that is a pretty good start. It is a start made all the more promising when one looks back upon the astonishing productivity of the Scottish race over the last 200 years in ~~the~~ thought, literature, science, etc etc.; up till now that productivity has been hired by the English as one would hire the services of mercenary soldiers. Now it is to be hoped that these energies would not be withdrawn from the world, but applied to the task of setting Scotland's own house in order. Charity begins at home, but it need not all stop there. I should, of course, illustrate these beliefs and contentions by references to the works of Scottish writers, speakers, etc, in the last 25 years, and draw out the theme at some length.

All this, you may see, is something very different from the usual Scottish lecturer's sentimental gush - Bonnie-

Prince-Charlie-over-the-waterism, Puir-Rabbie-Burnsism, lay-me-doon-and-dee-ism, and so on. I cannot help thinking that if such guffs of sentimentality have been successful as the theme of lectures in the past in the U.S., the wind of realism on Scottish matters would not also be effective.

One final point which really comes back to the "myself" paragraph. I can broadcast, as you know, fluently and easily, and provided I have my lecture prepared, I can talk the hind legs off a donkey both in public and in private. I am not avid for money and am not suggesting that I should make much out of it at all. My two main desires are (1) to talk about what I believe in, in the U.S.A., (2) to visit that country. If I got my expenses completely guaranteed and had left over enough for a few drinks on the boat on the way back, that is all I should want. As you know, we are not allowed to take more than £50 out of the country, and I don't suppose this would see me through more than a week in New York.

And here is one final, final point, but an important one. If expenses run to it, I should very much like to be able to take my wife. She is a really remarkable reader of Scottish and English verse and prose, besides being highly intelligent. She broadcasts quite as well as I do, but of course in a different way. She could illustrate my remarks by the reading of Scottish verse in a way that would leave me standing at the post.

I am afraid this has been a terribly long letter. If I could have you at my fireside in Edinburgh I think I could fill you with the requisite enthusiasm as well as with the requisite native spirit! and convince you that I would be talking sense. As I cannot do this, I thought it better to splurge out at length on paper. But I would not have done so had your kindness not already given me hope. By the way, I ought to add (I told you this in my last letter), that I did write to Alistair Cooke, who had written to me earlier in the year, about this proposal, but this was two months ago or so, and I haven't had a reply from him. I don't think any wires would be crossed, but if you feel if there is any danger of this, would you mind telephoning him? But I honestly don't think he is doing anything about it.

Yours as ever,

Donald McLaren

McLaren, Moray

November 1, 1949

Dear Moray:

I have queried one or two lecture agents and they tell me the market for Scotchmen is better than for Englishmen which doesn't surprise me. I doubt that you would make much money, but it ought to be possible to meet all expenses.

I suggest that you send me as soon as possible a brief curriculum vitae and a rather brief outline of what you would like to talk about. I will then shop around among the two or three lecture agents that aren't outright robbers, and we will see what can be done.

As ever yours,

Mr. Moray McLaren
29 Inverleith Row
Edinburgh 3, Scotland

89 Inverleith Row,
Edinburgh, 3.
21st October, 1949.

Dear Ed,

Thank you very much for your letter and for your efforts on behalf of the book. I very much hope to see you when you are over for the Election. I am very seldom in London nowadays, and am likely to avoid it at Election time. Is there any chance of you coming up to this part of the world if you are in Britain? You certainly ought to have a look at Edinburgh, which is rather getting in the news now. I could give you some pre-Festival dope, as I gather the Festival next year is going to be the biggest ever, in an attempt to wipe the eye of the Festival of Britain which will take place in '51.

A pleasant letter from Alistair Cooke two or three weeks ago prompted me to set tentatively on foot a scheme for my wife and myself trying to come over to the States to lecture on modern Scotland. Not the usual Bens and Glens, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Robbie Burns, and all that sort of stuff, but the new Scotland which is a much more vital place than it used to be, which is fermenting with something of the yeast that Dublin and Ireland fermented with fifty years ago.

It's a crazy idea, but I have never been to the States and would seize the slightest opportunity of getting over. I have not even thought of asking the British Council to support me. They would merely pay one's fare, and one's wretched £50 allowance would go in tips within the first week. I asked Alistair whether he thought the idea was too crazy to be considered, and asked him, (if it was not), to let me have the names of one or two lecture agents who might consider it. I know how desperately busy you are, but could you spare a moment to let me know whether you think there is anything in the idea at all, and to give me a word or two of advice.

At any rate, I look forward to seeing you somewhere, somehow, some time in the coming year.

Yours,

Moray McLaren

(Moray McLaren)

October 12, 1949

Dear Morey:

Belatedly I want to tell you that I have read the book and enjoyed it enormously. I have sought an opinion from several publishers and they all feel that the American market would be limited due, primarily, to certain terms of reference that would be intelligible only to Britons. I am afraid the prospects are not promising, but I shall continue my investigation.

I shall be coming over for the General Election whenever it is and will cherish the hope to see you then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Morey McGregor
29 Inverleith Row
Edinburgh 3, Scotland

29 Inverleith Row,
Edinburgh, 3.
25th August, 1949.

My dear Ed,

I hope by now my publishers (Messrs Hollis and Carter) have sent you a copy of "The Small Stir" provoked by James Bridie and myself. Does it amuse you? If so, do you think there is any chance of an American publisher biting? As you know, your side of the Atlantic is a complete terra incognita to me, and I don't even know how to go about the business. My publishers obviously do, but, knowing that I had sent you a copy, they asked me whether you had any advice to offer.

You must be terribly busy, and I apologise for troubling you, but if you can spare ten seconds of thought to let me know, I shall be very grateful.

Yours, very sincerely,

MORAY McLAREN.

Dictated by Mr. McLaren and signed by Helen Morison

P.S. I very seldom come into England now and only went to the Savile two days last year, and am unlikely to spend more than two days in the ensuing year there, so we are unlikely to meet; but in the fantastic round of your existence it is conceivable that you might come to Scotland. If so, the above is my address.

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting,
New York City,
U.S.A.

BY AIR MAIL
AIR LETTER

29, Inverleith Row,

EDINBURGH.

20th July, 1949.

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting,
NEW YORK CITY,
AMERICA.

Received

Dear Ed,

Do you remember our abortive attempt to write a book of letters about "The English"? Well I have done it, but with a fellow Scot, James Bridie. I have asked my publishers to send you a copy.

Yours,

Moray McLaren

Moray McLaren.

Received 8/2
on shelf

3/11/48

MISS MO LAMEN

[illegible] GARDENS

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

HAVE DONE MY BEST BUT FIND THAT PRESENT SCHEDULE LEAVES ABSOLUTELY NO TIME EXTRACURICULAR WRITING STOP TERRIBLY SORRY BUT HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT ABANDON OR SUSPEND PROJECT REGARDS

ED MURROW

4 Devonshire Gardens,
Glasgow. W. Scotland

3. 2. 48.

Ed Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

This is not a jog of the elbow, but a genuine request for information. The understandable inefficiency of our battered island has recently manifested itself in this way. My letters for the past fortnight have been delivered to 4 Devonshire Terrace instead of Gardens (see above), with the result that they have been returned to senders. I have put the matter right both with the P.O. and the inhabitants of Devonshire Terrace but the people at Devonshire Terrace tell me that a letter bearing a U.S.A. stamp was amongs t those sent back.

Is it possible that the American letter was from you? If not, do not bother, but you can imagine how tantalising to speculate it is on the possibility. In short, will you let me know if you have had a letter back to sender from me marked "address unknown?"

I hasten to say that all letters addressed to the above ought now to reach me safely. I am stationary even though my address may move according to the Post Office. But the Post Office are civil and promise to do something about it.

Yours as ever,

DICTATED AND SIGNED IN ABSENCE.

Moray McLaren.

E. Moray McLaren.

McLean, Edward

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 6, 1947

Dear Mr. McLean:

Thank you for your letter of October 24th. Mr. Hunter has asked me to tell you that in your phone conversation he had been referring to the Loeb Classical Library edition.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. Edward McLean
The Folger Shakespeare Library
Washington 3, D.C.

COPY

THE FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY
WASHINGTON 3, D.C.

Administered by the Trustees of Amherst College

October 24, 1947.

M[illegible]ard R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Studios,
New York, New York.

D[illegible]

[illegible] with reference to our telephone conversation of [illegible] I am not sure I recognize the edition you mentioned. In order to avoid misunderstanding, I would appreciate it [illegible] advise me, reiterating what you said today. When I receive your letter I will be very glad to send the book to you.

Very truly yours,

Edward McLean

Edward McLean,
Binder.

EMcL:[illegible]

Loeb Classical Library edition. "Commentary with himself"

what's Antonius Marcus Aurelius a "To himself"

868.

LIBROS ESCOGIDOS

AGUA FRIA · SANTA FE · NEW MEXICO

McLean Edward

Answered personally by Mr. Morrow 3/31/48

[illegible]

Dear Mr. [illegible]

Today I — mailing your book

We think any book [illegible] that had not been set off [illegible] the entire edition was [illegible] printing. This explains the difference between the book and the flys and end-sheets I asked

You can explain away the design on the covers as "[illegible]" [illegible] personality via radio.

Another thing I would like — should ever a volume of [illegible] (in part or complete) be published, I [illegible] this. I would [illegible] that I [illegible] this is London.

[illegible] I reminded you of my enthusiasm for and [illegible] your contribution to these of us, and they

HAZEL DREIS · EDWARD McLEAN
HAND BOOKBINDERS

are many, in need of a diction clarification.

My hope for you is — [illegible] —
kind by your spouse

Sincerely

Edward Pechter

Folger Shakespeare Library
Washington, D.C.

McLean, Edward.

LIBROS ESCOGIDOS

HAZEL DREIS • EDWARD McLEAN • HAND BOUND BOOKS
120 TWELFTH STREET • SOUTHEAST • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sherrow—

It is going to be my good fortune to be in New York between the two holidays.

If you cannot find anything better to do how about "between your broadcasts" bite, or something? Of course you won't get much out of it—but then I will.

Will you have your secretary call either of my sisters, Jane or Jordie, at Gramercy 5-6104 advising them if you are free at any time between 12/25 and 1/1/49 to go on so "important" a "binge"

Cordially

Edward McLean

Wed. 3:00

~~Thurs~~ ?

Parkfavenue Hotel
Detroit - Michigan

McMillin, C. K.

March 25, 1949

Mr. C. K. McMillin
National Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Bellingham, Washington

Dear Cliff:

Many thanks for yours of the 18th. The property at Olga looks most attractive. I would like to buy it myself, but I can't. However, if I should run into someone who might be interested, I shall certainly mention it.

I still have hopes of getting out for some fishing this summer, and look forward to seeing you then.

As ever yours,

BOATS FOR SALE
CHARTER
CRUISER SEE-CLIFF
SALMON TROLLING
ISLAND TRIPS

ISLAND PROPERTY
A SPECIALTY

C. K. McMILLIN
REALTOR — LOANS — BUSINESS ADVICE
PHONE 234 OR 265-J — ROOM 210
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

March 18, 1949.

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Although I have not heard from you by letter for sometime, but I hear your voice two or three times a week, whenever I get home at 4:45. It seems almost as though you were out fishing with me, and I hope that you will be able to get out this summer.

If you know of anyone who would like to buy a fine island place at Olga very close to my place, I wish you would let me know. I am enclosing a newspaper clipping in connection with this beach , and the price has now been reduced to $12,500, as the lady who owns it wishes to get her money out of it. This is the old Sam Robertson place, and a doctor bought it about four years ago, put in about $10,000 in improving it, then got in a row with his wife and she took it as her share of the settlement. Possibly you have someone who might want to come out here, and if you can refer any one to me I will certainly appreciate it.

Again, I wish that you could arrange to be out for sometime this summer, as the fishing should be good. I caught one in front of the house last week and several have been taken in rowboats at Olga.

With very best regards, I am,

Yours truly,

CKM/mc
enc.
Airmail

McMullin, C. K.

October 18, 1948

Mr. C. K. McMullin
Room 210
National Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Bellingham, Washington

Dear Cliff:

Many thanks for yours of the 14th, and for the enclosed picture of the fish you've been catching recently. They look mighty good to me.

I was sorry that we couldn't get together on my trip to Washington, and hope that the next time I'm out there, we'll be able to do some real fishing.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

BOATS FOR SALE
FOR CHARTER
CRUISER SEE-CLIFF
SALMON TROLLING
ISLAND TRIPS

ISLAND PROPERTY
A SPECIALTY

C. K. McMILLIN
REALTOR — LOANS — BUSINESS ADVICE
PHONE 234 OR 285-J — ROOM 210
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

October 14, 1948.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I was very sorry indeed that I missed you last month when you were here. I found your note and have been expecting to write you since telling you that you still have a rain check for a visit over to my cabin any time you can get out this way. Just in order to make you feel bad, I am enclosing herein a picture of some fish we took a few days ago. We lost probably as many more, and these fish ran from 16 pounds down to 8 pounds. The two women in the party brought in seven of these and there should be another one some place around, but evidently it was not taken out of the boat when I took the picture.

Fishing has been very fine the last month, especially on these hook nose silvers. As you know, they are one of the gamiest fish in the Puget Sound waters. These fish were all taken around Olga and there are still some there, as I went over with my wife last week and hooked into five of them, but only succeeded in landing one.

I listen to your broadcast from time to time and really do hope you can come out here for a visit. With very best regards,

Yours very truly,

C. K. McMillin

C. K. McMillin

CKM/mc

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

McMillin, C. K.

ISLAND PROPERTY
A SPECIALTY

C. K. McMILLIN

REALTOR — LOANS — BUSINESS ADVICE
PHONE 234 OR 285-J — ROOM A
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

March 2, 1948.

Mr. Edwin Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I listen religiously whenever I am in town to your 9:45 P.M. broadcast over KIRO. I enjoyed your talk the other day when you stated that you would rather catch one rat in Whatcom County than to catch a cold in New York, and that you would rather take a vacation among the San Juan Islands alongside of Orcas Island than any place else in the world. I hope you mean this and that you will be able to get out here this summer. I am having a lot of fun writing advertisements and really do wish that you and your wife could come out here for sometime this summer. Let me know ahead of time, however, so that my cabins will not be tied up.

The fishing is just beginning to be fine now, as you can see by the enclosed advertisement, but I did not want to take this big one, as I wanted to leave it for you when you come out, and from your past experience around the islands, I know that you can get it.

With very best regards, I am,

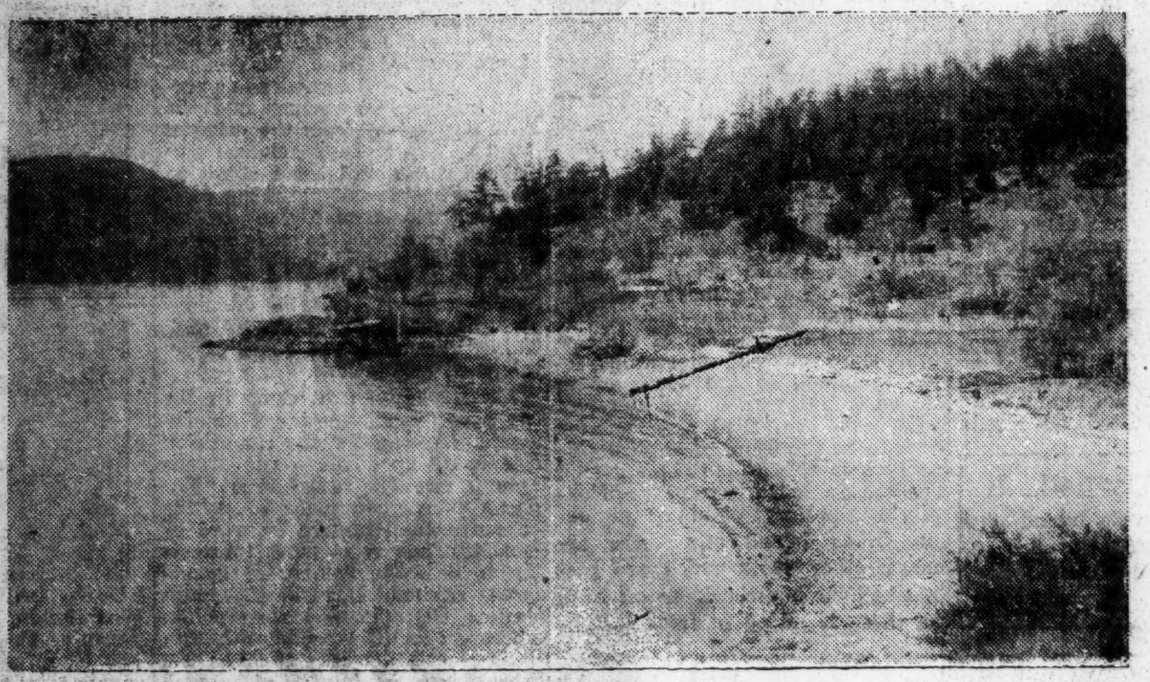
Yours truly,

C. K. McMillin

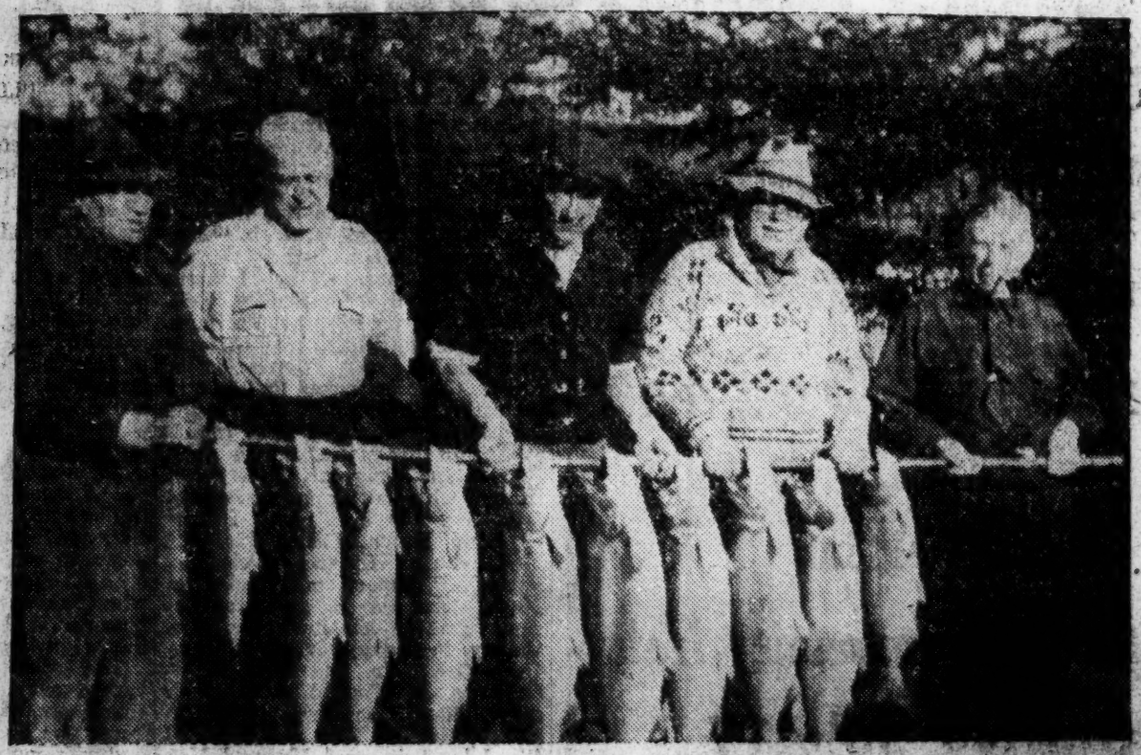
CKM/mc
enc.
Airmail

SEE-CLIFF

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME



The place to the left is the old Sam Robertson farm, to the right is the John Gray, now Jack Farri place



These salmon were taken a few years ago in about two hours just in front of this private dock. Good trolling the year around.

There are thousands of farms and homes practically all alike around Puget Sound, and while there are 172 islands in the San Juan group, the good sandy gravel beaches are few and far between. When you own a good salt water beach, there is no other like it on the Sound.

Have you ever gone out on a beach, dug a bucket of clams; or taken your skiff and trolled along the shore for salmon; or jigged for rock cod or sea bass around a kelp bed; then built a small fire on your beach; made your coffee; fried your bacon and eggs; and enjoyed the aroma of the coffee and the bacon simmering in the pan? I have done this for years, and even writing about it makes me hungry! Or have you baked your clams over a flat hot rock, or barbecued your salmon or cod over a beach fire, and then watched the afterglow of the sunset in the West over the water and mountains? If you have not, you have missed the best part of your life—but you have to own your own suitable island site to enjoy this fully. These two tracts above have everything mentioned here.

I have the exclusive sale of two beautiful beaches. This property is easy of access by daily mail boat, ferry service, or a seaplane will land you in about ten minutes right in front of your house on your own gravelly sandy beach.

$12500.00

The old Sam Robertson farm of 120 acres, taking in a large portion of Mount Entrance, with a beautiful beach, private dock, wonderful view, completely modernized house, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large stone fireplace, large living room, and modern kitchen with electric appliances, good barn, etc. And can be divided into two homes.

This is at the edge of Olga at the entrance to East Sound, and one of the best and cheapest locations in the San Juan Islands today. The property can be divided into four or five wonderful building tracts. This would make a splendid location for a large summer resort, almost ready to move into. The owner must raise money and has reduced her price one-third from what she asked last year, now $16,500.

I also have adjacent to this property (the old John Gray, now Jack Farri farm), 130 acres (about 50 acres cleared)—one of the very best beaches among the islands. These two places should really go together, but I will sell either separately or both together. Price given on request.

STEELCRAFT CRUISERS for sale or **SEE-CLIFF** for charter, salmon fishing or island trips. Six people all day $35.00. Tackle furnished at slight additional expense. Or stay all night at my cottage at Olga (if not rented). Special rates for longer trips.

FOR RENT. My large cottage at Olga. Will accommodate three couples. Large living room, dining alcove, two large bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom downstairs, four single beds and toilet upstairs. $50.00 per week. Good meals at Olga Inn or Chicken Basket if you don't want to cook your own. Bring your own linen. Everything else furnished. (Or for sale $6,000.)

After reading this, I want to go fishing. Come on along with me in my **STEELCRAFT** cruiser, and look at these places and hook a salmon.

I will close my office in a few days for the summer.

Reach me by mail or Phone 285-J, Bellingham, or Olga Inn, Olga, and leave your phone number, and they will try and signal me when I come in with a salmon.

C. K. McMILLIN

Summer Time Island Realtor
Bellingham, Wash.

P.S.—I have a very choice beach on Waldron at a bargain, and one on Sinclair. Will tell you more about these later.

McMillan, C.K.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 21, 1948

Dear Cliff:

Gilbertson has sent me your delightful advertisement. This is merely a note to say that I hope the weather is fine and that you are getting plenty of starlins on both the telephone line and the fishing line.

I grow more and more weary of this miserable city and still have hopes of getting back to the Coast one day. It now looks that I might get a month off next August so perhaps I will be seeing you then. If ever I get some time off to do some writing, I hope to do it at your place on the island.

As ever yours,

Mr. C. K. McMillan, Realtor
Bellingham, Washington

SEE-CLIFF

In the old "HORSE and BUGGY" days it was the squeaking wheel that got the grease.

•+•

In these left wing "meat and eggless" days it's the blonde "chicken" who gets the "mink."

•+•

But from time immemorial the "early bird got the worm" and the fellows who go fishing catch the fish.

•+•

The large spring salmon are running at Point Francis this week LET'S GO in my STEELCRAFT cruiser.

•+•

Read this page next Friday for an announcement.

•+•

C. K. McMILLIN, Realtor

Write, or Phone 285-J or 234

P. S.—You will be sorry if you don't check up that business income property I have for sale. You cannot find many locations any more.

Herald Mar 14 8

and Mrs. F. W. Brokaw and Mrs. Dale Flake will be the soloists.

E-CLIFF

As the story goes, many years ago, George Washington chopped down his father's cherry tree, and brave boy that he was, owned up, he would not tell a lie.

While out in my STEELCRAFT cruiser last Monday, Washington's holiday, we hooked into four large Spring salmon at Point Francis—one so big that when it hit, it broke the rod above the reel and took out about 300 feet of line.

Ask Mr. C. W. Sheffer of the Bellingham Floral Company how long it was when he saw it at the side of the boat—his arms are about a foot longer than mine. It was lucky that Georgie cut down a cherry tree instead of using his little hatchet on his father's fish line when the big fish got away.

Take your own boat and try the south side of Point Francis next Saturday if the weather permits. Use a large OLSON herring scale plug, two or three ounces of lead, about sixty feet of Monel line, and fish the slack flood or ebb tide. The big Springs are there and should be for some time, as the eggs are just forming.

If you do not own a boat, I have a STEELCRAFT CRUISER "raring to go" (and so am I).

I have a choice income piece of property for sale for $22,000, which it will pay you to check.

C. K. McMILLIN

"Stormy Weather Realtor"

Write or Phone 285-J, Bellingham, Wash.

P. S.: If you catch that salmon I want the Olson plug back!

8/14/44

McPhee, Hunt

SEPT. 7, 1968

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted], CALIFORNIA

SORRY I MISSED YOUR CALL LAST NIGHT AND NOW ARE YOU FEELING TODAY

[redacted]

Emmet to the
Sunny South 8/20/18

Dear Ed.

In this Enlighted world with its auto confusion, fuds and bickerings, it cheered me, to hear Shoppy Centre, cries of Red Hering, natural thoughts fringing from window, and they ordered to leave the premises which a Queen impugnated by a royal supremacy. But Fellow is a scamp and such sunday goings-on it is a pleasure to entertain some facts - to enjoy a voice from the wireless

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

say, and I listened intently, considerably
about purchasing automobile and
mother-in-law. The voice says all
of this thing in such a manner
as to make the Mother group laugh
and in the back ground I noticed a
slightly chuckle from the estab. mu.
Chappel and perhaps a moderate
of clearness in the voice. All of
which proves that all is not lost
you do believe in something yet
still have a sense of humor.

It gives me great courage to
hear of a new venture down
California way and wonder if
they will use Angeles and
Last Angeles Blondes did the
trick.

It is not entirely impossible that
I might come out again with
a new York to Los Angeles perhaps
at which time I believe that some
sealds and soda would be in order.

If for any reason you might
to drop me a line, you can reach
me at 175 Homewood Road, Los.

Angeles California.

In the meantime, I bring best regards from the [illegible] you are sure no doubt that you are a favorite, and carry on - all is well - determined and nothing is lost - something has been added -

Best regards to you, your wife and Carry.

Sincerely yours

W.H. McGee

(Hunt)

Manning, Howard

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 1, 1947

Dear Howard:

Thanks for yours of April 26th. I am in town only for a few hours. I was in Chicago last week and am leaving tonight for Columbus, Ohio, and then, on to Denver.

Unfortunately, I am afraid, the west coast is out on this trip. I am sending you the picture, and will be honored to have it hanging on your wall. Will write again when I get back from this trip.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Howard Manning
Yakima Public Schools
Yakima, Washington

dm

HOWARD E. MANNING, SECRETARY

YAKIMA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

April 26, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It was interesting to read in the issue of Newsweek which came this afternoon of the program at the Overseas Press Club which aired the circumstances that brought about the resignation of Bill Shirer.

Although we enjoyed reading his Berlin Diary and have listened to his newscasts during the war and occasionally since, there has been a growing feeling that for some time he has been "coasting", whether due to mental or physical inertia or other reasons I would not know. I met him only once in your office in London. Anyhow you are to be congratulated for bringing about the result and for having the intestinal fortitude to discuss it in the Press Club.

There is a picture on the wall of the office as I write which is frequently a source of inspiration to me; for although I do not share all the convictions--political and otherwise--of the man I respect his integrity and the use he has made of a keen mind to rise to the top of his profession. That man is Justice Wm. O. Douglas. There is another which I should appreciate very much placing there also if it should be possible, because I have a sincere and high regard for his ability and have appreciated the courtesies he has shown me. That man is Edward R. Murrow. If you should by any chance have an extra one at any time I should be genuinely grateful.

I had hoped to send you some more Yakima Valley fruit, but it seems I waited too long for shippers tell me that neither apples nor pears will hold up well now. If you do not get out West this summer will try to forward some soft fruit as it comes on the market.

All the best:

Sincerely,

Howard

Marshall, John

March 23, 1948

Mr. John Marshall
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear John:

I am following your excellent suggestion, and am writing to Ralph Casey at the University of Minnesota, to get his reaction to the idea of a pilot study. Undoubtedly, he will contact you if the school is interested.

Many thanks for investigating the possibilities with Sam Stouffer. I will be in touch with you as soon as there are further developments.

As ever yours,

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

E HUMANITIES
DAVID H. STEVENS, DIRECTOR
JOHN MARSHALL, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
CHARLES B. FAHS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
EDWARD F. D'ARMS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

March 15, 1948

Dear Ed:

I was just going to call you this morning when your letter came in to say that you had found a man who might be able to undertake a study of radio's current treatment of news. Perhaps I might just as well put down on paper what I had thought to say over the phone. It grows out of a very helpful talk I had at Harvard on Thursday with Sam Stouffer.

I told him about your suggestion and he bit into it with the very keen operational mind that he has. As he went along stage by stage on what would be done everything was smooth until he came to the point where an analyst would be faced by masses of transcripts. He doesn't doubt that an objective method of analysis could be worked out. But his advice to us was to try it first on a small scale.

In other words, he suggested a pilot study whose purpose would be primarily methodological.

When I asked him where such a pilot study, and possibly the study itself, could best be carried on, he came almost at once to the idea of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, directed, as you doubtless know, by Ralph Casey. And that reminded me that Paul Lazarsfeld not long ago said that we ought to bear Casey and the School in mind for work of this type.

I think I am not in a position to make any further move. But if you are still interested, as I take it you are, why couldn't you write Casey and tell him what you have in mind, tell him of Stouffer's advice, and say that you have an idea that if the School were interested to undertake the job, the Foundation would be prepared to consider a request for the relatively modest sum which a pilot study would involve. That is the fact and Casey could then write me directly in the usual way.

If this procedure raises difficulties, won't you give me a ring so that we can talk things over?

Yours as ever,

John

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

JM:EDT

Marshall, John

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 11, 1948

Dear John:

If you decide to proceed on the study of content and "slanting" of radio news, I think I have found the guy who could do the job.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. John Marshall
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Marshall, John

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 N. Y.

February 22, 1947

Dear John:

It is much too long since we've met and I shall be telephoning you about that next week. The real purpose of this note is to put before you, informally, a small proposition.

An old friend of mine, General Robert A. McClure, who is in charge of our Information Services in the American zone in Germany, is anxious that three of his German radio program directors (Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt) should have about three months in this country for a little indoctrination in the manner and methods of democratic radio. General Clay supports the proposition, but the Army has no funds for this purpose.

The actual cost of the operation - three men over here for three months each - would run about $5,000. We would be glad to put these three Germans thru the mill not only on network operation but on two or three typical local station operations. The latter would probably be more valuable to them.

My question: Would the Foundation be interested in putting up the five grand?

If you've nothing better to do, put a note on your calendar for 10-11 PM on March 5th. We are having a shot at a full hour documentary on Juvenile Delinquency. It may not be good but at least it is different and we think it is good enough to cause us to cancel INFORMATION PLEASE.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Marshall
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

February 21, 1947

Dear Bob:

I was certain that the other networks would join me in underwriting the expenses of three German broadcasters to come to this country for U. S. radio orientation. My attempt with the first network on the list was such a failure that I decided that the kind of underwriting I had in mind would not work out. On the other hand, I do not think it would be proper for CBS alone to carry the entire load.

However, we have the firm belief that one of the larger foundations in this country would be more than happy to finance this project and, accordingly, Ed Murrow is going to approach one or two during the coming week. Ed feels quite certain he will be successful.

This, therefore, is by way of an interim report, and I hope to get final word to you in a short time. I'm all for the idea, and you can rest assured that if and when the German broadcasters arrive in this country, they will be given a good course of indoctrination.

From your last letter I see that you will be leaving Army life for good on or about May 1st, and therefore I'm looking forward to seeing you in New York soon after. I hope you are planning on spending some time here.

We are hard at work trying to get the personnel you so badly need. C.D. and I had lunch to discuss this matter the other day, and we, as a committee of two, are going to call on some of the leading publishers in order to interest them in providing the manpower you need.

I suppose very few of the old faces are still around your headquarters, but give those that are my very best.

Most sincerely,

Brigadier General Robert A. McClure
Director of Information Control
Office of Military Government for Germany
APO # 742

CC: Mr. Stanton, Mr. Murrow

W. S. P.
141-1/46

Marted, Stanley

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 14, 1947

Dear Marted:

I am glad you wrote me, even though I can't make an immediate suggestion. In any event, I can look forward to seeing you again when you come over in September. Please give me a shout as soon as you get in.

The market for news commentators is not so good these days but the trend is, I believe, toward the rather easy, relaxed fashion of talking you describe. The only thing I can suggest is that we'll beat the bushes a bit when you arrive.

As ever yours,

Mr. Stanley Marted
11 Collingham Gardens, S. W. 5
London, England

E. R. M.
F. 1155

11, Collingham Gardens.
London. S.W.5.
Frobisher 8807.

Stanley Maxted
(Eleven Collingham Gardens)
S.W.5.

July 7th 1947.

Ed.Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

In view of your kind enquiry of last year re a commentary done from Canada,I am writing to get your reaction to the germ of an idea I shall outline.

To bring you up to date on myself- I came back to London a year and a half ago from the Pacific,to look after J.Walter Thompson's Radio Department here.Due to stiff opposition from present government circles commercial radio did not get rolling and I took a year's leave of absence -until November 1947-to see during that time how the wind might blow as time passed.The wind has not blown,nor does it seem likely to do so. To bridge the gap I tried a new field just for the fun of it,playing'Ed Devery' in Laurence Olivier's production of "Born Yesterday" in the West End. It has been fun for me-I don't know about the customers.

It has occured to me that there might be room for the development of a new commentating voice in contrast to the snappy forceful styles so far in vogue.Would an easy,intimate commentary on the news,with special emphasis on the human interest side be acceptable to listeners these days? And is there an enterprising sponsor who might think so,too?

You may have gathered that I'm ready to come back to

own side of the Atlantic again. That is so. Is there enough in one's background over the last seven years to make a promotional job worth while? Don't misunderstand me- my wife and I are ambling along quite comfortably, but it is becoming irksome, and I feel as though it is time to haul off and do something with a little impact. I should so much appreciate a word from you on the subject.

I hope that your present activities are to your liking and crave your indulgence for troubling a busy man.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Mayfield

P.S. I forgot to mention that we are taking a month off in September to make a combined operation in N.Y. - a holiday, and surveying trip.

S.M.

Mayborn, Frank W.

March 29, 1948

Dear Frank:

Many thanks for yours of January 28th and for the clipping. Please forgive my delayed reply, but this schedule of two broadcasts a night doesn't seem to leave me enough time to do justice to my correspondence.

I'm glad to know that all is going well with you. WNAK sounds like an excellent set-up and is sure to prove successful.

I can't tell you how delighted I was to hear from you again. Be sure and let me know when next you are in town.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank W. Mayborn
Temple, Texas

FRANK W. MAYBORN
TEMPLE, TEXAS

January 28, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have been reading, with interest, stories in various trade journals about your manner of approach to the news and have been quite interested in the job you have been doing.

Doubtless you saw the enclosed story in the January 17th issue of Editor and Publisher, but I am forwarding it for your amusement in case you haven't.

My personal affairs have returned to normal and next week I am leaving for Nashville where I expect to headquarter while putting in a new 5,000 watt Mutual outlet on the air some time this spring. We are going to have studios in the historic old Maxwell House, which is undergoing "new look" treatment. We are going to have a lot of fun programming the station in addition to making anticipated profits. I own 75% of this new station, WMAK, and Ed Kirby and his father-inlaw hold the rest.

I was somewhat surprised by the Eisenhower withdrawal from the presidential race although he had never announced. All of us down here got the impression that he would go along if developments took the right turn. Evidentally they didn't or perhaps the acute international situation had some indirect bearing on his thinking. Unfortunately, I have not seen or heard your analysis of this development.

I had a very pleasant visit in Washington two weeks ago with Colonel Dupuy, and I was amazed at the amount of writing that he is turning out. He seems to be in good spirits and health and was having a fine time on his country place near Ashburn, Virginia, which you probably know.

I heard from Butch just before Christmas and all seems to go well with him. His upcoming article in Coronet on Eisenhower will be somewhat dated in view of the turn of events and I suppose his interest in the Philadelphia Convention has dropped to zero by this time.

In closing, let me wish you continued success and good health during the coming year.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Frank.

Frank W. Mayborn

FWM/mw

Meik, Vivian

Last week of May

April 28, 1949

Dear Mr. Meik:

Thank you for your letter of April 7th. I am delighted to hear that you are going to be in New York again and as things stand now, I expect to be in town. Please call me when you arrive and we will try to arrange a meeting.

The broadcast tickets for that week have not yet been issued, but as soon as they are available we will put in a request and hold the tickets here for you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Vivian Meik
Deseret News Publishing Company
P. O. Box 1257
Salt Lake City 10, Utah

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHONE 4-5521 P.O. BOX 1257
SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH

April 7, 1949

Tell him to call on annual *

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Ed Murrow:

Remembering how I missed you in Philadelphia, I am writing this time to tell you that I am coming up on my annual Eastern assignment, chiefly to cover the United Nations, and will be in New York from about the end of May for a week or so .

I am driving all the way with my wife, and we will be at the Statler. Can you and Mrs. Murrow lunch or dine with us one of those days? I have very much wanted my wife to meet you and though I have spoken to Mrs. Murrow on the telephone, I have never met her.

One of our KSL people, Richard L. Evans, has been up in New York on business with CBS. I don't know what it's all about, of course, but I did ask him to get us cards to visit the studios when the "Hit the Jackpot" and "Strike it Rich" programs are on. These two broadcasts especially fascinate us and we would like to see how they works. In fact, I would like to get a chance at winning some of the money myself! If Evans has failed me, could I ask you to send me a line telling me to whom I should apply?

How — can do?

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Vivian Meik.

Vivian Meik

VM:ns

Meik, Vivian

June 2, 1948

Dear Vivian Meik:

Many thanks for yours of the 28th. Frankly, I don't know what to say. Philadelphia is going to be jammed with correspondents, both American and British, and I don't, at this moment, know what my own schedule will be. I think the best thing to do is to leave the whole matter until we can talk about it at Philadelphia.

I am stopping at the Ritz Carlton. I will look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Vivian Meik
Deseret News Publishing Company
Salt Lake City 10, Utah

Deseret News Publishing Company

ESTABLISHED 1850 • SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH • TELEPHONE 4-5521

May 28, 1948.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

My Dear Ed Murrow:

I am coming up to Philadelphia to cover both the Republican and Democratic conventions, spending the time in between in Washington.

You may have heard from Ivor Sharp of KSL that I am also doing a weekly news commentary over here. I had hoped to do this direct from Philadelphia or Washington, but for one reason and another it isn't possible. I am now told that the Senate Radio and Press Committees have decided that there can be no broadcasts of running commentary from the convention hall except by the four networks in coast to coast hook ups.

I am now going to make a suggestion that may sound to you like an awful cheek, but I assure you it isn't meant as that. As you obviously are Columbia's number one commentator and it is just possible that on perhaps one single occasion you might be feeling tired, do you think you could consider me as your guest commentator in such an interval?

It has always been my ambition to do such a broadcast over here. Against all the orthodox reasons for refusal which, of course, I accept in advance without question, I think perhaps my suggestion may not be entirely without claim to consideration.

I have made such broadcasts, as you probably know, at home, so I am not nervous of the situation. I think that with that background it may be somewhat of a novelty to have the scene reported through English eyes (to be correct, one English eye) by someone who has no axe to grind, who is absolutely neutral between Republicans and Democrats, and who might see the whole setup in the

convention chamber from an angle somewhat different to that of an American commentator.

I do hope the idea will appeal to you--there is, of course, no question of any fee.

But even if you think this cannot be arranged--preferably at a time when the broadcast is being relayed by KSL--I shall be delighted to meet you again and perhaps we can have a meal together and talk about London and the old days.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Vivian Meik.

Vivian Meik.

VM/nr

Menken, Jules.

August 8, 1949

Dear Jules:

Many thanks for yours of July 11th.

I look forward to your book, and if you will send the galleys to me here whenever they are ready I shall get to work. At the moment I don't know what I can do, but you may be sure I will do whatever I can.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jules Menken
10 Thurlow Road
London N. W. 3
England

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

11th July, 1949

My dear Ed,

Thank you so much for your nice letter. It is good to hear from you, and I am glad that things go well with you and your family. You must be pretty busy: five 15-minute broadcasts a week need a lot of work in the present state of the world. I'm sorry you won't get to London this summer, but I hope we shall see you here soon. It will be good to talk with you again.

Thank you so much for your very kind and generous offer to "lend a hand" if I haven't an American publisher -- which is the case. I accept gladly and gratefully -- if you can really spare the time. I ought to warn you, though, that it's a very hard, factual kind of book, in which I think there are lot's of faults -- even though R.T.Clark has commented very kindly on it.

The revised galleys have just gone off to my publisher, but for an American edition I still want to do a bit more work on the text. If a revised version were ready for posting about the end of August or early in September, would that be about right for rhythm of the publishing year in New York? And should this text when ready be posted straight to you?

With renewed and most warm thanks and all best regards,

Yours as ever,

Jules

Jules Menken

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Menken, Jules

June 22, 1949

Dear Jules:

You were most thoughtful to remind me of R.T.Clark's birthday. I sent him a small cable. When shall I see your book? I anticipate it greatly.

There is little news to tell. I am doing five 15-minute broadcasts a week with reasonable success. Janet and Cassy are both well. At one time I had planned to spend several weeks in London this summer, but now all is confusion and I know not my plans. I wish that we could spend several long evenings together and perhaps someday that will be possible again.

Do you have an American publisher for your book? and if not can I lend a hand?

As ever yours,

Mr. Jules Menken
10 Thurlow Road
London, N. W. 3
England

10, Thurlow Road,
London, N.W. 3.,
7th May, 1949

Dear Ed,

Knowing how warm are your feelings for R.T.Clark, I write to tell you -- what you very likely know already -- that he will celebrate his sixtieth birthday on June 3rd next. If this is in fact carrying coals to Newcastle, you will I hope forgive me, but I am sure that you would not want to miss this occasion through ignorance. For myslef, I thought of trying to organse some kind of "do" for him, but in all the circumstances of both our lives I decided in the end against doing so.

He has moved within the past month or two, and in case you haven't his address, here it is:

31, Buckland Crescent,
London, N.W.3.

Telephone: PRImrose 7458

We are lunching together on Monday, the 9th; it will be our first meeting for about six months.

I hope that you and your family are well, and that you are enjoying work and life. I've just finished a short history of the period between the wars, the first job tackled after recovery from a long and very serious illness and a couple of big operations two years ago.

I think of you now and then -- e.g., when reading in Harry Hopkins' life by Robert Sherwood how you helped to put Hopkins right about England in 1940. I also think or you sometimes when I read or hear good stuff on theology and religion. This is relevant tonight, for I have just heard the sixth and last of a series of lectures on Christianity and History, by Herbert Butterfield, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. These are by far the finest lectures I have ever listened to on the wireless, one of the best series indeed I have ever heard anywhere. But perhaps you know him -- or may meet him when you come to England again. And that, I hope, will be soon.

With best greetings and regards,

Yours as always,

Jules Menken

Jules Menken

Merridith, W. K.

October 13, 1949

Mr. W. K. Merridith
Sappho, Washington

Dear Ken:

I'm sorry to be late in answering your last letter, but I'm just catching up now after my summer vacation.

I was able to get to the coast for a week during the summer, and only had time to see my parents. I'm sorry that I didn't see you, and hope for better luck next time.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

SAPPHO, WASHINGTON

July 30 1949

Dear Ed:

I just missed your June 21st letter at Sappho as we flew back to Mackinac Island Mich June 27 leaving Sappho June 24th. We spent a happy 3 weeks on the Island and then picked up a new Mercury at Minneapolis and drove home through Montana, ~~toward~~ Coeur d'Alene and Spokane. ~~Not~~ Hot weather!

We enjoyed your letter and your new home sounds most attractive. Was glad to be able to furnish one authentic bit of rustic materiel that is not synthetic. I rather thought you would get a kick out of "18 men and a Home." Mr Bloedel will be pleased to have a letter from you. He is over 85 but received me in his office for a visit last summer.

We would be happy if your plans did work out so we could have a visit this summer. We will be here all the rest of the season.

Sincerely

Ken

Mr Edward R Murrow
485 Madison Ave
N.Y. 22 N.Y

Mr. M

You never did write to Mr. Blodell...do you want to?

Edward Hickman
Sales Service Manager

dm

-nic ho sdiqo ed of ecnnuqe

Merriditch, Kenneth

June 20, 1949

Dear Ken:

I am really not as churlish and unappreciative a character as I seem. I was under the impression that I had written you long ago about the hemlock slab. I have it; I cherish it; and I am most grateful for your thoughtfulness. Let me tell you where it is now. Last summer I bought a house on a hilltop in Dutchess County. It's built of peeled cedar logs; split-cedar shake roof; the whole thing hand-sawed; the only house in the eastern part of this country I ever wanted. The hemlock slab is nailed to the wall just inside the door and is the subject of much comment.

I have read "18 Man and a Horse" with pleasure and considerable nostalgia. I shall write at once to Mr. Hodall. Again my thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Plans are vague as usual, but I may get to the Coast sometime during the summer and if so we must arrange a rendezvous.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kenneth Merridith
Sappho, Washington

SAPPHO, WASHINGTON

April 30 1949

received 5/10

Dear Ed:

I am sending you a copy of "18 men and a Horse". It is the story of Bloedel Donovan Lbr Mills from 1898 to 1948 and from Cain's Lake to the Olympic Peninsula. I am sure you will find many passages in it of interest to you.

There is a picture of the 9 spot crew which may include your father.

If you acknowledge receipt to Mr Bloedel kindly mention it was forwarded to you by

"yours truly"

Ken Meredith

P.S. Did you get that slab from the Hemlock B.T.I left at Bellingham?

Ken

Mr. Edward R Murrow
485 Madison ave
New York

Meredith, W. Ken

March 24, 1949

Mr. W. K. Meredith
Sappho, Washington

Dear Ken:

Many thanks for your letter of January 22nd, and my apologies for the delay in answering. I'm flattered by your reaction to the Album, and am glad it has some merit in your eyes. We're working on a second one now, and if we ever get it done, I'll see to it that one comes your way.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

W. K.

SAPPHO, WASHINGTON

Jan 22 1949

Personal

Dear Ed:

Some friends loaned us an album of "Now I can Hear it." They certainly gave us an interesting and dramatic 45 minutes. When you wrote about it I expected it to be good, but I did not expect the impact that it makes. What a cavalcade of Events and Drama! These records will be great for the children, too, when the time comes. The spoken word of the principals of such events will mean so much more than the printed page of history.

Have you been following the work of Moral ReArmament in Europe recently? Imagine 260 English speaking people taking a play "The Good Road" through Germany last summer. And every where winning their hearts from suspicion and animosity to trust, confidence and new Hope. The Germany leaders opened their cities completely to them — food, lodging and crowds to over flowing at all performances and meetings. New Hope, change of heart were every where manifest in the wake of their visits. One U.S. Army Occupation Commander said, "You have done more for the Democratization of Germany in 3 weeks than we have been able to do in 3 years."

Peg and I often admire the clear cut way you take a stand for what you feel is right. We liked the records so well that we hope you do more in the future.

As ever

Ken.

Merrilith, W. K.

May 22, 1948

Dear Ken:

You are indeed a thoughtful guy! First of all, many thanks for sending us the New World news magazine. Lady Hardinge is an old friend of mine and of Janet's.

Right now the plans for the summer are rather indefinite, but it's even money that I will be in Detroit rather than on the West Coast.

Above most things, I would like to have the slab from the bearing tree at the end of Lake Pleasant.

I am now working on a set of recordings that try to continue the history of the last thirteen years and when they are finished I will see that you get an album.

There are times when I sit here trying to figure out how to write a story when it seems to me that what you taught me about "staying on line" is valuable training.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. K. Merrilith
Sappho, Washington

Tenth Anniversary of

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

WORLD ASSEMBLY

in the

HOLLYWOOD BOWL

June 2 and 3, 1948

REMAKING THE WORLD

Demonstration of an inspired ideology creating the world answer. World leaders will tell the amazing story of its work in their nations.

Wednesday, June 2, 8:30 P.M.

THE GOOD ROAD

The internationally acclaimed musical revue. Lawmakers, financiers, and labor leaders have flocked to see it. They find in it the key to solve conflicts. Sparkling entertainment with humor, pace and charm. A fresh, clean breeze that dispels the smog of materialism.

Thursday, June 3, 8:30 P.M.

Tickets are available without charge. Please return the enclosed card with a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Moral Re-Armament, 835 S. Flower St., Los Angeles 14, California
Telephone: MAdison 6-5461

The following cable has been sent by a group of United States Senators and Congressmen to leaders of government and industry abroad inviting them to participate in this Assembly.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

AS AMERICANS WHO BELIEVE IN THE URGENCY OF IDEOLOGICAL PREPAREDNESS FOR THE DEMOCRACIES WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO SPEAK AT A WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR MORAL REARMAMENT IN THE HOLLYWOOD BOWL LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA BEGINNING JUNE 2ND AND 3RD.

IN OUR VIEW THE DEVELOPING WORLD SITUATION PUTS AN OVERRIDING PRIORITY ON SKILL IN IDEOLOGICAL WARFARE. THIS SKILL DEMANDS INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES.

ECONOMIC AID IS ESSENTIAL TO WORLD RECOVERY. MILITARY STRENGTH IS VITAL. BUT WITHOUT THE FORCE OF A SUPERIOR IDEA NEITHER ECONOMIC NOR MILITARY FORCE OF THEMSELVES HOLD A SOLUTION.

MILLIONS THE WORLD OVER ARE LOOKING FOR A POSITIVE CREATIVE ANSWER TO TOTALITARIANISM IN ANY FORM. THE EDUCATION OF OUR COUNTRIES IN THIS FIELD IS A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY. WE FEEL YOUR PRESENCE IN CALIFORNIA WOULD BE AN INVALUABLE FIRST STEP.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY
Senator from Kentucky

OWEN BREWSTER
Senator from Maine

STYLES BRIDGES
Senator from New Hampshire

HARRY P. CAIN
Senator from Washington

ARTHUR CAPPER
Senator from Kansas

HENRY C. DWORSHAK
Senator from Idaho

HOMER FERGUSON
Senator from Michigan

RALPH E. FLANDERS
Senator from Vermont

LISTER HILL
Senator from Alabama

OLIN D. JOHNSTON
Senator from South Carolina

BRIEN McMAHON
Senator from Connecticut

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY
Senator from Wyoming

CHAPMAN REVERCOMB
Senator from West Virginia

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON
Senator from Virginia

H. ALEXANDER SMITH
Senator from New Jersey

JOHN C. STENNIS
Senator from Mississippi

ELBERT D. THOMAS
Senator from Utah

CHARLES W. TOBEY
Senator from New Hampshire

EDWARD J. THYE
Senator from Minnesota

KENNETH S. WHERRY
Senator from Nebraska

ALEXANDER WILEY
Senator from Wisconsin

LAURIE C. BATTLE
Congressman from Alabama

JOHN B. BENNETT
Congressman from Michigan

HALE BOGGS
Congressman from Louisiana

JOSEPH R. BRYSON
Congressman from S. Carolina

FRANCIS CASE
Congressman from S. Dakota

HOWARD A. COFFIN
Congressman from Michigan

E. E. COX
Congressman from Georgia

GEORGE A. DONDERO
Congressman from Michigan

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ
Congressman from New Mexico

CHARLES K. FLETCHER
Congressman from California

J. VAUGHAN GARY
Congressman from Virginia

HAROLD C. HAGEN
Congressman from Minnesota

BROOKS HAYS
Congressman from Arkansas

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
Congressman from Massachusetts

CARL HINSHAW
Congressman from California

DONALD L. JACKSON
Congressman from California

PETE JARMAN
Congressman from Alabama

ANTON J. JOHNSON
Congressman from Illinois

ROBERT W. KEAN
Congressman from New Jersey

HAROLD KNUTSON
Congressman from Minnesota

CLARENCE F. LEA
Congressman from California

JOHN DAVIS LODGE
Congressman from Connecticut

GORDON L. McDONOUGH
Congressman from California

A. L. MILLER
Congressman from Nebraska

KARL E. MUNDT
Congressman from S. Dakota

RICHARD M. NIXON
Congressman from California

TOM PICKETT
Congressman from Texas

NORRIS POULSON
Congressman from California

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr.
Congressman from Georgia

R. WALTER RIEHLMAN
Congressman from New York

L. MENDEL RIVERS
Congressman from S. Carolina

DWIGHT L. ROGERS
Congressman from Florida

GEORGE A. SMATHERS
Congressman from Florida

LAWRENCE H. SMITH
Congressman from Wisconsin

ROBERT J. TWYMAN
Congressman from Illinois

JAMES W. WADSWORTH
Congressman from New York

ARTHUR WINSTEAD
Congressman from Mississippi

JESSE P. WOLCOTT
Congressman from Michigan

HAROLD F. YOUNGBLOOD
Congressman from Michigan

WORLD IDEOLOGY
FOR INSPIRED DEMOCRACY

Report From Europe:

Immediately following the war Moral Re-Armament undertook in Europe Assemblies for training in democracy's inspired ideology. Last summer the MRA Assembly at Caux, Switzerland, was attended by delegations from 21 national Parliaments and Cabinets, and 5,000 other representative leaders from 53 nations. 150 German leaders including Minister Presidents came through the cooperation of General Lucius D. Clay. Among the 200 delegates from Italy were 26 members of the Italian Constituent Assembly representing five out of the six major parties.

Representative Karl E. Mundt, co-Chairman of the Smith-Mundt Committee, reported:

"Our committee paid a visit to Caux and spent a day and a night with the Moral Re-Armament conference which in some ways comprised the brightest star for the future we have witnessed in all Europe. Some of its achievements to date are little short of miraculous. There we met Dr. Frank Buchman, the sponsor of Moral Re-Armament and saw the world premiere of the new dramatic revue, *The Good Road.*

"Europe and the world today need moral revitalization and rearmament. No man could attend the conference in Caux and watch the emotions of a new hope light the faces of the people there and not come away convinced that the organized forces of good in this world can defeat the organized forces of evil."

Signor Fausto Pecorari, Vice President of the Italian Constituent Assembly, speaking at the height of the election campaign, said: "I come from Trieste. To answer the Trieste problem we need a new spirit. Only the spirit of Moral Re-Armament is enough. Members of sound parties, Christians as well as non-Christians, look with great accord to the ideology of Caux. We see there the only power that will save the world and create the basis that will allow the nations to live together."

From the British Industries Fair, Birmingham:

"This is the biggest thing to hit industry since James Watt," said the Personnel Director of Avery's, a leading British firm, after performances of *The Forgotten Factor* (MRA industrial drama). "The industrial revolution changed the face of the world. This revolution will change the heart of the world."

Lord Nuffield, Chairman of Morris Motors Ltd., said: "When you have seen these performances you will agree it has a message for each one of us. If we are to claim the happiness which we all so earnestly desire, then we must be prepared to face the man-made problems which beset us at this present time by bringing into our personal, family and our industrial lives in full measure the principles of truth, integrity and unselfishness and compassionate understanding of the other man's difficulties and points of view."

Sir Patrick Hannon, for 28 years Conservative Member of Parliament for Birmingham, and Chairman of the National Union of Manufacturers, said: "Nothing in my time has created more widespread interest in Birmingham. The very strength of the force of the spirit of MRA will be the means whereby public consciousness and the conscience of Europe will be awakened. You are restoring the moral substructure to humanity."

Committee of Invitation

GOVERNOR and MRS. EARL WARREN
LIEUT. GOVERNOR and MRS. GOODWIN J. KNIGHT

DR. and MRS. WALTER W. ALLEN
MR. and MRS. PAUL S. ARMSTRONG
MR. and MRS. JOHN C. AUSTIN
MR. and MRS. CARL BAKER
MR. and MRS. JAMES L. BEEBE
MR. and MRS. CLARENCE S. BEESEMYER
THE HON. and MRS. FLETCHER BOWRON
MR. and MRS. ROY M. BREWER
MR. and MRS. RICHARD R. BROWN
MR. and MRS. ROY M. BROWN
MRS. JACOBA C. BUCHENAU
MR. and MRS. DEAN E. CHRISTY
MISS LUCY MASON CLARK
MR. and MRS. HENRY E. CLEMENS
MR. and MRS. CARL G. COOPER
MR. and MRS. PAUL CORNELIUS
MR. DONALD CRISP
MR. and MRS. DEAN B. CROMWELL
MR. and MRS. RAYMOND V. DARBY
MR. and MRS. FRANK P. DOHERTY
MR. and MRS. GEORGE L. EASTMAN
DR. and MRS. HENRY O. EVERSOLE
MR. and MRS. LAWRENCE L. FRANK
MR. and MRS. A. M. GHORMLEY
MR. and MRS. WILMER GLASSCOCK
MR. and MRS. A. J. GOCK
MR. and MRS. E. H. GRIFFITH
MR. and MRS. BYRON C. HANNA
MR. and MRS. HAROLD A. HENRY
MR. and MRS. CLIFFORD C. HINE
MR. and MRS. PAUL G. HOFFMAN
MR. and MRS. W. L. HONNOLD
MR. and MRS. PRESTON HOTCHKIS
THE HON. and MRS. FREDERICK F. HOUSER
MR. and MRS. WILLIAM T. HOWELL
MR. and MRS. DURWARD HOWES
MR. and MRS. ELMER M. HUBBARD
MR. RENE HUBERT
MR. and MRS. HERBERT D. IVEY
MR. and MRS. ROGER W. JESSUP
MR. and MRS. HARRY G. JOHANSING
MR. and MRS. H. SCOTT JOHNSTON
MR. MAX A. KOFFMAN
MRS. IDA KOVERMAN
MR. and MRS. JOHN J. LAWRENCE
MR. and MRS. HOMER LEWIS
MR. and MRS. HAROLD B. LINK
MR. and MRS. LeROY LINNARD
MR. and MRS. JOHN C. LYONS
MRS. W. W. MANNING
MR. and MRS. FRED S. MARKHAM
MR. and MRS. LLOYD A. MASHBURN
MR. and MRS. JOHN A. McCONE
MR. and MRS. JOEL McCREA
MR. and MRS. ARTHUR J. McFADDEN
MR. and MRS. MAYTOR H. McKINLEY
MR. and MRS. B. O. MILLER
MR. and MRS. WILLIAM C. MULLENDORE
MR. and MRS. GEORGE MURPHY
DR. and MRS. CHARLES F. NELSON
MR. and MRS. JOHN K. NORTHROP
MR. and MRS. OTTO K. OLESEN
MR. and MRS. L. F. OLSON
MR. and MRS. MORRIS B. PENDLETON
MR. and MRS. D. W. PONTIUS
MR. and MRS. WILLIAM S. PORTER
MR. and MRS. FRANK POWELL
MR. THOMAS RANFORD
MR. and MRS. DALE O. REED
MRS. C. FORBES RIDLAND
MR. and MRS. GEORGE B. ROBERTS
MRS. WILLOUGHBY RODMAN
MR. and MRS. O. T. SATRE
DR. and MRS. WALTER SCHMID
MR. JOSEPH SCOTT
DR. and MRS. JOHN A. SEXSON
MR. and MRS. EDWARD S. SHATTUCK
MR. and MRS. JOHN F. SHELLEY
MR. and MRS. JAMES E. SHELTON
MR. and MRS. IRWIN L. deSHETLER
MR. and MRS. OSCAR A. SMITH
MR. and MRS. EMERSON SPEAR
MR. and MRS. FRANK H. SPEARMAN
DR. ROBERT GORDON SPROUL
THE HON. and MRS. JESS E. STEPHENS
MR. JAMES STEWART
MR. and MRS. C. C. TEAGUE
MR. and MRS. JAMES G. THIMMES
MR. and MRS. EARL E. THOMAS
MR. and MRS. J. R. THORNBURY
MR. and MRS. CARLETON B. TIBBETTS
MR. and MRS. CHARLES E. TOBERMAN
MR. and MRS. WEATHERFORD W. TOUCHSTONE
MR. and MRS. C. C. TRILLINGHAM
MR. and MRS. WOLCOTT TUCKERMAN
DR. RUFUS B. VON KLEINSMID
MR. and MRS. IRVING M. WALKER
MR. and MRS. JAMES WALLACE
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
MR. and MRS. JOE N. WEBER
DR. and MRS. KARL WECKER
MR. and MRS. FRANK E. WENIG
MR. and MRS. LEWIS A. WEISS
MR. and MRS. FRANCIS R. WILCOX
MR. and MRS. P. G. WINNETT
MR. and MRS. LOYD WRIGHT

Meredith, Ken

RAYONIER

TIMBER DIVISION
215 EAST 5TH AVENUE
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

Executive Offices
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Mills
SHELTON, WASHINGTON
HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON
PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON
FERNANDINA, FLORIDA

Dear Ed,

We were happy to learn that Lady Hardinge was your personal friend. Glad we sent the "N.W.N." She and her husband are supposed to be in Los Angeles now for the World Assembly of M.R.A.

I sent the slab from the Hemlock bearing tree to the manual training teacher to be squared up. So it will be along before too long!

We will most certainly prize an album of your recording of the condensed history of the last 13 years. That is what I call a special gift.

Did you realize we have a 14 year old daughter now? She just flew down to Los Angeles to visit her aunt via United. That is her second trip to L.A. by air.

Hope you find a better spot than Israel for your summer vacation, if any!

Best Regards

Ken Meredith

SAPPHO, WASHINGTON

May 8 1948

Dear Ed:

I enjoyed reading your most interesting letter. Was please to learn that you effect to be on the West Coast in July. While you are out here we would be very happy to take you over the Rayonier operation. We could ride a speeder on the railroad right past the old Nels Nelson place on the Hoko River where you staid on a fishing trip in 1929.

I have a slab that was chopped from a hemlock bearing tree where you registered with J.S. Taylor at the head of Lake Pleasant in 1928 at a Section Corner. If you would like to have it, I would fix it up as an office trophy for you. It might help prove some of your Paul Bunyon Stories!

I am sending a copy of the New World news magazine. Page 13 has an article on my friend Adam McLean and Italy which you may enjoy because of your assignment there. Also because of your intimate knowledge of England you may enjoy the article on Page 6 by Lady Hardinge of Penhurst, who lived for years in Windsor Castle.

Loyally yours

Ken

April 27, 1948

Dear Ben:

Your letter of the 20th unfortunately didn't arrive until after I had left for Philly. Now I am back and take this first opportunity to answer.

Fond memories of Shelton County often return to my things were simpler then. I have the feeling that much of that is happening in Bowen now in anticipation without any reference to months.

I am glad you enjoyed the hoosiers around Christmas time. As a matter of fact, my friend, the Governor, turned down to me so far unknight knighthood, but we satisfied out of court for a dollar. It looks now as though maybe I will get a vacation in July, and if so, I hope to come West for a quick trip.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. L. Meredith
Sappho, Washington

SAPPHO, WASHINGTON

April 10 1948

Mr. Edward Murrow
Vice President C.B.S.
New York
N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Although we havent seen each other for a long time, I know you havent forgotten the Clallam County Corp. We are in Rayonier Inc., now, whose president Edward Bontecou has offices in New York City. He is strongly forestry minded and pays more than ordinary attention to the woods. They recently bought the controlling interest in the Polson Logging Co. That makes a solid block of timber from Hako to Grays Harbor under their control!

I see, Ed, you are off to Italy. Hope I dont miss you. Did you know that M.R.A. held a world assembly at Caux, Switzerland last summer, which, many statesmen said was the only Hope in Europe. There were something like 1000 in attendance, with about 25 of Cabinet member states and countless members of various parliments. 200 came from Italy which included 5-8 from Parliment. Those men gained a new Hope and Dare and purpose while there. Two party leaders who had been bitter political rivals spoke from the same platform at Caux, saying that they had learned there that they must return to Italy to fight together side by side for a free Italy or there would soon be no Italy to fight for. A Scotch friend of mind who served with the American Army in Italy and who was seriously wounded there was

responsible for most of those Italians getting to Cana. It was his life and work with the Italians during and after the war that created their interest in fighting for a hate-free and fear-free Italy who looked beyond themselves to make Democracy work.

I believe in him, Adam MacLean, and his friends in Italy that you will find the spirit — ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ combined with others ~~[illegible]~~ that can make democracy ~~[illegible]~~ win in Italy and elsewhere. They are small in number but potent in faith and dare and do something. They may be hard to find but may give you the important side to your story.

We continue to enjoy and get inspiration from your work. We especially enjoyed your Christmas broadcasts and also the fables of Christmas Night! No copy with trouble I hope.

Loyally yours

Ken

Michalopoulos, Andre

Woodland Lake Estate
Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.
August 17, 1949.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This note is to tell you that I called to see you the other day, on the off chance that I might find you in your office. I wanted to thank you in person for your kindness in responding so graciously and warmly to my friend Charlton Ogburn's request for a letter to the Commissioner for Immigration.

I am very much touched by your friendly gesture which I deeply appreciate.

With my best wishes for a pleasant and restful vacation and kindest regards to Mrs. Murrow and you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Andre

Andre Michalopoulos

re Andre Michalopoulos

August 3, 1949

Dear Mr. Ogburn:

I am delighted to comply with the request contained in your letter of August 2nd. I enclose the letter addressed to Mr. Miller.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charlton Ogburn
68 William Street
New York 5, New York

August 3, 1949

Dear Mr. Miller:

I write in support of the application for pre-examination made to you by Andre Michalopoulos.

During the war I saw a great deal of Mr. Michalopoulos in London where he was Minister of Information in the Greek Cabinet, and have subsequently had occasion to familiarize myself with his lecturing and broadcasting in this country. During the war he was often of very considerable service not only to myself, but to other American correspondents stationed in London.

In the last fifteen years I have known many foreigners who have been granted American citizenship, but I can think of none more worthy of the honor than Andre Michalopoulos.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Watson B. Miller
Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization
Washington, D.C.

CHARLTON OGBURN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
68 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS "OGBURN"
TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 3-0385

843 INVESTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

August 2, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Honorable Andre Michalopoulos, former Minister of Information in the Greek Cabinet, has the laudable desire to become an American citizen; and I have encouraged him to take the necessary steps to that end. He already knows our country well, and has lectured throughout the United States on such subjects as European politics and history, ancient Greek drama and poetry, democracy, etc. He is a highly educated man, an A.B. and A.M. graduate of Oxford University. He has been decorated by the British, French and Dutch Governments. He would certainly make an excellent U.S. citizen.

It would facilitate his obtaining an immigration visa and finally his citizenship papers if the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization would grant under his regulations an application by Mr. Michalopoulos for pre-examination. This is a favor bestowed usually only on foreigners who rendered signal service for the Allies in one of the two world wars. Mr. Michalopoulos fought in the Greek army in the first world war, and during the second world war he was a member of the Greek Cabinet in exile, and as Minister of Information carried on effective encouragement through broadcasts and otherwise to the Greek troops and other Allied forces. It seems to me our Government should be willing to honor him for these services and permit him to enter this country on an immigration visa, granting his application for pre-examination. As a native of England he comes under the British quota.

You know Mr. Michalopoulos. May I ask if you would be good enough to write a letter to the Honorable Watson B. Miller, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C., endorsing his application for pre-examination, chiefly on the ground of his services during the war. If you will kindly send the letter to me, I will deliver it to the Commissioner.

Thanking you,

Faithfully yours,

Charlton Ogburn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Miller, Allen

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 26, 1947

Dear Allen:

Frankly, I don't know what to do about this whole business of WHEC and broadcasting. As you know, I am unacquainted with most of the people who are running WHEC and their plans are so far in the stratosphere and they are attempting to do so much, that there simply isn't room in their likely to be, a corner of broadcasting which would serve as a basis for broadcasting. Edwin Berman is probably going over to Paris to spend Super months as an adviser to UNESCO, and it may be that he will turn up with an idea or two.

I only wish that I might have spent a week in Denver in order that we might have had much talk about many things.

Be sure that I will not forget our brief conversation and particularly the possibility that you might be interested in commercial educational radio.

As ever yours,

Mr. Allen Miller
Rocky Mountain Radio Council, Inc.
21 East Eighteenth Avenue
Denver 2, Colorado

dm

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RADIO COUNCIL, INC.
21 EAST EIGHTEENTH AVENUE
DENVER 2, COLORADO

ALLEN MILLER
DIRECTOR

May 22, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I want to thank you again for your two excellent addresses during the recent conference on radio arranged by the Denver Public Schools. I have heard many comments that showed both a recognition of the important messages you had to delivery and an appreciation for the skill with which you presented them. I am grateful for your generosity and wish to express the official appreciation of the administrative officers of the Denver Public Schools.

The following weekend we had a very interesting if somewhat confused series of discussions at the Mountain Plains Regional Conference on UNESCO. Frequent reference was made to the "Eagle's Brood." It was recognized as the finest documentary and one of the most powerful programs that had been produced by radio in the last several years.

Along the lines of our brief conversation at KLZ you will be interested to know that several of the radio men present talked of the importance of integrating local station activity with such excellent programs as the "Eagle's Brood." They had followed independantly the line of thinking that we pursued in our conversation that it would be desirable to have an hour long kick-off program which called attention to a series of 15-minute programs from the national network which would give a buildup sufficient for the local station to tie in a local series; or it might be possible for the local station to tie in a 15-minute program concurrent with the network series. Repeatedly the local station men expressed their conviction that the lead on UNESCO programming must come from the networks. I do not agree entirely. As I see it we have insufficient time to wait for activity to filter down from the top. We should encourage local stations to start independantly and at the same time urge the networks to launch concrete and effective programs.

It was very nice seeing you here in Denver. I hope our paths will cross more frequently now that you back on this side.

Remember that my confidence in the educational institutions as a truly potent force in educational radio has been severely shaken in recent years and that I feel the job can be and will be done by the networks. When and if there is a place in your plans for a person with my experience I would like to be considered.

Cordially yours,

Allen

Allen Miller

AM:NJR

Milner, Violet, Lady

April 9, 1948

Dear Lady Milner:

This is a terribly belated and, I fear, hasty note in answer to your interesting letter of March 2nd. I am flying to Rome tomorrow morning to cover the Italian elections, and there is a bare possibility that I will be able to spend a day or two in London on the way home around the end of the month. If so, I will send you a signal in advance.

You undoubtedly know the Norwegians have now asked us what, if anything, we are prepared to do and we have answered in the language of Mr. Chamberlain.

It seems the only way to induce action in this country is through the creation of fear and hysteria. There is probably a greater willingness to go to war with Russia than there was to take action against Germany in December of '41.

The whole political scene here is chaotic. Mr. Truman is, in the vernacular, a dead duck. I would guess that maybe at the end of the day, Vandenberg has the best chance of winning the Republican nomination, probably with Stassen as vice presidential candidate. The latter scuffered Mr. Dewey in the Wisconsin primaries, for which he deserves well of his country.

Paul Hoffman, who is going to run the Marshall Plan, is a first rate man. I shall send him to you the first time he comes to London. He will require some educating.

As ever yours,

Viscountess Violet Milner
Great Wigsell
Hawkhurst
Kent

By Air Mail

Great Wigsell,
Hawkhurst,
Kent.

2nd March, 1948

My dear Ed.

from an old friend

It occurs to me that you might like a note of how things are going on here.

I have just been in London for a few days at my Club, where we have so often sat and talked. I have seen a good many people, and I think you ~~have~~ a picture of ~~it~~, at any rate ~~of~~ one, section of society, mostly journalistic.

When I saw the news of the overwhelming of Czecho-Slovakia I rang up the Times and suggested they should head their article " Mr. Bevin's Munich", ~~and~~ that would only be fair seeing how Mr. Bevin's Party had abused the unfortunate Neville Chamberlain, who made those ghastly blunders nearly ten years ago.

I am told that when Benes asked ~~the advice of~~ the Americans and English, in the event of the situation arising which has come about, whether thay had any advice to give him, he received an entirely Chamberlain sort of answer, though perhaps more pleasantly expressed. Anyhow they held out no hope. I do not know what is happening to him, or Jan or Max. I cannot believe that Max will give way, and if he has not I suppose he is dead, and that ends a long epic of courage. Poor Max. He did so believe that Russia would be friendly. One thing I think Czecho-Slovakia will do and that will be to save France. It has given the French something to think about.

A few days ago I met a Dane who had just come back from a visit to Poland and Tito, and generally looking at those countries. He said Italy was "for it" immediately. I hope he is wrong. But as you know I never liked the upset of the Italian Monarchy. I think Monarchy is a safeguard.

As for our position here, Churchill, Dalton, Attley and some others are working overtime for a Coalition, which in my opinion would be fatal, as Churchill would swallow everything Socialist ~~is to~~, and would be just as mistaken as they have been about the U.S.A. and the Empire. The ordinary voter is not at all awake yet to the difficulties. The Government is great at propaganda and keeps the female population in a perpetual state of jitters about cooking fats and sugar, and has not had any tremendous set-backs except from the doctors. By-elections show, I believe, a 10% turnover, but not more. I don't know how ministers think they

are doing, but my experience of ministers is that ~~if~~ everything is all right as long as they are in office and are being toadied to by their subordinates.

Cripps is alarmed about our future and is working, and working hard, and not just at politics. If there is a Coalition he might be Prime Minister, but I daresay you hear from ministers themselves something of what they are really thinking.

My love to Janet. She has sent me a most suffocating parcel

Lady Milner

Viscountess Violet Milner

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
130, East 74th Street,
New York, 21,
U.S.A.

Moley, Raymond

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 15, 1947

Dear Mr. Moley:

Thank you for your careful and courteous letter of October 3rd. I would not knowingly do an injustice either to you or to President Roosevelt, and I am grateful to you for putting me straight. The fact of the matter is, I was not present at the London conference and was basing that particular broadcast on an article written by John Whittaker of the Chicago Daily News just before he died. Whittaker was one of the ablest and most careful reporters I have known, and I attributed that portion of the broadcast to him. Apparently, you did not hear the attribution. I thoroughly agree that there is too much mythology even in recent history, and I am sorry if I contributed to it in this case.

I can only add that I hope that you will regard these broadcasts as worth listening to from time to time, and that you will lay on the lash of criticism when it is deserved as it probably will be. Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond Moley
152 West 42nd Street
New York 16, New York

RAYMOND MOLEY
152 WEST 42 STREET
NEW YORK 18

October 3, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Judging from your fine statement of the ideals and purposes of your new program, as reported in yesterday's World Telegram, I am sure that you will appreciate my comment on your broadcast last night. I heard only part of it and thoroughly agree with your estimate of the patience and fine public service of Secretary Hull.

However, in your statement of the circumstances in London in 1933, your misstatement of the facts did President Roosevelt and me a serious injustice.

In the first place, the American delegation at the Conference had no authority to deal with stabilization. That was a matter which was not only omitted from the instructions to the delegation, but which was explicitly removed from their authority by President Roosevelt. Stabilization was, in the main, a Presidential and Treasury matter. In going to London, not only was I serving as a representative specifically of the President and of Secretary Woodin, but when I arrived in London Secretary Hull specifically advised the delegation that I was dealing with stabilization and that the delegation was not dealing with stabilization. Therefore, in that respect, as well as in my general functions at London, I was not serving as a member of the delegation, but as a direct representative of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Hence, it could not be, as you suggested, that I was "superseding" Secretary Hull.

Beyond the function which I performed with respect to stabilization, my functions were described by President Roosevelt, when I sailed, in the following words:

"Asst. Secretary Moley is sailing tomorrow for London at the request of the President. He will act in a sense as a messenger or liaison officer on this short trip, giving the American delegates first hand information of the various

developments, Congressional etc. in the country since the Delegation left and conveying the President's views of the effect of these developments on the original instructions given the Delegation before they sailed.

"Asst. Sec'y. Moley will stay in London only about a week and will then return to give the President full information of the Conference up to that time."

This document was written in longhand and is in my possession. Moreover, there are a number of cables between the President and me which clearly recognize the authority described in this statement of purposes.

A considerable mythology has grown up in connection with the situation in London, which I felt I had dissipated in my book, "After Seven Years," seventy-five pages of which are devoted to the Conference with thorough documentation. However, since the war has occurred since that book was published, I realize that it is quite understandable that the mythology has prevailed over the facts.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond Moley

Montgomery, Edward

December 10, 1948

Mr. Edward Montgomery
Tomkins Cove, New York

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for yours of the 28th. I doubt that the prospects at NBC are any better than they are here, but if you'd like to look into the situation, Fred Bate might be of some help. He's an old pal of mine, and I'll be glad to tee up an appointment for you whenever you say.

As ever yours,

TOMKINS COVE,
NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE-STONY POINT 609

Sunday,
November 28,
1948.

Dear Ed:

I had a most pleasant half-hour with Davidson Taylor on Friday, for which my most grateful thanks. He seemed to think there was very little chance of anything doing with CBS for the time being, but asked me to send him a dossier - which I am doing today - and promised to keep me in mind.

What I don't know whether I made sufficiently plain to him was that with circumstances as they are at the moment, I'm not going to be "choosy" about anything that's offered - I'm willing to take anything, temporary job, fill-in, anything that's going that will stabilise the bank balance a bit. The breath of that old wolf gets hotter and hotter on the back of my neck every day !

Anyway, thanks for all you have done, and please, please, keep your ears peeled for me.

Gratefully yours,

Ted Montgomery

Edward Montgomery

P.S. Davidson Taylor suggested I should see Bowles of NBC. Do you think this would be a good thing, and would John McNaney be the right person to ask for an introduction to him? I thought I would enclose a copy of the dossier I made out for Taylor, in case you could find any use for it. Yours, Ted.

November 28, 1948

EDWARD POOR MONTGOMERY

Address: Tomkins Cove, New York. Telephone: Stony Point (N.Y.) 609

Born Boston, Massachusetts, December 31, 1901. Educated various schools America, England and France, and at U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Graduated from USNA June, 1925, commissioned Ensign (U.S.N.) served three years in Europe in USS Pittsburgh and one year Atlantic Coast in USS Florida. Resigned commission as Lieutenant (.J.G.) August, 1927.

Worked briefly in Boston as officer manager of sales agency, then moved to England in 1928. From 1928 to 1935, free-lancing in England, mostly plays and film scripts. Three plays produced, "The Years Between" (1931), "Double Harness" (1933), "Forsaking All Other" (1934). "Double Harness" later produced as film with Ann Harding and William Powell. In 1935 adapted "The Two Mrs Carrolls" by Martin Vale for London production. This version ran a year in London with Leslie Banks and Miramova in the leads, and was later (1941) used as the basis for the New York production with Elizabeth Bergner.

In 1935 began contributing regularly to London daily newspaper, the News Chronicle, and in January, 1937, joined the staff of that paper under contract as reporter and feature writer.

Appointed diplomatic correspondent of the News Chronicle in July, 1940, and from then until the end of the war covered all diplomatic and international political events. During this period also averaged three to five broadcasts a week for the British Broadcasting Corporation, mainly news and political commentaries and analyses for the North American Service and for Radio News Reel. Also broadcast regularly in BBC program of news for school-children. Also wrote regular weekly column of diplomatic comment for British Ministry of Information, as well as a number of special articles.

As diplomatic correspondent covered San Francisco Conference (April-May, 1945), first Council of Foreign Ministers, London, (September-October, 1945), and first session United Nations General Assembly, London, (January-March, 1946).

Returned to United States in March, 1946, on assignment as United Nations Correspondent for News Chronicle. In September, 1946, took up general assignment in News Chronicle's New York bureau in addition to UN coverage.

Terminated contract with News Chronicle, by mutual agreement, April, 1948.

Mowrer, Edgar Ansel

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 17, 1947

Dear Edgar:

I think you probably missed an uninteresting, embarrassing and rather unfruitful session at the Overseas Press Club. Bill chose to review the affair-Shirer and I had no alternative but to reply. The whole issue, involved as it has become, really swirled around the network's right to reassign a correspondent.

I am enclosing a copy of the memorandum we sent to our own organization which will give you most of the facts. There are only one or two additional comments I would like to make. The first is that we made no public statement until Bill had accused us publicly of removing him because of sponsor pressure or because of his "liberal" views. In a statement of resignation, he withdrew the charge about sponsor pressure. At yesterday's session I asked him whether, at any time, either Columbia or the sponsor had objected to the editorial content of his broadcasts and he did not reply.

It seems to me entirely legitimate for Shirer or anyone else, to question our editorial judgment in replacing him with Joe Harsch, but when sinister motives are implied, it seems to me that I have no choice except to state the facts.

As we both know, there are very serious problems involved in the sponsorship of news and opinions, and they go much deeper than anything involved in the case of Bill Shirer. I hope that when you are in New York again you will take a meal with me and give me the benefit of your counsel.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer
3301 Garfield Street, N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1133

3301 Garfield Street, N.W.,
Washington 8, D.C.,
April 14, 1947.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Ed:

I regret very much that I shall not be able to attend the Overseas Press lunch of April 16. If you feel inspired afterwards, maybe you would drop me a line to say what had transpired and what is behind the Shirer row or is this asking too much?

Yours sincerely,

Edgar

Edgar Ansel Mowrer

EAM:map

Nelson, Robert

November 29, 1949

Mr. Robert Nelson
Foster House
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Bob Nelson:

I'm very sorry, but I can't suggest any original sources for your Mussolini story aside from those which you have already investigated yourself. However, I wish you luck with your research, and am glad to know that things are going well with you.

Sincerely yours,

ovember 9, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow...

It really hit the spot! The material you sent frm Don Hollenbeck's morning news show on CBS Saturday September17 dealing with the Noronic disaster fit in perfectly. I used it as my lead for the story as being one of the first radio reports to go out to the country on the fire in Toronto. I do appreciate your kindness and time in securing this information for me. I haven't had the paper returned yet...but with a CBS start I'm sure that it will be nothing less than an "A."

But now comes the crushing fact. No sooner had I handed the Noronic paper in than our professor handed out the assignments for the next 3,000 word paper which is due the 23rd of this month. Well that is some time yet but my subject: The death of Mussolini, will demand some extensive research I'm sure.

My principle problem is preparing a paper from information that everyone else also given that topic assignment won't utilize in their papers. Everyone goes to thenewspaper files immediately and takes the substance of the news wire stories and uses that material for their papers. But, as in this Noronic paper, I wanted to get information that would be different and which might be somewhat exclusive. It all counts toward a good grade.

On the matter of Mussolini's death, can you give me any leads, or good sources of information? It was April 25-28, 1945 I believe. I don't recall whether or not you were in Europe. If so, you perhaps did broadcasts on it. If there is any information that would be available for me to use from Columbia, that would be excellent. Perhaps there are scripts retained similar to the one you sent me for the last paper. In any event I would greatly value your expert advice on attacking this topic. I just a little dubious about where to get the best, most unusual information. I do hope you have some ideas.

This is certainly a great imposition upon you and your time, and please don't hesitate to refuse. I understand fully your situation, what with writing several thousands of words each day for your work, there isnt much time left for requests such as these.

Again....many thanks for your kindness with the Noronic "problem" and for whatever you can suggest for Mr, Mussolini.

Very sincerely yours

Bob Nelson

Foster House
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Nelson, Robert

October 28, 1949

Mr. Robert Nelson
Medill School of Journalism
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Robert Nelson:

Thank you for your letter of the 24th; it was indeed good to hear from you.

Unfortunately, I never did a story on the Noronic disaster, as the fire occurred early Saturday morning, September 17th, and as you know, I don't broadcast weekends. However, I'm enclosing a copy of the Saturday morning news show, which I hope will be helpful to you. I'm sorry that there is no other material available.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Northwestern University
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

October 24, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow...

Once again I come to you for help.

First...I'd like to say that things here at Northwestern are coming along fine. I'm attending this year on another scholarship that was awarded at the end of my first year. I am still in the radio sequence in the Medill School of Journalism. I'm planning to get together with Dr. Eastman very soon and also with Miss Waller. I'm anticipating the possibility of attending the NBC Radio Institute this next summer. Once again I must express my deep thanks to you for your help. Meeting these people through you has helped a great deal to make college so much more meaningful and significant. They are excellent friends which I now value highly. And it goes without saying that your association has meant a great deal.

My problem: 3000 words on the Noronic ship tragedy in Toronto. I must prepare a narrative piece of that length by November 7th on the Noronic disaster. I have written to the Toronto Telegram reporter who was first on thescene in an effort to get information from the press. Would it be possible to obtain from you, the comments you made relative to the affair? Most valuable would be those words you said in commenting upon the disaster. I must have quotable material...material which I can identify as to source and so perhaps the excerpt from your script of the 17th of September would fill the bill. If it would be possible for me to use such a quote, I would be most appreciative, indeed. I do hope that such a request is not too much of an imposition upon you, particularly with the short length of time allowed me for preparation of the paper. I do want radio comment though, and I know of no other source, which I respect as highly as I do yours.

Again...many sincere thanks for your help in the past and in anticipation of some help now. Thank you very much....

Sincerely...
Bob Nelson

Nelson, Robert

June 22, 1949

Mr. Robert Nelson
97 Connection Drive
Williamsville 21, New York

Dear Robert Nelson:

Many thanks for your letter of May 18th. I was pleased to hear of your success at Northwestern, and am glad that the letters were of some use to you in Chicago. I hope that you will continue to find opportunities in the news broadcasting field which will be a valuable corollary to your academic work. The best of luck to you.

Sincerely yours,

Northwestern University
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Eighteen
May
1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It has been some time since I last wrote you to thank you for the letters of introduction which you sent to me to Dr. Fred Eastman, Judith Waller and Everett Holles. These contacts have meant a great deal to me here at Northwestern. I have had many interesting and most enjoyable meetings with Miss Waller and Dr. Eastman. Particularly fruitful have been my talks with Dr. Eastman and his wife. I have found them both to be most charming people, and I have called upon Dr. Eastman many times for advice. He has been very kind and helpful at all times.

This year at Northwestern Has been a busy one. I have found the school stimulating and envigorating and taxing, but very wonderful. I have been quite active in radio. A variety of radio experiences have come to me both over Chicago's stations and Evanston's outlets. As I mentioned in an earlier letter, I am on the staff of WBBM-FM, the Continental Fm Network affiliate in the Mid-West. I have gained much experience here. In addition it has been a source of income, which has been a most important factor. But the finances have worked out quite well, and this first year draws to a close without too much deficit.

I am enclosing an article which appeared in the radio column of the Buffalo Evening News last week, and which mentions my most recent effort. You see I have sincere ambitions which head in your direction. This is the first such opportunity that has come along, and I was most eager to work at it. The program is coming along fine and I try to limit its scope to those things which I feel qualified and prepared to handle. It is fine experience, and is the only news commentary program that is broadcast from the school. I do it from the Medill School newsroom, preparing, writing and presenting the program myself. In doing it, I can realize, in a small way, the task which lies before you each day. I am thankful that for the present, my program is just once a week. As it is, it keeps me busy throughout the week. It is a feature which I hope to be able to continue throughout my college career.

This quarter, and this year, are just about over. I'll leave Northwestern by June 15th and will return to Buffalo to work in radio there for the summer. It may be that I'll be able to make a contact with the Columbia outlet in Buffalo, WGR, but they have not said definitely whether or not they could find a place for me. I'll return to school out here late in September.

Today was a most encouraging day too, for I redeived notice that I had been awarded a scholarship for the academic year 1949-50. This certainly will help out a great deal.

I feel that a great deal of my success out at Northwestern, particularly in radio, has been made possible through your kindness in giving me a means to meeting helpful people in Chicago. Their friendships mean a great deal to me, as does yours. I am most grateful for both.

If at any time you visit Buffalo or Chicago (if it is during the school year) I would greatly appreciate knowing about it so that I might arrange to see you, if it would be at all possible, or convenient.

Once again, my thanks for all that your help has meant this year and for all it will mean in the future.

Very sincerely yours

Robert Nelson

(until June 15th)
Robert C. Nelson
Music Hut 132-c
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

(after June 15th)
97 Connection Drive
Williamsville 21
New York

MAY 10 1949 The Buffalo Evening News

Sights and Sounds

By JIM TRANTER

LEAVE IT to Ralph Edwards to dig up an idea that'll do somebody some good and still be interesting to his audience on This Is Your Life, tonight at 8 over WBEN. He's had many prominent and not-so-prominent people on the show, taking them back through their past, bringing in former pals, recounting early incidents in their lives in a manner that's entertaining.

TONIGHT'S GUEST, a young lady from Aukland, N. Z., should provide a bit of impressive Americanism when she is sworn in as an American citizen on the program. Events of her past will also be reviewed, but the piece de resistance is the immigrant becoming a citizen as the show is broadcast.

What About Minority Groups?

TOWN MEETING, tonight at 8:30 over WKBW, discusses "Should Minority Groups Exercise Censorship Over Books and Films?"—a subject of deep interest to us all. On the panel will be Henry Epstein, former New York State solicitor general; Robert J. O'Donnell, professor of philosophy at Iona College; Morris J. Ernst, lawyer and author, and John Mason Brown, dramatic critic.

Puts Spare Time to Use

ROBERT C. (BOB) NELSON of 97 Connection Drive, Williamsville, left WBTA (Batavia) a short time ago to enroll in the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University. However, it seems the radio bug has a permanent effect on the one bitten. So Bob turned his spare time into a news program which he's now doing over Station WEAW-FM, in Evanston, Ill., one of the most powerful FM stations in that locale. Titled "World of News," the Nelson program is a news analysis, written and delivered by the lad.

Bob Nelson

"My One and Only Highland Fling"

TUESDAY TUNING: The Bandbox, featuring Max Miller and his Orchestra at 7:30 tonight over WBEN, offers Harry Schad singing "My One and Only Highland Fling." . . . Alan Young mixes up with his gal Friend, Shirley Mitchell, at 8:30 over WBEN. . . . We, The People (9 over WGR) features Man Mountain Dean, ex-wrestler now studying at the University of Georgia; a 13-year-old boy hero, Michael Evans, who saved the life of a playmate, and two other heroic people in the news.

CBL, Toronto—740 kc.

P. M.	
6:00	Mel'y Parade
6:10	News
6:30	Divertimento
6:45	BBC News
7:00	Guitars
7:15	Sports
7:30	Tenor
7:45	Point of View
8:00	Queer Quirks
8:15	Trail Tales
8:30	Minstrels
9:00	Bob Hope-N
9:30	Fib. McGee-N
10:00	News
10:15	Roundup
10:30	Leicester Sq.
11:00	Eric Wild
11:30	Orchestra
12:00	News
Early Wednesday	
7:00	News
7:05	Melodies
7:30	News

9:05	Morning Music
9:45	Band Parade
10:15	Kindergarten
10:30	Music
10:45	Jane
11:00	Road of Life-N
11:15	Big Sister-C
11:30	Your Beef?
11:45	Laura Ltd.
12:00	BBC News
12:15	Aunt Lucy
12:30	Farm prog.
1:00	News
1:15	Happy Gang
1:45	They Tell Me
2:00	Waltz
2:30	Music'ly Yours
3:00	Life-NBC
3:15	Ma Perkins-N
3:30	Pep. Young-N
3:45	Happiness-N
4:00	Jack Berch
4:15	To be announ.
4:30	Recital

Nelson, Robert

January 11, 1949

Dear Robert Nelson:

Many thanks for your thoughtful letter of December 24th.

I do indeed remember you and am glad to know that Miss Waller and Dr. Bastman have been so helpful to you. I hope all continues to go well at WMAQ; you will, in future years, find the experience gained there invaluable.

My thanks for your kind words on the album--we seem to be selling a few. Best wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert G. Nelson
Music Hut 132-C
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow

ROBERT COLBY NELSON
97 CONNECTION DRIVE
WILLIAMSVILLE 21, NEW YORK

Mac / write note, write here well

december
twenty four
1948

dear mr. murrow...

first a word to young charles casey murrow. we listened to "this is the news" tonight and thoroughly enjoyed hearing your young fellow...and were quite impressed. for a young fellow he drives a mighty hard bargain. he spoke very clearly and without the slightest hesitation. i'm sure the salesgirl was just as amazed at his performance as were those who were listening by their radios. and it's quite a background that he's had too... london and then the atlantic at four months. he performed as one with many more than three years' experience. the personal touch he added was very much in keeping with your way of presenting, each evening. very enjoyable indeed...

at the moment, i am home from northwestern university, on my holiday vacation. although i've found northwestern to be a very wonderful place, it does seem good to be home for a bit.

you, no doubt, recall me as being the young fellow for whom you wrote three letters of introduction to three of your personal acquaintances in chicago. it was after meeting you in buffalo and explaining about my plans to attend northwestern, that i realized how very important and valuable it would be for me to meet people who could advise and assist me in my endeavors. you sent these letters to me before i left for school. since then i have had two grand experiences, meeting two of the three people whom you recommended. because of my schedule at the university, it was difficult for me to take a chance on catching these people at their offices. i wrote to each of them and mentioned your letter for each of them and suggested times when it would be possible for me to meet them personally in chicago. judith waller was the first to reply. we made arrangements to meet at the orrington hotel in evanston, where she lives. this was convenient for me too, as i live on the northwestern campus which is in evanston also. i was very much impressed with miss waller. everyone to whom i have spoken about her since verifies your feeling that she is one of the moust outstanding people in radio. she was very cordial and said that she would be most happy to help me whenever she could. i am working part-time on an fm station in evanston and she felt that for the time being, this was the wisest thing i could be doing. it represents advanced experience and a financial aid too...which is very important. and the financial situation has worked out fine too...in addition to the weekend radio work...i have a daily board job in a university grill which

"The only way to have a friend, is to be one."

——Emerson

takes care of all of my meals...quite a savings. i am working too for future scholarship assistance. miss waller felt too that due to the fact that chicago is tightly unionized, it would be wisest to wait for a while before attempting to investigate the "big city." she invited me to visit her at wmaq so that she might show me through the station. and so went my first meeting with miss waller.

dr. fred eastman was very kind. i have a date for dinner with him for mid-january when we can again get together for a chat. i met dr. eastman at the union league club in chicago. under very informal circumstances we chatted for an hour about many things. his first words were "what can i do for you?" we talked about my work at the university and about my radio work in evanston. i found too, that i was able to answer some questions he had about a radio station which the university of chicago is considering. he said that there were several persons connected with chicago newspapers and perhaps other of his friends who might be helpful to me, and whom he could arrange for me to meet. he had many kind words about you. i was very grateful for the chance to meet him. i will value highly his friendship.

i have yet to complete my third mission. i have not heard from mr. holles at wbbm. i wrote a letter similar to those i sent to the others, to him, telling about the letter from you. undoubtedly because of the rush of his work he has not yet had time to answer me. he does a newscast at 6:15 each evening. i'll drop him another note when i return to school, after this vacation and try to arrange to meet with him.

my thanks to you, for giving me these three opportunities, are most sincere. i can hardly express adequately how very grateful i am to you for making this contribution...a contribution which is important to my progress and development...at a time when such assistance is most appreciated. it was a generous gesture on your part...and i hope that some day in my future, i'll be in a position to offer more tangible thanks to you.

one of my more important christmas gifts was an album of five twelve-inch records. "i can hear it now," represents an effort by you and your staff which brings into more vivid focus than ever before, the disturbing and momentous elements of our current history. the album represents quite a substantial entry, or perhaps step, toward reconciling the things which men and nations of men have busied themselves with during these past ten years of little more than confusion. as a gift from my parents this christmas, i think your album just about tops them all. i'd say thank you for the album first, then congratulations to you and your associates on a fine job done.

more about the records. i was pleased to find the extensive

review given to this project in a recent edition of the Christian Science monitor magazine section. edith behrens did very well with the article. and the prestige which accompanies the monitor all over the world makes the article a fine recognition of "i can hear it now."

Many fine opportunities have come my way as far as radio is concerned. i had no difficulty at all in securing asposition as an announcer at weaw-fm in evanston. the station has recently become affiliated with the continental network as key midwest outlet. i'll have an opportunity to do programs which will be aired on both coasts over other member stations. so far... radio's many obstacles have not discouraged me. the responsibilities of an "edward r. murrow" still seem very attractive. i can see how important my college work is in preparing me for future work. the background is the important thing to acquire now. as you mentioned in buffalo to me, prepare now so that you will have something worthwhile to say, when it finally comes time to speak.

and so things have worked out very favorably for me, and as my college experience progresses, i become more enthusiastic about working on to bigger and greater goals.

i know full-well, i think, how busy you are. in some spare moment though, i would greatly appreciate hearing from you, and would be most grateful for your suggestions and advice on my progress toward the future which i have outlined, and which i hope some day to attain.

to close...good wishes from the nelsons...my mother, father and myself...and our sincere hopes added to yours that the new year will bring much good "news."

and this word by benjamin ffankkin, which you might like to have...

"a good conscience is a continuous christmas."

most sincerely

Robert C. Nelson

my university address is:

robert c. nelson
music hut 132-c
northwestern university
evanston, illinois

i shall return to northwestern on january 2.

Nelson, Robert Colby

ROBERT COLBY NELSON
97 CONNECTION DRIVE
WILLIAMSVILLE 21, NEW YORK

August 8, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter will serve a two-fold purpose. First, to mention how pleased we are that you have returned to the air, with "the news." Your digest of current happenings is clear, precise and simple. Your personal commentary on current trends and situations is impressively straightforward, a characteristic found lacking in far too many analyses.

Secondly, I shall take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude for the kind interest you have taken in me. I refer to the letters of introduction which you sent to me. Introductions to persons in Chicago. They will assuredly be of great help to me during my next few years at Northwestern University, which I shall enter in the fall. I am enrolled in the school of Journalism. I am planning to take the three letters with me personally when I go to Chicago for school, and shall contact the individuals in person. I greatly appreciate the time taken and consideration tendered me, by you. As it will be necessary for me to work, and with what radio experience I have had the association I shall have with these people will be a very valuable factor in my future career. Your kindness is greatly appreciated, not only by me, but by my parents. They have always encouraged me to strive to achieve, and are indeed grateful when such an opportunity as this is made available to me.

I shall contact you after I have become situated at Northwestern, and shall report on my contacts with your Chicago friends.

Yours very sincerely

Robert C. Nelson

"The only way to have a friend, is to be one."

——Emerson

June 29, 1948

Miss Judith C. Waller
WMAQ
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
Merchandise Mart Building
Chicago 54, Ill.

Dear Judith:

This note will serve to introduce Robert Colby Nelson, who is entering Northwestern as a scholarship student in Journalism this September. He will need some sort of part-time work to help finance his education, and I hope that you'll be able to help him out.

I'm leaving it to Nelson to give you his background and qualifications, but I can tell you that he's had experience as a staff member of the Mutual outlet in Batavia, N. Y., having handled newscasts and other programs for a year. Anything you could do for him would be much appreciated.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

June 29, 1948

Mr. Everett Holles
WBBM
410 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Ill.

Dear Ev:

This note will serve to introduce Robert Colby Nelson, who is entering Northwestern as a scholarship student in Journalism this September. He will need some sort of part-time work to help finance his education, and I hope that you'll be able to help him out.

I'm leaving it to Nelson to give you his background and qualifications, but I can tell you that he's had experience as a staff member of the Mutual outlet in Batavia, N. Y., having handled newscasts and other programs for a year. Anything you could do for him would be appreciated.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

June 29, 1948

Mr. Fred Eastman
The Chicago Theological Seminary
5757 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Fred:

This note will serve to introduce Robert Colby Nelson, who is entering Northwestern as a scholarship student in Journalism this September. He will need some sort of part-time work to help finance his education, and I hope that you'll be able to help him out.

I'm leaving it to Nelson to give you his background and qualifications, but I can tell you that he's had experience as a staff member of the Mutual outlet in Batavia, N. Y., having handled newscasts and other programs for a year. Anything you could do for him would be appreciated.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

Nelson, Robert Colby

June 28, 1948

Mr. Robert Colby Nelson
97 Connection Drive
Williamsville 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Nelson:

I am writing letters of introduction for you to three people who should be good contacts for you in Chicago: Everett Hollis of WBBM, Judith Waller of NBC, and Fred Eastman of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Incidentally, Judith Waller is one of the best people, man or woman, that I know in radio, and I hope that you will make use of the notes of introduction.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT COLBY NELSON
97 CONNECTION DRIVE
WILLIAMSVILLE 21, NEW YORK
June 14, 1948

Judith Waller
A. Phillips
Kaltman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very impressed and greatly encouraged after having the opportunity of seeing and hearing you last Wednesday evening at the dinner-meeting of the Main Street Association in Buffalo. You asked me, at the time, to write to you in New York regarding your contacts at Northwestern University and in Chicago. In our conversation after your lecture you mentioned that you would write a note either to me or to the gentlemen in Chicago that would serve to introduce me. It is indeed a very kind gesture on your part and I certainly would appreciate making a contact there through you. Perhaps you could advise me also on the person to see at Columbia's Chicago outlet.

I have, for many years, been interested in the workings of the world, so to speak, and the whys and wherefores of people and nations. I have wondered what course this nation would take many times, and have watched with wonderment and regret some times at the course finally taken.

My interests have been varied. Writing has become an important interest, and I have done much of it, on all types of subjects and writing that would appeal to many different types of people. All through high school I have spent much time on history and language. I have read considerably in politics and philosophy and foreign affairs. I am now 18, and a senior in high school, planning to enter university in the fall.

For many years I have had a desire to enter the field of radio. I have spent much time in and around many radio stations, including those in New York, and for the last year have been a member of the staff of radio station WBTA in Batavia, New York, a city located between Buffalo and Rochester. I am gaining much valuable experience in the "behind-the-scenes" workings of radio broadcasting. I regularly handle the major newscasts and other feature broadcasts. I have written and produced a program of my own for the last six months. I have also appeared on coast-to-coast network broadcasts. The station, by the way, is a MBS affiliate. It is a small station but has afforded me a wealth of experience which I hope will be helpful to me in college.

"The only way to have a friend, is to be one."

——Emerson

As I mentioned after your talk Wednesday evening, I have been admitted to the School of Journalism at Northwestern University for the fall term. I have also been awarded a scholarship to the university. It is going to be necessary for me to help myself through college and I am in hopes of finding a position in radio. I feel that my experience will be of some recommendation and as my interest is in radio and journalism, I would like very much to locate myself in some job connected with the two. I hope to combine radio and journalism as a career. Work such as yours is the ultimate goal.

Finally...might I keep in touch and correspond with you from time to time? I realize that your schedule is a full one, to say the least, but I would value your criticisms and guidance.

Your caliber of work, I feel, is without equal in the current field of news reporters and analysts. I certainly shall endeavor, also, to heed your advice: to secure a sound foundation in history, language, political reasoning of peoples and nations. It is certainly true that one must know of what he speaks and writes before he can speak and write effectively!

Again...my sincere thanks for your kindness.

Very sincerely

Robert Colby Nelson

Neumann, Sigmund

October 14, 1948

Dear Sig:

Many thanks for your letter. I can't tell you how much I would like to come to Wesleyan in November, but, because I must remain close to transatlantic telephones and news tickers, I'm afraid it just isn't possible.

I am really sorry; I know Janet would have enjoyed it. In the meantime, however, it was good to hear from you. Let me know when next you are going to be in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sigmund Neumann
Administrative Offices
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

October 12, 1948

Dear Ed:

This is an emergency call, and I hope to find you in a responsive mood. You will have received my telegram sent to you in the name of President Butterfield. I trust you will see your way clear to accept Wesleyan's cordial invitation to address the student assembly on Thursday, November 11, at 7:15 P.M.

Wesleyan University has introduced this year an assembly series on vital issues of our time which has found a tremendous response among the students. The opening evening brought to us Norman Cousins, whose lecture on "The Siege of Berlin" was in fact a plea for World Government (as any Norman Cousins lecture would be). The second speaker in this special series will be Clark Eichelberger on the United Nations. Frankly, some of us on the Program Committee are seriously concerned that, thought-provoking though Norman Cousins was, his special plea for World Government or else (with drastic illustrations of atomic destruction) easily leads into the day dreams of a great Utopia, with the natural result of a turn toward cynicism - the frequent reaction of War's aftermath as many of us had experienced it a generation ago. It is too easy to write off our time with sophomoric satisfaction. It relieves us from the very responsibility of making a go of it. For this reason we are very anxious to establish a proper balance in our assembly program, and to present to the students an alive picture of the international problems as they face us concretely. What we have in mind is not so much a defense of the policies of the "State Department" as a presentation of the real issues by somebody who knows and somebody who is, shall we say, a realist with vision. I couldn't think of anyone better than you to fill the bill. Your stand during the war and your rich experience during the postwar years have brought you so close to a full recognition of the dilemmas we have to live through in our daily tasks that I wish our students could have an opportunity of having such a mature encounter. I know you would do it wonderfully, and I also know that you would enjoy seeing the growth of our younger generation. That is in my mind the most hopeful sign of our time. In short, we should be very grateful to you if you could give them a half-hour assembly address to be continued, if possible, by an informal bull session in one of the fraternity houses.

There are two technical points which should be cleared. As to the honorarium, Wesleyan, being in modest circumstances as are all of the educational institutions of higher learning as long as we do not have a Ministry of Education (whose first incumbent I picked years ago), can offer you only $200. While it certainly is not "up to standards," I hope you will find it possible to accept. We are also worried about your radio program that, to my knowledge, comes at 7:45. In this case it should be possible to broadcast from the campus, as it has been frequently done before. I am sure your Hartford station would cooperate with us to make the necessary arrangements. In this case we would appreciate it very much if your broadcast could follow immediately the assembly address and the students could have an opportunity to sit in.

Needless to say, I should be terribly happy if you would come. Whether you know it or not, I have always regarded you as a part of our community - partly on account of your responsibility in planting me here, and partly due to your conquest of a certain Middletown lady, for which I flatter myself as a part accomplice. Please give that better half my very best and bring both of you to Middletown.

Hoping to see you soon and to hear from you sooner, I am as always,

Yours,

Sig

Sigmund Neumann
For the Program Committee

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

sn/ch

RECEIVED
1948 OCT 12 PM 6:15
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

No

WESTERN UNION

WU037 PD

MIDDLETOWN CONN OCT 12 450P

EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WESLEYAN UNIV INVITES YOU CORDIALLY TO ADDRES XXX

ADDRESS STUDENT CHOICE LETTER FOLLOWS

NEUMANN

559P

11..

Newman, Edwin

October 20, 1948

Mr. Edwin Newman
Station WTOP
Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Ed:

I have written to Ken Holland in Paris, and will let you know as soon as there is any word.

As ever yours,

October [illegible] 1948

Mr. Kenneth Holland
UNESCO
19, Avenue Kleber
Paris 16, France

Dear Ken:

I wonder if you can help me out, regarding the attached summary. Ed Newman is hoping to go to Europe sometime around the beginning of next year, and wants to get an idea of the possibilities in Paris.

I know Ed well; he is a very unusual guy. If you can give me any advice or counsel about this, I will be most grateful.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

October 20, 1948

EDWIN NEWMAN

Station WTOP
Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington 4, D. C.

University of Wisconsin, B.A.
Louisiana State University, Graduate
work in Government

3½ years Navy - Communications officer

Newspaper work:
PM
Jersey Journal
INS
UP
(Note: covered State Department
and White House for UP)

Is currently working with Eric Sevareid
as radio news writer.

Age 29, married, one child.

WTOP
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
WARNER BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
METROPOLITAN 3200

28 Sept. 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

If it is not inconvenient for you, I'd like to hold you to your kind offer to write Ken Holland in Paris for me.

I think I should tell you, very briefly, a few things about myself: I am 29 years old, married, have one daughter aged three. I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and did a semester's graduate work at Louisiana State University, majoring in government at both. I put in three and a half years in the Navy as a communications officer. Before and after the war, I worked here in Washington for INS, UP, PM and The Jersey Journal, before going to work for Eric. Almost half my experience was with the UP, for whom I covered the State Department and White House.

I think I should explain also that if nothing else comes through, I intend to go to Europe at my own expense, as soon as I can afford it. Given my present rate of accumulation of funds, that would not happen before the middle of next year. However, I do have enough to go over on my own now, if there should be any kind of assurance of work waiting for me when I got there. I bring that up only to explain that I am not looking exclusively for a job that would pay my way over -- though that would be very welcome, to say the least -- but for a job that I could take after making my own way over. I am aiming particularly at London or Paris, but I am far from insistent.

Thank you again for your kindness in this matter.

Sincerely,

Edwin Newman

Edwin Newman

Novik, M. S.

M. S. NOVIK

630 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 20, N. Y. · CIRCLE 6-3976

RADIO
CONSULTANT

July 13, 1949

Dear Ed,

It really hurt to write this note, because I was impressed!

I haven't chucked the idea and maybe something will turn up sooner than I expect.

Sincerely,

MSNovik

Mr. Edward Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Enc.

July 5, 1949

Dear Miss Thompson:

I tried to get you on the phone, but you were out when I called. It would have been simpler to explain on the telephone how disappointed I am that I can't even get to first base in considering a position for you at WFDR. It just isn't possible at the present time.

Not only are they just getting started with all of the headaches that involves -- but, what's even worse is the physical problem involved. Studios will not be complete for 2 or 3 months. There actually isn't enough room for the present minimum staff to operate.

Believe me, I am really sold on the idea of giving you a chance to do a job at the station -- but, unfortunately, at this stage of the game it just can't be done. Rest assured that if I come across anything that seems to me at all along the lines you wuld fit into, I will get back to you.

Sincerely yours,

Elsa Knight Thompson
Grosvenor Hotel
35 Fifth Avenue
Nww York, N. Y

Novik, Morris S.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 10, 1947

Dear Harvey:

I am inclined to think that something more than a "gentle reminder to the Press Association" was indicated in connection with the reported CIO picketing at the Hotel New Yorker.

As an indication of how we felt about the handling of that story, I invite you to cast your [illegible] eyes over the enclosed Hollenbeck script. I can't tell you how much it pleasures us to be ahead of Novik in doing our bit to cutstraighten or maybe expose a pretty sorry piece of reporting.

If you encounter anything of a similar nature in the future, please give us a shout. Incidentally, that 6:15 period on Saturdays is worth listening to.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harvey S. Novik
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

M. S. NOVIK

ICKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N.Y. · CIRCLE 6-3976

RADIO
CONSULTANT

July 8, 1947

Dear Ed:

Now that the Taft-Hartley law is on the books, life is a little less hectic. Here's one I think you ought to know about.

Sunday, June 29th, as usual I listened to my favorite 11:00 PM News Spot (CBS), and hit the ceiling when I heard the item about Congressman Hartley speaking at the Hotel New Yorker and the CIO picketing. We were coming in from Long Beach and it gave me a opportunity to raise hell about the stupidity of such action with a couple of fairly important CIO people who were in the car.

Lo and behold on Tuesday, PM carried a box that there was no truth to the whole story and that the press agency for the National Association of Personnel Directors dreamed up the story. Of course, your staff took it off the wire, but I think there's a moral to the story, and certainly there's room for a gentle reminder to the Press Association.

I am passing it on to you for what it's worth, and it again proves how easy it is for radio stations to fall into a trap. If CBS didn't catch it, I'll bet a nickel no station in the country passed that one up.

As ever,

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

P.S. I'm sorry I couldn't accept your invitation to meet Lilienthal, but that was the day of the Madison Square Garden meeting — but you will give me a raincheck, won't you?

MSN

Nussbaum, Howard L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

26 October 1948

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This will acknowledge, with delirious delight, your enthusiastic reception of my assignment.

I hope that we'll be able to work very closely together, and if there is anything you need from the Air Force, you will just pick up the phone. A call from you would be welcome in any branch of the Air Force, from the Secretary's office down.

Sincerely,

Howard

HOWARD L. NUSSBAUM
Colonel, USAF

Nutting, Anthony

From: Anthony Nutting, M.P.

15th April, 1948.

Dear Murrow.

I feel I must send you a brief line to thank you for your hospitality during my stay in New York. I did so much enjoy meeting you and your wife and having the opportunity of learning so much of interest. In so short a visit it was by no means easy to get the crystal clear impressions that one would like, but what I learnt from you was by far the most helpful of all the many ideas that I got.

I know that you have hundreds of friends to look up when you come to London, but if you have a spare moment please call me up and we will renew our acquaintance.

Yrs. sincerely

Anthony Nutting

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Hutting, Anthony

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

NEXT CALL ☐ Please read instructions below BEFORE checking speed of transmission desired. TODAY ☐

ding this message please be sure a letter by REGULAR or AIRMAIL would not suffice, then be brief.

ges for WBBM, KNX, and WTOP are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room. Speed of transmission should be for messages to other stations in the boxes at top of this form.

marked NEXT CALL are transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than NOON LOCAL TIME on the day following their receipt in the Com- Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Unmarked messages will be handled in this manner.

marked TODAY are transmitted to the addressee on the SAME DAY they are received in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equip- receiving point is attended.

DATE February 27, 1938

ANTHONY HUTTING, M.P.
HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON

HAVE TURNED YOUR LETTER OF JANUARY 30TH OVER TO COLUMBIA CONCERTS LECTURE BUREAU

I AM NOT INFORMED WHETHER THEY CAN SUCCEED IN ARRANGING ENGAGEMENTS AT THIS

LATE DATE

ED MURROW

cc: Miss Edna J. Gleason
Columbia Concerts Lecture Bureau

Arrived March 10th

From: Anthony Nutting, M.P.

House of Commons,

London, S.W.1

30th January, 1948.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You will remember my writing to you through Roger Eckersley last Summer about the possibility of my coming over to give some lectures in America last Autumn. After the replies which I received from the Director of your Lecture Bureau, I left it that if I should by any chance be coming over anyhow, I would get in touch with C.B.S. with a view to arranging a lecture or two. At that time the chances of my coming to the States "in any event" seemed very slim. But my plans have now changed and I am coming over in the near future. My wife has been seriously ill and has been told by her doctor that she must get right away, and if possible, to the U.S.A.

I am therefore planning to sail on March 5th, arriving at New York on the 10th and staying for about a month. This is all that I can manage as I cannot be away from England for longer at a time when politically anything might happen, and happen quickly. Is there any chance of getting booked up for any lecturing or broadcasting during that month?

You will remember in my first letter which Roger Eckersley sent you, I talked about lecturing as leader of the Young Conservatives on the Young Conservative view of domestic and industrial affairs. Perhaps I should add that as a former Private Secretary to Anthony Eden, and as Secretary of the Conservative Foreign Affairs Committee, I should also like to talk a bit about Britain's position in relation to foreign affairs. I have concentrated most on this question in my speeches in the House of Commons, and the other day in the Foreign Policy Debate had to follow Mr. Bevin as first speaker for the Opposition.

I am sorry to appear still somewhat vague as to the places that I should like to visit in any lecture tour, but

I feel I must leave this to you, more particularly as I have given you rather short notice. I should perhaps add, however, that as I shall not be there for very long and shall be somewhat tight for dollars, I do not want to travel too far West.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard Darling

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

Copy sent to CCLB. 2/27

Oeschsner, Frederick

March 14, 1949

Dear Fred:

So help me I can't do it—at least not for the next two or three months. I am just plain over my ears and won't be able to dig my way out before summer.

I'll probably be in Washington quite a bit during April and I will, as the British say, make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frederick Oechsner
Office of the Assistant Secretary
of State for Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1949

Dear Ed:

During a visit last week to the Armed Forces Information School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, I promised General McGaw, the Commandant, that I would twist your arm to get you to make a talk to the School.

I am now twisting your arm.

The School seems to me to be doing a useful and workmanlike job in educating officers and enlisted men (Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine) for the public information and troop education jobs. A generous portion of their curriculum is devoted to the study and analysis of international relations and government. That is where you would fit in.

The School has had an impressive list of guest speakers including Forrestal, Royal, Gray, Eisenhower, Arthur H. Sulzberger, Edward L. Bernays, and others in the Armed Forces. I am arranging for Assistant Secretary George V. Allen and Assistant Secretary Charles Saltzman to go up and give the boys talks on State Department angles early in March.

If you found that you could get down to Carlisle for a morning, your visit I know would serve a useful purpose and you would meet an earnest and pleasant group of men.

If you ever get down to Washington and have some free time, I wish you would let me know. I see The Hottelet and The Beattie and The Thayer sporadically when they reach town.

With every good wish to you and the family,

Yours,

Fred

Frederick Oechsner
Special Assistant to the Assistant
Secretary of State for Public Affairs

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Orde, Simon

August 5, 1910

Dear Simon:

I am glad you like the album and hope it will remind you of the many happy days of childhood.

Needless to say, I do, as always, wish my friend to come over and be the chaperon. I hope to write to the president, decision in this MS and will look forward to hearing from.

As ever yours,

Mr. Simon Orde
[illegible] Manufacturing Corporation
[illegible] Street
[illegible], N.Y.
England

BROADCAS CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCAST, LONDON
AND TELEGRAMS: BROADCAST, TELEX, LONDON

28th July, 1949

PERSONAL

My dear Ed,

Believe it or not it is only within the last three weeks that your album of disks has been finally cleared from the Customs! How long it has lain fallow, if it can do such a thing, in their clutches I just don't know. Anyhow I am delighted to have got it at last, and after playing the disks am even more thrilled. They are a really magnificent piece of history, and so many things are recalled by hearing them. Thank you a lot for having sent them to me.

I have made various enquiries at C.B.S. London Office to see if and when you were coming, only to hear you were not, for which I am sorry, but none the less the pink gin will have matured by the time you do come! The quantity now maturing will I hope keep you quiet for quite a long time.

All the very best and again many thanks,

Yours ever,

Lindy

L. Wellington

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York. 22.

Orde, Simon

ordered
3/30/49

March 29, 1949

Personal

Dear Simon:

Please forgive the delay in answering yours of February 28th. I am dispatching an album to you forthwith—payment to be made with one pink gin or, in case of inflation, several, when I come to London.

I, too, have certain periods of nostalgia for BB and particularly the people who worked there. The microphone you follow gives me site on my desk and serves as a constant reminder of some days and nights of high tension and high friendship.

I hope to be coming you this summer, but all is uncertain.

As ever yours,

Mr. Simon Orde
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1
England

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

4th February, 1949

PERSONAL.

My dear Ed.

I was delighted to see in the 15th November issue of that well-known paper "Broadcasting" which finds its way, albeit somewhat tardily, to our establishment, that you are the narrator of a new Columbia records album whose title is "I can hear it now". I do not know in what manner one can be acquired, but I should very much like to have one for my own edification. Maybe there are ways and means of doing this, and if there are you will surely know them. Money is of course no object, and I will gladly pay the necessary amount in dinars, copecks, roubles, pesos, or maybe even in Swiss francs.

I wonder how things go with you - well I imagine, as I find it difficult to believe that anything would not go well with you such is your native resiliency. I must say I look back with very nostalgic feelings on the old days of B4, now relegated to a brussels sprouts store for the improbable benefit of the canteen contestants! They were grand days, and I do not know that I have ever been quite so happy as I was in them, in my life, though of course there were times, notably on Sunday evenings, when my heart palpitated at high speed in the region of the pit of my stomach. You usually said, I remember, when giving me your script for vetting, "It is full of dynamite", but I always knew then that there was nothing objectionable init, and it was only when you said nothing, or started off with a piece about a steam engine before getting into the real meat, that I discovered the poison.

You will have heard of Wog and his activities in Mexico and California, and I expect maybe he will get round to seeing you on his way back.

My love to Janet and the admirable Casey, who regrettably I have never seen.

With all the very best from your erstwhile inverted Micawber,

Vincent Orde

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION
DARTMOUTH HOUSE
37 CHARLES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1
Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING
President The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT CRANBORNE K.G.
Founder SIR EVELYN WRENCH, C.M.G.
Chairman The LORD WAKEHURST, K.C.M.G.

Orme, R.W.

19th June, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am much obliged for your cordial letter of June 10th.

I shall pass on to Mrs. Scott your kind good wishes for which, I am sure, she would wish me to thank you most heartily.

In view of the rapid approach of the holiday season, it is probably as well that we shall have to postpone the projected 'epic' until the autumn. The end of October, in fact, would almost be an ideal date, I should think.

With kindest regards and hoping to see you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

(Capt. R.W. Orme)
Assistant to Hon. Director,
Current Affairs Department

Edward Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, 22,
N.Y., U.S.A.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 10, 1947

Dear Captain Orme:

Thank you ever so much for yours of June 4th. I am indeed distressed to learn of Mrs. Scott's illness. Will you please convey to her my warm regards and sincere hope that she will soon be well again?

My plans for getting over to England this summer have, unfortunately, not prospered, and at the moment I can see no prospect of making the trip until possibly the end of October. I trust it will not inconvenience you too much to hold the matter open until early August when I hope to be able to give you a definite answer.

Thank you again for your cordial letter and I do hope we shall meet in the fall.

Sincerely yours,

Captain R. W. Orme
The English Speaking Union
37 Charles Street
London, W. 1, England

Mayfair 7400 Telegrams: Enginguni, Audley, London

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

DARTMOUTH HOUSE
37 CHARLES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING

President
The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT CRANBORNE

Founder
SIR EVELYN WRENCH, C.M.G.

Chairman
The LORD WAKEHURST, K.C.M.G.

4th June, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Further to Mrs. Scott's letter of February 12th and your reply of February 18th.

You will hear with much regret, I am sure, that Mrs. Scott became seriously ill with tuberculosis at the end of February and, after medical consultations, had to resign her appointment at the E-S.U. The loss of her outstanding abilities is a serious blow to us. The latest prognosis is, if anything, more depressing, for she is ordered a period of two years in bed; but fortunately the outward symptoms are not such as to indicate to her how ill she is.

For the present I am combining her public relations duties with my own as principal assistant to Graham Hutton. I need hardly add that we remain as interested as ever in the project outlined to you by Mrs. Scott. I recently spoke to Kenneth Adam, Director of Publicity at the B.B.C., who assured me that the B.B.C. would place no obstacles in our way and, in fact, would assist in the background as much as possible. The debate would be arranged and sponsored by us but the B.B.C. "ammunition", so to speak, would be passed by them. He suggested that the most suitable British protagonist would be the Hon. Harold Nicolson, whom you doubtless know. As a Member of my Council, a former Governor of the B.B.C. and a former M.P., he obviously has exceptional claims to be regarded as the best choice. I am not, however, approaching him just now, for even an approximate date has yet to be settled; but I am virtually sure that he will accept.

/All .....

All therefore rests on whether we are to have the pleasure of seeing you this summer. The holiday period in England has just begun and I think some of the public interest might be lost by staging the event before September; but if your visit takes place before then, I need hardly add that we would like to seize the opportunity, if we may. The event would be something of an epic of its kind and we very much hope that we shall be so fortunate as to persuade you to be the American "gladiator".

Yours sincerely,

(Capt. R.W. Orme)
Acting Public Relations Officer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Vice President,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, 22,
U.S.A.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 N. Y.

February 18, 1947

Dear Mrs. Scott:

It was very nice to hear from you again.

You are quite right in thinking that I may visit London sometime this summer but there is, unfortunately, a small cloud on the horizon which may cause me to forego this pleasure. If I do get over, however, I shall of course be only too glad to consider the proposal you outlined. I will write you again if and when my plans materialize.

Mrs. Murrow joins me in sending you our very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mrs. L. K. Scott
The English-Speaking Union
37 Charles Street
London, W. 1, England

: Mayfair 7400 Telegrams: Enginguni, Audley, London

HE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

DARTMOUTH HOUSE

37 CHARLES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING

President
The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT CRANBORNE K.G.

Founder
SIR EVELYN WRENCH, C.M.G.

Chairman
The LORD WAKEHURST, K.C.M.G.

12th February, 1947

Ben - may be Thursday June if so will Ida fit? Can't be sure

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It seems a very long time ago since I said goodbye to you and Mrs. Murrow at your farewell cocktail party at Dartmouth House, but the delightful card which I received from you and your family last Christmas was welcome evidence that I was not completely forgotten. I was so pleased to get it.

Six months ago I handed over all my work in connection with Education and Youth to Miss Cadogan and am now working in the new Current Affairs Department, the Hon. Director of which is Mr. Graham Hutton. I daresay you came across him when he was running the Mid-West Region of British Information Services during the war. Our job is to arrange meetings, and discussions for adults all over the country on the same lines as was done by Sir Frederick Whyte and Mr. Frank Darvall before the war.

Which brings me to the point.

We have been given a pretty broad hint that for the first time in its sedate and old-maidish career the B.B.C.may be willing to descend into the public arena and take part in a discussion on the respective merits of the American and British systems of broadcasting. If this materializes - and at present it has only got to the stage of "exploring avenues", it will be little short of a revolution in British broadcasting history. Our idea is to stage a public debate, probably some time in May, between authoritative representatives of each system, under the Chairmanship of a prominent personality totally unconnected with broadcasting, a high Court Judge, or someone of that calibre.

/The ideal .....

The ideal representative of the American system would, course, be yourself and as we had heard rumours that there just a possibility you might be coming to London some time summer, I decided to write and find out if there was the sl est chance of your being able to do it. We could fix the meeting at any time convenient to you.

I should be most grateful if you would regard this let as strictly private and confidential, as if it leaked out t I had been making tentative enquiries before the Director General of the B.B.C. had graciously signified his assent, would put the lid on the whole idea.

London is perfectly hateful at present. We are all wo by candlelight and shivering with cold, but we may get a re decent summer for a change.

With all good wishes to Mrs. Murrow and Casey.

Yours sincerely,

Lucy K. Scott

(Mrs. L.K. Scott)
Public Relations Officer

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

[illegible] R.O.

[illegible] Ted,

I'm not in the habit of writing fan letters; but I must tell you how much I appreciate and treasure your recordings. I Can Hear

to Row." As soon as I saw the ad, even before the stores were stocked, I ordered an album to be sent to the International Relations Club at Hollins, which was organized after I attended the I. S. S. Conference at Mt. Holyoke over Sun. The President of the Club wrote me a truly grateful letter.

Have you seen Sidney Wilson in "The Silver Wheels"? I understand she hasn't much of a part; but, at least, she's on Broadway. I admire

her determination, patience, and tenacity.

Please don't bother to reply — just know I'm proud to know you!

Sincerely,

Frances Alexander Oe
(Mrs. Charles P.)

February 22nd.

[illegible] Medford Road
[illegible]ynnewood, Pa.

Orr, Leonora

March 29, 1949

Mrs. Charles P. Orr
1333 Medford Road
Wynnewood, Pa.

Dear Leonora:

Many thanks for your note of February 22nd; it was indeed good to hear from you, and I am grateful for your kind words about the Album.

I saw Siddy Wilson in the "Silver Whistle", and she does a very good job. Again, my thanks to you for writing as you did.

As ever yours,

Oswald, Chuck

June 30, 1948

Dear Chuck:

What a thoughtful guy you are. Many thanks for the dope on the Lazy T. Nothing would please me more that to come out and hunk over a deer or so talk with you in the Fall, but it looks now as though I will be back broadcasting five nights a week starting August 2nd so I'm afraid it's out for this year.

If I remember any of those effete Easterners who are worthy of a week at the Lazy T I will certainly put them on to you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Chuck Oswald
Lazy T Ranch
Joseph, Oregon

Lazy T Ranch

JOSEPH, OREGON

IN THE WALLOWA WONDERLAND

June 5, 1948.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Upon running across a big mule deer buck in the horse pasture to-day, I was reminded that I had intended writing you for some time to come and go hunting with me this fall.

I have thought about our little hunting expeditions at Gallagher many times and felt that I would like to show you Wallowa county's big deer for comparison. Hunting season opens October 1 this year and elk season follows deer closing dates.

Anyway, keep it in mind and I would enjoy going hunting with you again.

Please give my best to Mrs. Murrow

Sincerely yours

Chuck Oswald.

Ottley Roi

December 5, 1949

Mr. Roi Ottley
c/o [redacted]
400 Grand Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Roi:

Many thanks for yours of November 7th. It was good to hear from you.

As I no longer have anything to do with employment matters, I'm passing your letter on to Edmund Chester, who is News Director here. He will contact you directly concerning job possibilities.

As ever yours,

November 7, 1949.

Ed. Orlo. + refer to Mr Chester x —

Dear Ed:

I know you have nothing to do with employment. But do you think you can suggest my name to the right person in Columbia for a job as a news reporter. I think I have much to give in specialized knowledge. Incidentally, I've just about completed a my third book--a reportorial account of race relations in Europe, which Scribners will published sometime next Spring or Fall.

Sincerely yours,

Roi Ottley
c/o Macdonald
400 ~~Madison~~ Grand St.
New York City.

P.S. Say, Booker T. Washington's writings and speeches are mine of sound philosphy applicable to today's problems.

Ottley, Roi

August 5, 1948

Dear Roi:

I am writing your publishers for a galley proof of BLACK ODYSSEY. I shall, of course, read it myself and see what can be done about stimulating some of my ex-colleagues on the management side to do something about it. As you know, I no longer have any power of decision in OSS programming, but maybe I can prod a few people.

Don't forget to let me know when you will be in town again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Roi Ottley
Chilmark, Massachusetts

July 19, 1948

Mr. Roi Ottley
Chilmark, Mass.

Dear Mr. Ottley:

Your letter of July 15th has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. It will be brought to his attention upon his return to the office some time next month.

Sincerely yours,

July 15, 1948.

Dear Ed:

Scribners has scheduled my new book, Black Odyssey, for October publication. It is of course a newspaperman's story of history--detailing the adventure of Negroes in The U.S. from 1619 to 1945. This work involved twenty-odd years research, collection of notes, memorandum, clippings and etc, as well as travel in Europe, Africa, and the West Indies. Actual writing took two years. With so much going to be said about the Negro during what promises to be a nasty election campaign, do you think there is anything you can do at CBS in the way of bringing my book before the general public. The style lends itself to dramatization, as in fact the book is a series of objective profiles, anecdotes, tales and dramatic incidents. You will of course receive a copy when it is published. But if you think there is any thing you can do, a note to my publishers will bring a galley proof. I need not mention my essential purpose in writing you, is firstly your wholly adult and advanced attitude in politics and social problems; and secondly, because I think the need of a popular story of the Negro being brought before the general public is highly necessary, when we are entering a period when much debate will be heard about anti-lynching, F.E.P.C., human rights, Jim Crow in the armed forces.

Incidentally, I was never successful with talking with anyone at CBS about doing something in there news division.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Roi

Roi Ottley
Chilmark
Mass.

Parkhurst, Helen

December 9, 1948

Miss Helen Parkhurst
40 East 88th Street
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear Miss Parkhurst:

Many thanks for your note of November 28th. I'm very sorry that I was forced to miss your broadcast of the 2nd, as I would have liked to have heard the interview with the delinquents.

You can reach Mrs. Murrow at BUtterfield 8 - 8795; the address is 130 East 74th Street. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

LE 8-5884

HELEN PARKHURST
40 EAST 88TH STREET
NEW YORK 28

Nov. 28-48

Dear Mr. Morrow -

I have wanted to contact Mrs. Morrow + somehow have misplaced your home address + telephone number - Will you have your secretary send to me - please.

My life is getting organized

I started the "Television
" (Tuesdays at 7 30) but
no shows make a difference
somehow particularly as
I still keep up my practice
of different children each
time, + each Show!

Perhaps if you have
time you'd like to
hear what I consider
one of my very best —
on Radio — this Thurs-
day at 10 PM —
the boys are delinquents
who have been in the
"Youth House 3" + "Up State"
They tell a breath taking story
+ we all must do something
about the situation.

You can see how the show
has moved ahead, and as one
of the original sponsors, I hope, will
be pleased.

I do want to see you soon.

Sincerely
Helen Parkhurst

Parris, John

JOHN PARRIS
Long Creek Farm
Devotion, North Carolina

December 11, 1949

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your ball-running on the Cherokee outline--even if we didn't score.

Both Dorothy and I read with pleasure the Post profile, also the Argosy piece.

Our dial is ever tuned your way, and we've got an ear coacked for Casey.

A Merry Christmas to you and yours.

As ever yours,

John

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New York, N. Y.

December 1, 1949

Mr. John Parris
Long Creek Farm
Davotion, N. C.

Dear John:

As I told you, I passed on your outline to the boys in the Program Department, and I'm afraid the answer is - no go. Here is the memo from the guy who's in charge of "You Are Thereby". I don't agree with his conclusions, but I am no longer in a position to do anything about it.

I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

returned manuscript

November 1, 1949

Mr. John Parris
Long Creek Farm
Devotion, North Carolina

Dear John:

Many thanks for your letter of the 31st; it was good to hear from you.

I envy you the solitude of the Surry County hills. I hope all goes well with the novel.

I no longer have anything to do with programs here and can do nothing personally about your idea for a "CBS Is There" program, but I'm passing on your script immediately to Davidson Taylor, Vice President in charge of Public Affairs.

I hope we can have a reunion after you emerge from writing the novel of the century.

As ever yours,

JOHN PARRIS
Long Creek Farm
Devotion, North Carolina

Oct. 31, 1949

Dear Ed:

I am inclosing an outline which seems to me has possibilities for a "CBS Was There" production. As you perhaps know--being a North Carolinian--the Cherokee removal and the events leading up to it form perhaps the darkest chapter in American history, one which the history books have given too little detail.

My research on this subject has been exhaustive. I've been doing it off and on for the past 20 years, reading everything I could find on the Cherokee and digging into records and getting some first hand. As you know, I grew up at Sylva, only six miles from the Cherokee reservation.

I know that for a "CBS Was There" production much, much more will be needed, quotes, color and minute detail. I have such authentic material at hand, with the exception of some speeches made on the floor of Congress in behalf of the Cherokee cause by Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and David Crockett. But they are available in Washington.

I hope that you and others at CBS will give this your consideration.

Right now I am slaving to put the finishing touches on a novel about a western North Carolina country doctor during the Reconstruction period.

We are living in the Surry county hills, twenty miles north of Elkin, eleven miles out on a country road, on the former Dick Reynolds estate. Our nearest neighbor and telephone are a mile away. The radio is the third member of the family, and your program is the highlight of the day. Months and months ago I started to write you a letter after hearing your report in flight back from the Italian election, determined at the time to break precendent of writing a fan letter, which it would have been. For that was one of the most terrific of your many terrific broadcasts.

JOHN PARRIS
Long Creek Farm
Devotion, North Carolina

We hear Bill Downs experting from Berlin most mornings, and it seems to me that he is doing a good job. His delivery has developed tremendously. There's more calmness in it, not that breathless tone he had when I heard his broadcasts on this side.

If you ever get down this way, Ed, be sure and drop in. Can promise you a bed, food and drink--even a drink of good mountain corn stilled by an 87-year-old woman!

Best regards,

John

Peacock, Kenneth C,

KENNETH CLELAND PEACOCK, M.D.
400 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

April 22,1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York.

Dear Ed;

Beneta was listening to the radio when you received your award and she was as thrilled as I was when she told me about it. I cant argue much when I tell people you are a regular guy, they all seem to think so also.

I have a little matter about the club I would like to talk to you about either some day for lunch if it is convenient for you around one o'clock or up in the country.

We are sort of moving up this week and we should get together there anyway.

Cordially yours,

Ken.

KCP/s

Peter, Prince of Greece

May 5, 1948

H.R.H. PRINCE PETER OF GREECE
CARLYLE HOTEL
35 EAST 76TH STREET
NEW YORK

REGRET EXCEEDINGLY I HAVE BEEN CALLED TO WASHINGTON UNEXPECTEDLY FOR REMAINDER OF WEEK. WILL TELEPHONE YOU UPON MY RETURN ON MONDAY

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday
May 19
Century 1:00

April 27, 1948

Dear Prince Peter:

This will confirm our luncheon engagement for Thursday, May 6th, 1948, at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd Street.

I am looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Prince Peter of Greece
Carlyle Hotel
35 East 76th Street
New York, New York

Prince Peter of Greece
Carlyle Hotel
35 East 76th. Street
New York

RH 4-1600

Pickens, Champ

December 27, 1949

Dear Mr. Pickens:

First of all permit me to wish you the Season's Greetings and tell you that both Mrs. Murrow and I are disappointed not to be able to accept your gracious invitation.

My thanks, too, for the football for Casey. Right now his activities seem to be confined to trains, but I hope he will learn to handle a football.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Champ Pickens
The Blue and Grey Cradle Association, Inc.
Montgomery, Alabama

(see 1950 Correspondence)

THE BLUE AND GRAY CRADLE ASSOCIATION, INC.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

December 13, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for the wire that you were good enough to send. Of course, I cannot compete with your brother and family, but I surely wish they would decide to bring you Valentine greetings instead of coming for Xmas.

I shall not annoy you again during the holidays, but please don't forget you promised to write me "subsequently".

With season's greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

CP:egk

THE BLUE AND GRAY CRADLE ASSOCIATION, INC.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

November 30, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your nice note.

It will be a big Christmas present for all Montgomery if you will let me announce that you will be our guest for the game. Please let me assure you again that there are no strings to the invitation.

The enclosed clipping is from Tuesday's Washington Post.

Regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

Enc.
CP:egk

Maryland W

The Washington Post Sports
Tuesday, November 29, 1949 15

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

OF ALL THE YEAR-END BOWL GAMES, most of them are meaningless and hoked-up promotions with dubious claim to fan interest, there are two contests with a special kind of merit. These are the East-West game at San Francisco, and the North vs. South battle at Montgomery, Ala.

The teams that play in those games aren't fattening any already-swollen athletic treasuries of the big-time colleges which are invited to play in the major bowl games. Their purpose is more noble. The East-West All-Stars will be playing for the Shriners' Crippled Children's hospitals, a direct boon to humanity. The Montgomery game is also of lofty purpose.

POVICH

North and South are still troubled by the sectionalism that is a relic of the War Between the States, and although happily the strife is dwindling, the football game in the Cradle of the Confederacy is aimed at better understanding. The funds from the game will build a shrine as a lasting memorial to the wearers of both the Blue and the Gray, and the admission fees are hailed as "an investment in unity and friendship."

It isn't a New Year's Day game at Montgomery. Picked teams of the North and South will meet on Saturday, December 31, representing the products of famed coaches of both sections.

GEORGE MUNGER of Penn will team with Ray Eloiltt of Illinois and Rip Engle of Brown in selecting the Northern team. The Dixie lads will be in the experienced hands of Blair Cherry, Texas' Sugar Bowl coach, and Bear Wolf, Florida's head coach. From above and below the Mason-Dixon line, they have culled the finest college talent.

The Northern coaches this week made one selection worthy of the highest kind of showmanship. As one of their halfbacks, they chose Tony Cervino. He is the star of the Gettysburg (Pa.) College team and fittingly enough belongs in any North-South clash. But it wasn't mere window-dressing by the North coaches. Cervino, despite his affiliation with a small school, was one of the finest backs in the East this season and was high on the list of pro teams' talent scouts.

Originally, Carl Snavely of North Carolina U. was to head up the South's coaching staff but he abdicated in favor of Cherry when Carolina was invited to the Cotton Bowl. The Montgomery game thus lost the presence of Carolina's Charley Justice as well, but there was a compensation. Tulan's great back, Eddie Price, was added to the Dixie team.

THE NORTH-SOUTH game is one of the mere six bowl games that were indorsed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its most recent meeting as deserving of certification. And it is one of the even fewer games to be the topic of a coast-to-coast broadcast. The Gillette Co. is featuring the game on its Cavalcade of Sports, and beaming it also overseas.

In any year, now, the governing college bodies are apt to crack down on the bowl games that have spread to what they view as serious proportions. Last New Year's Day there were 21 of the so-called bowl contests, and rarely could they boast a natural rivalry. For the most part, they decided nothing, and helped nobody except the promoters, and they served chiefly to draw out the college football season to ludicrous lengths.

If the educators are taking a serious view of the bowl games, anyway, it is understandable. They make of football an almost full-term sport. Their squads report before school opens in the fall and if they are in bowl games they continue in training until New Year's. After that, six weeks of spring practice. When do they hit the books hard?

NOTRE DAME AND THE IVY LEAGUE maintain a special respectability by refusing to be party to any postseason games. The Big Ten held the same view for years until the lure of the $100,000 guarantees of the Rose Bowl became too great. The Irish are making the exception of showing a willingness to meet Army in a post-season game, but that would be only for a charitable cause.

In most cases, the bowl games serve chiefly to make the rich schools richer and the less fortunate colleges at a disadvantage. The same teams can usually be found in the bowls year after year, and thus build up their athletic treasuries to finance the kind of talent-hunting and scholarship-maintaining operations that will return them to the bowls.

Down in Alabama, the football team several years back netted hundreds of thousands of dollars from its various bowl trips. North Carolina has been in a bowl game during three of these last four seasons. So has Oklahoma. The teams that don't get into the bowls must curtail in many directions. For them it's a form of American austerity.

ED A. DURAN, PRESIDENT
W. B. PATERSON, SR. VICE PRESIDENT

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

FRANK ROSA, TREASURER
FRANK E. BOYD, SECRETARY

The Blue and Gray Association, Inc.

SPONSORS OF THE

BLUE AND GRAY CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

PLAYED ANNUALLY IN "THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY"

Montgomery, Ala.

October 24, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 20th instant in reply to mine of August 30th. It surely was a big relief because I kept wondering what I could have said in my letter that might have offended.

I remembered how, when Hitler was dropping his visiting cards over London, you took time out to write me a mighty nice note. General Eisenhower did the same in longhand about that time too and I have both letters carefully filed in our archives.

My children and grandchildren are scattered all over the United States, but your program has always been a "must" for Mrs. Pickens and me and I have often remarked that "I wonder when Mr. Murrow will get around to writing me". When you started your $100 prize for "Quotes", I tried to remember the exact quotation I had heard when a boy, the substance of which was "the best letter ever written was never written at all". I thought of sending that in, not with the idea of winning anything but in the hope that you would see the point. However, I was afraid that one of your secretaries might get hold of it and decide that I had gone locoed and that you would never have a chance for a laugh.

You were good enough to close by saying, "Perhaps you would write me further". I could, Mr. Murrow, easily write you a couple of volumes but I know, without your telling me, how busy you are and honestly I do hate to intrude, but it does seem pathetic to me when we are spending billions to make friends abroad that something cannot be done about national unity.

You are a Southerner and know, without my telling you, of conditions, which, as the Dutchman said, "are getting no better fast". Last year I conceived the idea of having a round-table discussion, hoping to make it an annual affair in Montgomery. It cost us a little over $3,000 as we had six outstanding Northerners, among them two past presidents of Rotary and Kiwanis, as well as the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, come down as our guests and discuss our problems with six well-known Alabamians, one of whom was

Dr. Council Trenholm, Negro President of Alabama State College. They were given a free rein and everything went off nicely and we received many complimentary notices after the return of the Northern visitors, but all of that was soon forgotten.

I couldn't tell you fully about local conditions, without burdening you with a dozen pages, but while everything was very pleasant up to the last couple of years, the coming in of Northern influence has gotten the Negro aroused and it is only a question of time before there is going to be trouble. Here in Montgomery the Negro teachers are paid the same as the white teachers and many of the schools for Negroes are better than those for whites, but there will always be segregation, which at the moment is being gravely agitated.

My thought was that, if we could get people down from all over the United States to actually see conditions, it would result in a lot of good will and the desire of others to let the South settle its own problems.

The football game is, of course, a very minor item in the chain, but if we should get the Shrine, which would be a monument to both Lee and Grant, it being my idea to have a statue of each at the entrance of the Shrine, that with a week of sports and entertainment, it would all grow into something that was looked forward to and eventually be a very big thing. That if the public was informed as to our aims and what it all meant, everyone would be glad to secure a membership in our Association. If you will refer to my letter of August 30th, you will see in a way what we are up against, meaning finances and what we hope to do.

There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind, Mr. Murrow, about what you could do and it would be a bigger monument to you than the one to Grant on Riverside Drive. Montgomery, of course, is the ideal place for such a monument. I wonder if it would be possible for you to fly down and spend a weekend with us, or if you had to return promptly, just part of a Saturday. It would be awful easy then for you to see for yourself what we have accomplished, which would be much more satisfactory. Even should you decide not to tackle it after investigation, there would, I assure you, be no offense and Montgomery would be delighted to have you. I will arrange all transportation and you will have nothing to do but catch the plane. Needless to say, we would be very glad to have Mrs. Murrow fly down with you.

Now, if this does not appeal, or probably I should say, you cannot arrange it on account of business engagements, if you will permit it and can spare just one hour of your time, I will be delighted to come to New York and go fully into details, and I hasten to assure you again that this will mean absolutely no obligation on your part and that the trip would be a pleasure regardless.

Naturally, I am anxious to start something now while the iron is a bit hot, but should neither of the propositions above be agreeable, or whether you would accept one or both, please promise me one thing anyway, that you and Mrs. Murrow will fly down as our guests for our game December 31st. I will make every arrangement, have reservations for you at the Jefferson Davis Hotel, and I assure you now that you will enjoy your stay, even should you have to leave as soon as the game is over.

Please pardon my having written at such length, and I assure you that I shall anxiously await your reply. Again thanking you, I am, with best wishes

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

CP:egk

October 20, 1949

Dear Mr. Pickens:

Please forgive this very belated reply to your letter of August 30th; I have been buried since returning to the air.

I was interested to learn of your Blue and Gray Association plan to build a Shrine to be dedicated to national unity; it does indeed sound like a worthwhile venture.

I'm afraid my present commitments would not permit me to undertake any fund raising, and at the moment, I am not at all sure what I could do. Perhaps you would write me further.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Champ Pickens, General Manager
The Blue and Gray Association, Inc.
Montgomery, Alabama

ED A. DURAN, PRESIDENT
W. B. PATERSON, SR. VICE PRESIDENT

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

FRANK ROSA, TREASURER
FRANK E. BOYD, SECRETARY

The Blue and Gray Association, Inc.

SPONSORS OF THE

BLUE AND GRAY CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

PLAYED ANNUALLY IN "THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY"

Montgomery, Ala.

August 30, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I trust that you will pardon this somewhat lengthy epistle from an unknown and should you decide that I am plumb locoed I hasten to say that I shall not be offended in the least.

I remember, when you were in London making those record-breaking broadcasts during the recent war, that I wrote you saying should the opportunity present that we would be awful glad to have you as our guest down here during the holidays. You were good enough to reply.

I am writing you, Mr. Murrow, not in the interest of a football game, which is always a sellout, but about a plan that I have been working on for twelve years - that of cementing good will and friendship between the North and South. It is my belief that if we could get the people North of Mason and Dixon Line to come down once a year, the last week in December, and meet us in good clean sports that many of our problems could be worked out, that there would at least be a much better understanding, and the hope that our visitors would leave as good will ambassadors. To this end, we want to build a Shrine, in the form of a large amphitheater, in the Cradle of the Confederacy, to the wearers of the Blue and Gray - the Shrine to be dedicated to national unity.

We have at present an investment of $600,000 and $500,000 would be necessary to carry out the architects' plans. My hope is to sell 500,000 memberships in the Blue and Gray Association at $1.00 each. I know it is a big undertaking but it would seem to me that it is not only worthwhile but could be accomplished.

I wish that you would please, at your leisure, give me your reaction and, should you think well of the proposition, permit me to come to New York, without any obligation whatsoever, and discuss the plan with

you. I can refer you to Mayor John L. Goodwyn, the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Bank and Trust Company, or any other bank in Montgomery. If I remember correctly, on one of your broadcasts made last year on your visit South, you mentioned the Birmingham News. I can refer you, too, to Mr. James E. Chappell, President of the News Company. I have known Jim for over thirty years.

Thanking you for your consideration and assuring you that, regardless of your decision, it would be a pleasure and an honor to have you as our guest for our game December 31st, I am, with all good wishes

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens
General Manager

Enc.

CP:egk

The enclosed booklet was issued last week, and the Membership is with my compliments.

.ED A. DURAN, PRESIDENT
W. B. PATERSON, SR. VICE PRESIDENT

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

FRANK ROSA, TREASURER
FRANK E. BOYD, SECRETARY

The Blue and Gray Association, Inc.

SPONSORS OF THE

BLUE AND GRAY CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

PLAYED ANNUALLY IN "THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY"

Montgomery, Ala.

September 14, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your secretary was good enough to write that she would call to your attention my letter about our plan to build a Shrine to the Blue and Gray.

I am just dropping a line to say, first, should you approve of the idea, and then the sponsors, that we will dedicate this year's souvenir program to their products, boost them throughout the South and see that you are given due credit in all of our publicity.

Thanking you for your consideration and assuring you that it will be a pleasure to fly up to New York, without any obligation whatsoever, and discuss the plan, I am

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

Champ Pickens

CP:egk

WAPI

5000 WATTS — CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

VOICE OF ALABAMA, INC.
ED NORTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
THAD HOLT,
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

September 13, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Please forgive the delay in replying to yours of the 6th enclosing Champ Pickens' letter of August 30th, which I am returning herewith.

Champ is an old-time promoter par excellence, brother of the fabulous Bill Pickens, another promoter. He put Alabama's football team in the Rose Bowl the first time by pure promotion and has operated in and out of the "big time" for a long time.

His Blue and Gray Association used to be a personal venture but may now be locally controlled. The officers listed are okay.

Champ got Drew Pearson down there recently on his Blue and Gray exchange idea -- and lived to rue it, I think.

He has brought a group of Northern men in on a forum idea once and is still plugging at it. His Blue and Gray football game is a college senior All-Star affair that pays about $100 for expenses, a watch and a trip to the Sugar Bowl, I think. It's a fairly good game played before the New Year bowls.

His basic idea, of course, is excellent. It is growing somewhat and I think the legislature appropriated $10,000 toward the parade this next time.

I can't figure out what Champ wants you to do. Perhaps, you should say that anything that helps to solidify this country is all-to-the-good, but that it's not quite clear what he has in mind, and that you cannot help raise money.

I do think it's along the lines of your suggestion to Bill Paley and Frank Stanton, but you know how to protect yourself on a think like this.

Thanks again for that dinner and the all-too-brief visit.

Please, you and Janet save Thursday, November 10th, Friday, November 11th, or Saturday November 12th (your choice) for a dinner with five of my friends -- a Vice-President of America (1 mines) Tobacco Company from Richmond, a tobacco manufacturer from North Carolina, and the fabulous Josh Horne, owner of the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Telegram and a Director of Associated Press. They'll be there for the North Carolina-Notre Dame football game.

Will you do that for me?

Sincerely yours,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, INC.

bb

Pinkley, Virgil

THE MIRROR

145 SOUTH SPRING STREET • LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA

October 26, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

One of the characteristics I have always admired most is the Murrow sense of humor. This time, however, the Circulation Department was not at fault. It was my office.

Under separate cover I am mailing you several copies of THE MIRROR. When you have a chance to go through them, I would certainly appreciate your frank criticism. We had "hells-own time" during the first ten days with unbelievably bad production. The printing was awful. But we appear to be on our way to removing some of these "bugs" although there is still a long way to go.

It is a lot of hard work but we are having some fun and I trust we can do some worthwhile jobs as we go along.

Congratulations on your interview with President Eisenhower. It was excellent. We have carried a similar exclusive series on Representative Nixon who advocates the teaching of Communism in schools. As was to be expected, we have been strongly criticized and attacked for this but I am certain that we are right and that a genuine service is being provided.

Let's have a line whenever there is time, Ed, and especially how you feel we can make THE MIRROR a better newspaper. I would appreciate any reactions of that very intelligent and always lovely bride of yours as to our sections devoted to women, youth, entertainment and business.

Warms regards.

Cordially,

Virgil

Virgil Pinkley

VP:pr

October 18, 1948

Dear Virgil:

To hell with your Circulation Department. I didn't get my first edition, therefore, how do I know you are really in business.

Best of luck to you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Virgil Pinkley
THE MIRROR
145 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 53, California

THE MIRROR

145 SOUTH SPRING STREET • LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA

October 6, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Perhaps you will be interested in some of the enclosed notes about THE MIRROR.

Naturally, it is a pretty exciting adventure and especially now that we have numerous dry runs daily.

I have just gone over the latest edition and we have two full pages as a radio section. We are carrying the most complete and, I think, finest designed log in America. In addition, we have numerous original features and most of the second page is devoted to good lively stories dealing with radio, television and FM.

Arrangements have been made to have a first edition mailed to you personally.

I certainly look forward to seeing you whenever you get out this way.

Best wishes,

Cordially,

Virgil

Virgil Pinkley

VP:pr
Attachments

PS: Naturally, if you ever see fit to mention THE MIRROR, I would not be upset!

VP

The publication date is set for Monday, October 11.

It will be the first new metropolitan newspaper in America since the Chicago Sun was started by Marshall Field in December, 1941. It is the first big daily newspaper on the Pacific coast in more than a quarter of a century.

Twenty-five years ago, when Los Angeles County had two and a quarter million less people than it has today, there were six daily newspapers. Today there are only four.

All other metropolitan newspapers---The Times and Examiner in the morning field, and the Herald Express and Daily News (the latter is a 24-hour publication)---are raising their street sale price to seven cents on October 1, The afternoon publications will have a home delivery price of $1.60 monthly.

THE MIRROR will sell for five cents on the street, with a home delivery price of $1.25 monthly.

THE MIRROR will be tabloid in its makeup size and will have page specifications virtually identical with the New York Daily News.

As you undoubtedly know, the trend world wide is toward smaller, more compact, easier-to-handle and easier-to-read newspapers. Surveys conducted by Dr. Gallup and others show that in many instances women have voted, by as high a ratio as seven to one, for handier and easier-to-read newspapers over the orthodox eight-column sheet which requires a hugh table if the paper is to be spread out. You know all about the small, easy-to-read size of Time and Newsweek, and the biggest seller of them all is that pocket-sized Readers' Digest.

THE MIRROR will be the only metropolitan newspaper in Los Angeles to have a full radio section. Not only will we carry logs on radio and television stations, but the logs will be presented in type which is easy to read. We will never lose sight of the fact that more than half of all adults require glasses when they read.

Our topography will be simple. We will use plenty of white space. Each page will breathe, and there will be a swing to each page which will give the entire publication verve.

We will carry a youth section. No Los Angeles publication has such.

We will use color and illustrations in a new and different way.

Many features will be illustrated.

We will use a new type, which is symbolic of this century of speed and action.

THE MIRROR will be independent politically, and it will be progressive.

Our constant effort will be to make it really a liberal publication, which means that both sides of any newsworthy story must be presented as accurately and impartially as it is humanly possible to do. Our news columns will not be slanted. They will not contain editorial material.

The news and views of THE MIRROR will be found where they belong---in the editorial columns and in individually written columns.

When Mr. Norman Chandler, President of the Times-Mirror Company, conceived THE MIRROR years ago when returning from England aboard the Queen Mary during the war, he envisioned the newspaper as being entirely independent of The Times, and highly competitive with The Times as well as other newspapers. He has given me an entirely free hand. The policies of the publication will be determined by the issues, candidates and parties involved. We will call the shots as we see them.

THE MIRROR at all times will champion truth and the people. We want readers to come to trust THE MIRROR as a friend and to use it as a last court of appeal.

Obviously, if THE MIRROR is to achieve this goal, we must be honest in our news and advertising columns, and we must fight for those principles which we believe right, even if such crusades require years of work and effort.

THE MIRROR will appeal greatly to youth and to women.

We will have a sports section which will do a terrific job on local sports as well as covering fairly and thoroughly the national and international scene. As contributors we will have from the east Red Smith and Jimmy Powers and the cartoons of Willard Mullin. Arch Ward will cover the midwest and the Big Nine scene.

The San Francisco Bay area and Northern California will be reported by Dink Templeton.

Locally, we will have Dean Cromwell, Maxwell Stiles and Clinton (Pat) Conger, among others.

THE MIRROR staff is youthful in years, but veteran from the standpoint of experience.

J. Edward Murray, who herded sheep as a youngster in South Dakota, is the Managing Editor. He is 33. He worked for Nebraska and Chicago newspapers before joining the United Press. He was a war correspondent in England, headed the UP SHAEF Bureau in Paris for six months and, for the past three years, was UP Manager for Italy and the Mediterranean.

Phillip H. Ault, Assistant Managing Editor, is 34. He worked for midwestern newspapers before joining the UP and being assigned to Chicago, Washington and New York before going overseas. He accompanied the Marines to Iceland. I met Ault in North Africa in February, 1943. After the war, he returned to New York and was overnight editor for UP for over three years.

Pat Conger is 31. He worked for the Detroit Free Press while a student at Michigan. After graduating, he covered sports in Detroit and Chicago and then went overseas with UP as a war correspondent. He covered the British HomeFleet out of Scapa Flow and made five combat trips into Murmansk. For the past three years he has been UP Manager in Germany.

I am in my forty-first year. Bill Haas, our Advertising Director, is 42, so that makes us the old men of the set. And then there is that grand character, Ralph (Casey) Shaughan, who worked in Hollywood plus 17 years for the Herald Express, Examiner and Times. He is our City Editor, and a mighty fine one, too.

We occupy the finest newspaper plant in America, and, in fact, the world. We have three basements and the first five floors of the ten-story building. The total deadweight of the building alone exceeds 40,000 tons.

Our entire operation is geared to speed. In every phase of operations, we are attempting to save minutes, but seconds.

Our promotion campaign has reached its peak. We have a 380% showing of billboards alone downtown, which means a total of 480 24-sheet boards. When Ford brought out the new 1949 car only 150% showing in downtown Los Angeles was employed. This gives some idea of the punch and soak we have put into our pre-publication promotion which includes outdoor posters, radio, television, motion picture trailers, newspaper and magazine advertising and direct mailing.

We have an impressive dedication ceremony arranged for October 10. We expect to have Governor Warren as first citizen of the state here as well as Mayor Fletcher Bowron. Edgar Bergen will do his Charlie McCarthy show coast to coast from our building on that day.

Cairo
April 22, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

This will introduce my very good friend Prince Peter of Greece.

He is one of the best informed persons I know on the Middle East and his travels have taken him all the way from Athens to Kabul and back.

I feel sure that you both will find a meeting mutually interesting and pleasant.
Hope to see you soon in New York,

Sincerely,
George
George Polk

New York, April 21st. 1948

Dear Sir,

It will be a year tomorrow that George POLK gave me this letter of introduction to you. I am sorry I have been so long in looking you up, but I was on a lecture tour and not able to stay ever for very long in New York.

I am now here for a little longer, and hope that we can meet.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am yours sincerely

Lunch Century
Mar 8

Peter
Prince of Greece

Porter, Paul A.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
WICKERSHAM 2-2000

July 1, 1948

Dear Paul:

Thank you so much for your personal and confidential letter to Ed Murrow of June 19 with its enclosure.

You may know that we have had Winston Burdett and at least one other CBS correspondent in Greece working on the death of George Polk ever since the 16th of May. We have also been working closely with General Donovan who departed last night for a second visit to Greece on this investigation, and the Lippmann Committee for which he is counsel. We also have been coordinating our efforts with those of other news organizations who are deeply concerned in getting an answer, because of the implications which the incident has for freedom of news in general.

In view of this activity, I am sure you will realize that Mr. Coppock's letter does not come as a complete surprise to us.

I should like to have an opportunity to tell you about it, and the next time you are in New York or I am in Washington, let's try to sit down and talk it over. In answering Mr. Coppock, I would suggest that the best that you could tell him at this stage is that you have brought his letter to the attention of CBS and that we are giving a copy of it to the Department of State for their information. It is my understanding that Hadjiargyrus cannot at the moment leave Greece because the information he has in hand is believed to be pertinent to the solution of the murder.

Sincerely,

M

Davidson Taylor

Mr. Paul A. Porter
Arnold, Fortas & Porter
1200 Eighteenth St., N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

cc: Mr. Murrow ✓

D. T.
F 925-6/47

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

avidson Taylor

dward R. Murrow

n

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 28, 1948

I acknowledged Paul Porter's letter today by phone, and told him that I was passing it on to you (plus the attached copy of Coppock's letter to him).

He emphasized the confidential, "out - of - channels" nature of this communication, and I told him that you would respect his confidence.

E.R.M.

Postgate, R. W.

December 15, 1948

Mr. R. W. Postgate
45 Hendon Lane
London N.3, England

Dear Raymond:

I'm a hell of a business man; I don't even have a copy of "This is London"! There's an English edition, put out by Cassell and Company, Ltd., and maybe they'll be able to help you out. If I should run into a copy here, I'll be delighted to send it on to you, though I doubt that there will be anything quotable in it.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

from R. W. POSTGATE
European Representative
of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.,
Publishers, of New York

45 Hendon Lane
London - - - N.3
Tel.: FINchley 0688
Cable address
Rapostgate, London

21st November, 1941.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.

Dear Ed.,

I have been hunting for a book of yours and cannot find it anywhere in London. I am sure I had a reprint of your broadcasts from here during the war, and it was pinched from me. I have been asked to revise H.G. Wells's OUTLINE OF HISTORY and write a new chapter bringing it up to the end of the war. Naturally, I regard it as a very important assignment, and want to do it as well as I can. H.G. always included one or two vivid quotations, from contemparies or from classical descriptions. I should like to look at your book

again and find if there was something which I could extract. Can you tell me where I can get hold of a copy or, if need, would you lend me one yourself?

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Raymond Postgate

Poston, Ralph

December 23, 1949

Mr. Ralph Poston
The Royal Institute of International
Affairs
Chatham House
10 St. James's Square
London, S.W. 1, England

Dear Mr. Poston:

Many thanks for your letter of the 12th, and for your kind invitation to speak at Chatham House. I am coming over for the General Election, and as soon as I know the date of my arrival and a little more about my plans, I will send you a cable. If my heavy broadcasting schedule permits, I will be glad to accept the speaking engagement. Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1
Telegraphic Address
AREOPAGUS, LONDON

AM

12 December 1949

Dear Mr Murrow,

Rumours have been about for some time, and are becoming so loud as to resemble truth, to the effect that you are coming to this country to cover the General Election when this takes place. The Meetings Board of Chatham House is very anxious that you should talk to the Institute and I am therefore writing although the date of the Election is not yet known, in the hopes that you will put down an engagement to speak at Chatham House as one of the firm points of your crowded programme on this side. I should, of course, like to announce this meeting, if you are able to accept our invitation, with the maximum notice but this is a matter which lamentably is outside our control.

The subject on which the Meetings Board would most like you to speak is the question of American policy towards Germany. There seem some very curious ideas about this going about in this country at present and we feel sure that your views could greatly help to clarify our understanding of the situation.

Yours sincerely,

RALPH POSTON
Secretary, Meetings Department

Mr Edward R. Murrow,
130 East 74th Street,
New York 21, U.S.A.

Powell, Lewis F., Jr.

October 17, 1949

Dear Judge:

This is a belated answer to yours of September 22nd. I was distressed to turn down Bill Ellyson's invitation. So help me, doing five broadcasts a week leaves me with neither the time nor energy to undertake lectures. Moreover, I am not sure where I will be by March 13th and I have a reluctance to make commitments and then break them. Both Janet and I debated at length whether we could, in good conscience, accept the invitation and I regret we can't.

Meantime, do let me know when you are going to be in town again; we must make a rendezvous.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
Electric Building
Richmond, Virginia

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

September 22, 1949

Dear Ed,

I received this morning a copy of Bill Ellyson's letter to you of September twentieth, and I thought perhaps you might wish a word from me on the subject involved.

Both Mr. Ellyson and Dr. Buck (President of The English Speaking Union) talked with me about the possibility of having you come to Richmond to address this joint meeting of the Richmond Public Forum and The English Speaking Union, to be held on March 13, 1950.

I certainly concur warmly in the invitation although I have told both of them that I am so keenly aware of the pressure under which you work, that I certainly would not add to it by a personal appeal based on our friendship. If you do make public appearances from time to time, it seems to me that this would be one of a special interest to you.

I have been active in The English Speaking Union since I returned from war service. Having lived in England during the war, I developed a very genuine appreciation of the English people and also of the importance of maintaining the solidarity of the English speaking peoples. I know that you warmly share these views.

We have used this annual joint meeting of the Forum and The English Speaking Union as a means of bringing these views to the attention of a larger group of people, including many who otherwise are reached more often by the current criticsms of England and the Labor Government.

If you do accept this invitation, Jo and I would like nothing better than to have you and Janet come down

for the weekend of March eleventh and stay with us.

We recently had a letter from Janet which we appreciated and which also reminded me it has been much too long since I saw the two of you. Are you ever available for lunch, as I could very easily arrange to have lunch with you when I am in New York attending one of the Squibb meetings. Your broadcasting at 7:45 makes it a little difficult for you to have dinner.

In any event, I shall look forward to seeing you soon.

As ever,

Lewis

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
130 East 74th Street
New York, New York

Jo and I listen to you almost every night. You are doing the best job in radio.

Purcell, Adele M.

Adele M. Purcell

• RADIO
• RECORDINGS
• PROMOTIONS

July 16, 1948.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will undoubtedly recall the attached file when you have read it through. It is of great interest to me, especially in view of the attached clipping from "Variety" (June 9, 1948) inasmuch as I, too, thought my original idea to Mr. Paley was pretty good.

Mr. Paley's memo to me (copy attached); your reply, indicating that the proposed idea was not applicable to CBS and your request that I listen to your radio program all go to making the attached that much more interesting. The subsequent Freedom Train and other Relief Trains only prove our point conclusively: That the program could have been launched by CBS had they so desired. Drew Pearson did.....

Then we came upon this article from "Variety" which states: "United Nations Appeal for the International Children's Emergency Fund presented a heart-rendering show over CBS last Sunday (30) titled "Between the Dark and the Daylight".....etc..... "Ed Murrow handled the narration with quiet indignation. The program was horrifying, but necessary."

In lieu of all this I just like to refer to my memo of April 22nd., wherein I stipulated that: "I hardly feel it necessary to dramatize anything in these appeals, unless we have some of the people who are hungry in Europe make the appeal themselves via radio. Appeals of children for food from Greece, Italy, etc., would be stark, naked drama."

You, apparently, agreed.....at a much later date.

However, I am very glad someone did something about it, even though it had to be Drew Pearson, instead of CBS.

All this comes only because at the time you turned it down I did feel it was a good idea and I am using this method of proof to someone, perhaps you, that CBS did miss the boat when they could have launched this program originally. The success of the Freedom Train and the other trains glare this proof.

Now your program, per attached clipping; Bob Shayon's and the recent Allen Sloane program, all done from Europe and all beamed at "stark, naked drama", cinch it for me and I get the feeling that my foresight is much keener than my hindsight. But I do admit that "Ed Murrow did handle the program with quiet indignation and the program was horrifying".....and I do hope it brought results.

All these programs indicate that at long last CBS has pulled its ostrich head out of the sand.... and I say.....Hurrah!

Yours for bigger and better programs on CBS because it is very dear to my heart, even though I am no longer a member of its production staff.

Sincerely,

Adele M. Purcell

Adele M. Purcell

400 Madison Avenue,
Room 401,
New York 17, N.Y.

Plaza 3-4776

To: Mr. E. R. Murrow

From: Adele M. Purcell

April 22, 1946.

Thank you for your reply of the 17th. and for your interest.

I listened to the program Thursday night and thought it excellent as a medium of educating the American people of the absolute and dire need of food in Europe. My objection to this type of programming was only in the time element.... in viewof the immediate crisis.

The need is too urgent.....too desperate!

Because America is free to listen to what it will, a program that doesn't open with entertainment is subject to a twist of the dial. People don't want to be reminded of their luck.....they always have their fingers crossed, hoping it will last. Long drawn out appeals will serve only to make the situation more critical and the loss of many lives a certainty by the time we here in America are convinced that the need is urgent. However, I sincerely believe that appeals to their cupboard in the form of spot announcements throughout the day; announcements injected into every CBS program on the network for a week or two, or a month, if need be. Such constant, cold reminders, presenting the true blunt facts will produce the results we want. I hardly fee it necessary to dramatize anything in these appeals unless we have some of the people who are hungry in Europe make the appeal themselves via radio. Appeals of children for food from Greece, Italy, etc., would be stark, naked drama.

I am attaching an article from today's New York Sun on this very subject of canned foods to Europe, headed by Secretary of Commerce Wallace.

From: Mr. Paley
CBS EXECUTIVE OFFICES

To: Adele M. Purcell

April 10, 1946.

I am sending your note of April 9th to Mr. Edward R. Murrow for his consideration. I doubt very much if your plan can be made practical because of the complicated and large machinery which it would necessitate if it were to be a success. However, this could soon be ascertained, and I am sure Mr. Murrow will give your plan his consideration.

I might add that many of us at CBS are very concerned about the food shortage throughout the world, and of the consequences of that shortage in terms of lives. We are now planning on a very special broadcast which will bring this question and the problems coming out of it before the American people.

P.

cc: E.R. Murrow

From: Mr. Paley
CBS EXECUTIVE OFFICES

To: Adele M. Purcell

April 10, 1946.

I am sending your note of April 9th to Mr. Edward R. Murrow for his consideration. I doubt very much if your plan can be made practical because of the complicated and large machinery which it would necessitate if it were to be a success. However, this could soon be ascertained, and I am sure Mr. Murrow will give your plan his consideration.

I might add that many of us at CBS are very concerned about the food shortage throughout the world, and of the consequences of that shortage in terms of lives. We are now planning on a very special broadcast which will bring this question and the problems coming out of it before the American people.

P.

cc: E.R. Murrow

COPY

CBS

. William Paley
.M. Purcell
WABC Program Department

April 9, 1946.

Since I am unable to determine where to direct this suggestion without the possibility of overlooking many important figures, I deemed it best to forward this to you for assignment, if you feel the suggestion has merit.

I have read of your work and sympathy for the devastation in Europe and your desire to be of help and would like to propose the following suggestion for CBS promotion; which I believe would render a service beyond measure to the unfortunate peoples of Europe and other parts of the world.

I suggest that the CBS stations change announcements and pleas to the American people to "help feed the hungry peoples of the world by saving this and that and by not wasting food, etc." We are aware that such pleas create little or no response because of the complete inability of the American people to appreciate hunger such as is being experienced throughout the world today. Words can never impress when we ask a people to give up something and accept less for their lot, whether it be food, clothing or what not, when they have their fill and are content. Not that Americans are content with their lot for long, but it is hard to tell a man about hunger when he cannot cope with the idea of being really hungry.

You are aware, too, of the generosity of the American people when they can donate something. It gives a lift of conscience and a sense of penance for having too much of the good things in life, no matter how little. I, therefore, suggest that the CBS network get behind a "DONATE A CAN OF FOOD-STUFF FOR THE HUNGRY PEOPLE OF THE WORLD".....i.e., CANNED MEATS, FISH, VEGETABLES.... EVERYTHING CANNED, but no glass.

Individual stations could handle their own returns and report to the New York office.

During the war period campaign pulls for bonds, books, cigarettes, playing cards, etc., speak for themselves in the many books compiled by WABC for this purpose.

Returns for this drive could be handled similarly, with the American Red Cross and/or the Herbert Hoover group or any other worthy agency designated to handle packing, counting and shipping under CBS supervision. It is also possible that a shipping company could be influenced under a CBS banner to "deliver the goods" to any assigned area.

The potency of the power of radio promotion has been demonstrated too often. I recommend speedy action because of the difficulty in obtaining food from any harvest throughout the world until many months have passed.

Too, I anticipate returns that can be used to wondrous advantage by net work and stations as inducment for radio sales.

I would be more than pleased to lend all possible assistance with this project if you deem it worthy of CBS backing.

Thank you.

"VARIETY"
June 9, 1948.

UNITED NATIONS APPEAL for the International Children's Emergency Fund presented a heartrending show over CBS last Sunday (30) titled "Between the Dark and the Daylight." Written by Allan Sloane, who toured Europe recently with a wire-recorder, the half-hour session was composed of interviews with the famished, diseased and shattered kids of Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Austria. The kids, in their own words, told of their plights. One orphan related how he was forced by the Nazis to hang his own brother; another told of his dreams of home and security. Ed Murrow handled the narration with quiet indignation. Program was horrifying - but necessary.

Quarton, Wm. B.

September 22, 1949

Dear Bill:

I wish I could accept President Hollingshead's invitation to lecture at Coe, but I just can't do it. It would pleasure me greatly to see you again, but unfortunately for me, this schedule of five shows a week keeps me pretty well tied down and does not allow the time for outside speaking engagements.

I am grateful to you for writing as you did. When are you coming to New York? I shall look forward to seeing you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. William B. Quarton
Radio Station WMT
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Wm B Quarton

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Sept. 19, 1949

Dear Ed:

President Hollinshead of Coe College called me recently, advising he had invited you to Coe College for a series of lectures.

This is to urge you to come; and to offer any assistance we might be able to give you through Radio Station WMT.

We think our news setup is unusual for a small town radio station. We have all three major wire services, seven staff members devoting their full time to news, plus a sizable corps of correspondents; so it won't be like being in Tibet without any contact with the outside world.

I believe you would enjoy your stay at Coe. Please give it your earnest consideration.

Cordially,

Bill

Wm. B. Quarton, Gen. Mgr.
Radio Station WMT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Radam, Saul

February 17, 1948

Dear Mr. Radam:

Thank you for your letter of February 16th. My contract with one other man, I believe, constitutes right to my television programme I [illegible]. If you care to pursue the matter I suggest you communicate with Davidson Taylor or Jerry Danzig.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Sol Radam
William Morris Agency, Inc.
Television Office
1270 Sixth Avenue
New York 20, New York

cc: Mr. Davidson Taylor
With correspondence

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Radio Reports Inc.

Radio Reports, Inc.

1706 THE NEWS BUILDING ★ ~~220 E. 42nd ST.~~, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Telephone: MUrray Hill 7-6658

April, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may not be aware of it, but RADIO REPORTS records your show regularly. Hence, we think we're in a position to do you a favor now and then, and we hope you'll call on us.

Since we have records of your programs, we can tell you, at any time, exactly what you said, including last minute changes and ad libs. This should be important to a lot of broadcasters because their shows are not always recorded regularly anywhere else.

Also, we may be able to help in another way: You get requests for scripts or for excerpts from your program from publicity people, guests you've interviewed, etc. It isn't always easy or convenient for you to furnish such material, and sometimes it's impossible. In cases like that, you could direct the inquiry to us, and we'd be able to furnish them what they want from your show.

If we cooperate informally in the manner described above, we believe it would be mutually beneficial.

If you'd like to know more about us, just drop us a line or phone.

Cordially,

RADIO REPORTS, INC.

George W. Loomis

George W. Loomis

Ragsdale, Wilmott

February 10, 1949

Dear Rags:

Thanks for the kind words about the album. As you well know, it was a hell of an editing job and I wasn't too happy with it, but at least its success will make it possible for us to do another covering the period from 1945 to 1948 in the course of which I think we may be able to say something.

Almost every day since your letter arrived, I have had a yen to come out and sit on the bridge with you. I am truly more fond of that part of the world than any other I have ever seen, and if I felt I had a book in me, I would be sorely tempted to get out of this and try my hand at it. I have never known a time when it was more difficult to know what to say. Your account of the local Un-American Activities Committee doesn't surprise me. The situation that confronts everyone who writes or talks under a byline in mass communications is more desperate than most people realize. I don't know a hale-fellow people in the business who haven't got tucked away in the back of their mind each time they sit down to write, the fear that if they lay it on the line as it seems, they will come under severe and sustained attack. The right of dissent is in greater danger of dissolving in this country than it is in the socialist countries of western Europe.

I worked out of Washington during the entire month of January and found nothing there to give me any new hope. I've got an idea that maybe you can say more in a novel these days than you can manage in a daily broadcast.

Don't "jump" without giving me a chance to join you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wilmott Ragsdale
3719 North 25th Street
Tacoma 7, Washington

3719 North 25th Str.
Tacoma 7, Washington
January 18, 1949.

I have just listened again to "I Can Hear It Now". I stops in 1945. Each time I think of the spring of that year when we sat around an RAF base in Essex waiting for the Rhine lift. We talked about the northwest. You might come back and head a regional network. I wanted to come back and write a novel.

Now I am here. I still have lifts and downs but they aren't the nervous ups and dyspeptic downs involved in writing for Time. Now I am a bridgetender and I go up and down only once a month when a ships comes along and I lift the bridge. The rest of the time I write my novel and read those books one never has time for.

You might think this a letter of congratulation, and of course it is. But I began to write it as a letter of consolation. I recall you saying that day in Essex, "They want me to go to New YOrk and be a vice-president. But.....really I'd like....."

I believe you really would like to live in this region of mountains and deep forests. But you are obliged not to. I learned why by living here. Now I know how necessary it is to have people like you and Collingwood and Elmer Davis on our national networks. You are far out-quantified by the Fulton Lewis's, the Winchellism, the Heaters and hot-gospellers: sound and fury signifying much too much.

The worst of what they signify is simple. It is lack of truth - Pilate notwithstanding. Out here I can see the effect of lack of truth where it hurts. For we do not have responsible newspapers. That is why you must know that you and a few others are listened to far more intently out here than in the big cities. Here only the Seattle Times is half-way responsible and KIRO the best station, but this is too little.

I learned most vividly about the effect of misinformation when the state unamerican committee opened up on the university. The procedure was routine, but cruder than in Washington, D. C. It has to be seen for one to feel the shamefulness of the proceedings. The hearing itself was more dramtic than any murder trial I ever covered for it was not men's lives that were at stake but their honor and their reputations.

And when the hearing is over the effect goes on. You may have heard of Professor Rader's brilliant defense of himself. He was infamously libeled but cannot bring action. He did however get an indictment against the man who had accused him of communism. But even this did him little good as the false witness, a George Hewitt, had fled to New York. Your current hometown police (or do you live in Washington now) will not arrest Hewitt even after repeated extradition appeals from the King county prosecutor. The police write that they can't find Hewitt. At the same time the New York Times says he is appearing in cases in New York. Rader wou ld like a chance for truth in a law court, but the times do not afford it to him.

But the sociological effects go on in less open and in meaner ways than the case of Rader. There is a kind of intimidation toward any who openly opposed "persecutions" such as Rader's. This is effective because of the general ill-information. There is for example the political science teacher who, when he tried to explain a point in international relations bearing on Russia, was unable, suddenly, to find his words. Instead he began to cry and left his class. Sentimental stuff?

And the teacher who warned her students that they could not discuss anything "controversial".

And my own mean fear to visit a professor I had known and respected, because he was accused of communism. Might not someone see me entering his house? Would I be followed, questioned? It was a moral triumph when I finally called. Imagine so trifling an act assuming such proportions?

Many have learned about small fear; the fears in which they only half believe and of which they are half ashamed. And it is the rampant commentators, even well intentioned ones, who goad up the small fear and the distrust, and it is the good ones who give people the courage to take their small stands. It is not that the good commentators deal directly with local news, but that they handle the stream of general news honestly, for this is the only perspective and balance people out here can get.

So the moral of this is, as I mentioned before, that however much you might like to escape to a quieter life, you cannot do it. I think you might like to sit on my bridge (fishline out the window) and read all those books, and take plenty of time off for skiing and hunting and riding. (Incidentally the best modern philosopher I've hit is Eric Fromm. You may have read his book on ethics, "Man For Himself") But....but, you are obliged to do as

you are doing. For now that truth is harder to come by we need it harder than ever.

I have sometimes felt guilty for abandoning journalism at a time like this. But mixing locally in these things partly consoles me. Even in writing fiction I can perhaps fulfill an obligation. Although it is certainly unwise, I have been compelled to put off in midstream the novel I have worked on, and write another on the social effects of vicious state unamerican committees. I find it hard for I can't get the black and white of it....even villains.etc. I don't know what chance this kind of book will have but I am doing it anyway. The only thing I published about the Canwell committee was in the Nation and of course ther readers are already convinced.

Murray Morgan, who used to work for Columbia in New YOrk, has a well done novel set in Grays Harbor, coming out next month from Dutton. He touches a little on the evils of unofficial investigation.

I notice that Collingwood is gone from the west now and the quality of radio news abailable to us has gone down. He was of great influence for perspective in our thinking. I notice I'm riding that word perspective, but it comes to mean something out here where there's little of it. ~~[illegible]~~ I hope anyway that he'll soon be heard again.

The Calhouns came by recently and tantalized us (but not enough) with life on Long Island.

My family is fortunately cooperative about my bridge-tending. Eleanor likes taking care of our two British-born daughters as well as dashing around London for Life, and the girls like having a bridgetender for a father: almost as good as a ~~fm~~ fireman. When Eleanor drives them over the bridge I hang from the girders and they yell, "Jump daddy, jump."

Please give our best to Janet.

Bags

Wilmott Bagsdale

Ramsland, Odin
~~Goodman~~

November 29, 1949

Mr. Odin S. Ramsland
Commercial Manager
Station KDAL
Duluth 2, Minn.

Dear Odin Ramsland:

Many thanks for yours of the 19th, and for your kind invitation to spend a day with you in Duluth during the early part of 1950. The fact of the matter is that I don't know yet whether I will be able to get out for the Minneapolis conference. However, as soon as my plans are definite, I will let you know, as I'd like to make the talk you suggest if the schedule permits.

Sincerely yours,

DULUTH 2, MINN. 5000 WATTS 610 KILOCYCLES

November 19, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our News Editor, Mr. William Krueger, returned from a recent trip to New York, at which time he stated that you advised him there was a very good possibility of your being out in this section of the country during the early part of 1950. Bill said that you were going to attend a news editors meeting of some type or other in Minneapolis.

KDAL would be very pleased, and flattered, if it would be possible for you to spend a day with us when you come to this part of the country. Our tentative thought is that we would like to have you be the guest at a luncheon and again at a dinner the same day, at which time you could address the business men of Duluth-Superior.

It is our thought that neither of the meetings would be too large, possibly the luncheon meeting might be 300 to 500 people, and the dinner in the evening possibly 250. If you are at all interested, Ed, I would like to know what fee would be agreeable to you for a one day stand in Duluth-Superior, which of course would be coupled with your Minneapolis trip, and whether you would be willing to originate one of your newscasts, possibly your Thursday night show, from our city. If the idea is at all agreeable with you, Ed, we will start negotiating from this point, and I will have to figure the costs of the lines and other expense connected with the remote, on the night that you are in our city. Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Odin S. Ramsland
Commercial Manager

o
s
r
:
l
p

Read Harlan Eugene.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 21, 1947

Dear Gene:

Thanks for yours of April 7th. I am having the scripts returned to you under separate cover with my thanks for giving us the opportunity of looking at them.

Frankly, I don't see any possibility of increasing our present schedule of news analysis and as you can imagine, we are encountering some difficulty retaining the staff built up during the war. The only thing I can say is that if any possibility does occur, I shall certainly be glad to talk with you about it.

Hope to see you again soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harlan Eugene Read
180 East Delaware Place
Chicago, Illinois

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1155

HARLAN EUGENE READ
180 E. DELAWARE PLACE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

April 7, 1947

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I think under the circumstances I had better take the count on the radio dramas and go back to news analysis. Last May I quit for a year to write two books, one of which is Modern Fighters For Freedom. That will be out of the way next month and I will go back to news analysis.

I will be ready any time from May 1 to the fall and of course my primary ambition is to get on a CBS network program. Will you let me know whether my best chance is to simply register my application with you here and now or proceed by some other method? Jack VanVolkenberg is of course my number one reference. He knows all about my work here.

Otherwise I am all right. I will appreciate it if I may hear from you soon and if you will have my radio dramas returned to me.

With the best of wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Gene

Harlan Eugene Read

Read, Harlan Eugene.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 1, 1947

Dear Gene:

I am afraid the scheme of having a series on "Fighters for Freedom" is out the window. Such a series would parallel too closely various other projects that we have had in mind. I am sorry.

Do let me know when you are going to be in the east again and I promise not to break another dinner date.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Harlan Eugene Read
150 E. Delaware Place
Chicago, Illinois

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Pat

HARLAN EUGENE READ
180 E. DELAWARE PLACE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mr Hudson
F.Y.I. —

Mar. 27, 1947

Dear Ed:

Yours of Mar. 21 sounds as if I ought to start looking up another alley but I hate to do it as long as there is the faintest ray of hope from CBS. This is partly because I want to work with you and partly because I know how ~~thoroughly~~ exactly your formula for a radio drama agrees with my own. I might not be so fortunate as to find such a condition with somebody else. In any event, I'm through with book number two now and want to go ahead with some of the scripts I left with you, so will you return them and give me ~~the~~ any suggestions that you now have in mind? I'm planning to proceed with the work for somebody and I hope it will be you.

In Modern American Fighters for Freedom (book #3 on which I am now at work) I'm finding grand material on George W. Norris, Justice Holmes, Cordell Hull, Lincoln Steffens, Wendell Willkie and several dozen others. Dam near read my eyes out. The Scopes trial will be a corker. So will Vandenberg at San Francisco. I'm crazy with excitement and eager to be at work with a group of men who are equally interested. My list gets bigger and bigger. Carl Sandburg. Lise Meitner. Bryan. Andrew Furuseth, the man who stopped the shanghaiing of our sailors. Jesus, it's tremendous. I want to work on the job for the next five years; preferably, of course on a sponsored show and with an eye out for royalties from records. I may have to go back to news analysis, but I prefer the radio dramas.

Pray for me. And the best of luck to you. I've just been reading the CBS Annual Report and it certainly makes a radio man proud of his business.

Cordially yours Gene

Read, Harlan Eugene.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gene

March 21, 1947

Dear Gene:

It now seems to be certain that we will not be able to proceed with our plan to include your series in next year's schedule of the kind. We discussion down there, and I just wanted to send you the word that the prospects are none too good.

Glad you like our documentary stuff; we are having a show at the desk of the national health from 10:00 to 11:00 on April 4th.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harlan Eugene Read
180 East Delaware Place
Chicago, Illinois

cc: Mr. Robert Hudson

E. R. M.
F. 1155

HARLAN EUGENE READ
180 E. DELAWARE PLACE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 18, 1947

Mr. Ed Murrow, Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Any news?

The news from this end of the line is that I am through writing my book and ready for action.

Your plans for a Documentary Unit excite me. I think you are on the right track and it is a big wide track.

Cordially yours,

Gene

Harlan Eugene Read

Read, Harlan Eugene

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 N. Y.

January 20, 1947

Dear Harlan:

So far we haven't made much progress on the series we discussed but it is still in the mill.

I am far from certain that we will be able to utilize either your book or your scripts but I'll be writing you again when we finally get an outline in shape.

Hope you had a good vacation.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harlan Eugene Read
180 E. Delaware Place
Chicago, Ill.

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

HARLAN EUGENE READ
180 E. DELAWARE PLACE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

P.F. Jan 15th

December 11, 1946

Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks. I think the idea of sending me the comments of your colleagues is swell. As I promised, I am returning them with my comments attached.

Both men know what they are talking about. I judge that each of them is likely to be in thorough agreement with the general principle that the dramas should strongly emphasize the attitude of the man on the street. When Cromwell marches into London, when the first witch is being hanged in Salem, when Garrison is being mobbed in Boston, and so on, I want to hear the comments of men, women and children who are watching. When the suffragettes hold their woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls I want to hear what the reporters for the local papers say, both in ridicule and admiration.

As you already know, I am working and will be working all winter and spring upon a new series of living heroes of liberty almost exclusively American.

I am leaving Chicago December 17 for a three-week vacation with my folks. If your study produces any new ideas in time for me to take them along with me, I'll be glad to get them. Otherwise I won't be on the job again until after the 10th of January.

Cordially yours,

Gene

HER:CH

Harlan Eugene Read

December 11, 1946

From: Mr. Read

To: Mr. Murrow

Re: Mr. Hill's report to Mr. Hudson

I agree with nearly all Mr. Hill has said. I greatly regret that the scope of FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM made it necessary to omit the free cities of the Low Countries, also such topics as the end of patronage as dramatized in the letter from Samuel Johnson to Lord Chesterfield which has so direct a bearing upon the freedom of writers to say what they think. I felt it necessary to omit Joan of Arc, Mazzini, Garibaldi and many others. The canvas is so vast as it is that I was afraid that I would scare the customers.

I think many who were omitted from the book should be included in a radio series. I will suggest later the names of many living Americans on whose stories I am working this winter.

Mr. Hill raises the question of whether a modern audience would find ancient and medieval materials as interesting as the modern. I have been agreeably surprised in comments on the book by friends and reviewers who got their biggest kick out of the discovery that some of the foundations of democracy were laid so long ago.

I agree with Mr. Hill's final conclusion that the script will have to be completely rewritten as I stated in our first conference.

H.E.R.

REPORT FOR MR. HUDSON

HARLAN EUGENE READ

Mr. Read's book, "Fighters for Freedom," and the accompanying scripts presented as samples of what might be done to develop a series from the book, set forth an idea which Mr. Levine and I have discussed in various forms. This is the idea of tracing the growth of human freedom. We considered several variations of this, particularly an American series, suggested by me, which would dramatize various stages in the progress of our own government from a republic pretty closely controlled by a few influential men to one with a broad democratic basis.

Mr. Read's general idea is good. A series could be made tracing the growth of freedom from earliest times down to the present. Many people do not realize how far back the impulse toward freedom goes. Apparently not even Mr. Read realizes the many manifestations it has taken. He omits one of the great drives for freedom -- that of the free cities of the low countries -- a drive which was as early as any in England, and for a time far more sweeping and successful.

As a basis for a series Mr. Read's book is of course practically useless. It gives few details, and these would have to be dug out by the people writing the scripts. I think also that his general plan would have to be modified in many ways. Some of the material he includes has little bearing on freedom. However, the general idea is a possibility. The chief question is whether a modern audience would find the ancient and mediaeval materials as interesting as the materials we might find for other programs.

As to the scripts, they have no merit whatever as scripts. That is, they suggest possibilities for individual programs, but they do not represent anything like programs which could be used. All would have to be completely rewritten.

FEH

December 11, 1946

From: Mr. Read

To: Mr. Murrow

Re: Mr. Hudson's note of November 26, 1946

I should think that it would be worth while to work out several experimental scripts in developing a formula to connect the person who first gave vigorous expression to any fundamental of democracy with an American Portrait series.

In such cases as those of Roger Williams and freedom of religion, William Penn and his proposal of an international organization for peace, and Tom Paine and his defense of the rights of man, the link between America and the Old World would be shown in the drama itself because each of these men came from a foreign country and brought his ideas with him.

In the case of events prior to the colonization of America the connection is equally easy to show and the necessity of showing it is equally obvious - Magna Carta, for example.

It is more difficult in the case of events still more ancient, and yet in some cases all the more important since, as you say, certain steps in the evolutionary process must be shown.

H.E.R.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

549C-10/45

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Hudson

Station

November 26, 1946

Mr. Read's proposal of a series of broadcasts based on his book FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM is a proposal which touches one aspect of our American Portrait series.

You will recall that in practically all of our discussions of American Portrait the intent was clear that we should from time to time portray an ideal basic to American democracy through the medium of the life and times of the person who first gave vigorous expression to it.

America is the product of fighters for freedom throughout the ages to such a degree that no portrait of America is complete without showing certain important steps in the evolutionary process.

Frank Hill has gone over Mr. Read's material and his comments on it from the standpoint of adapting it to radio are attached hereto. I have sent Read's book and scripts on to Dick Sanville as you requested.

DH

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICAT

Mr. Rosa

From Mr. Murrow

Station

October 17, 1949

Dear Deacon,

This guy is looking for a job. If you have any interest I will be glad to tell you or one of your minions what I know about him. (Incidentally, what is a minion?)

Arthur Minken

der Redding R.

January 13, 1949

Dear Mr. Redding:

Forgive my belated acknowledgement of your kind greetings. I hope the New Year will be better than either of us expects it to be. Best wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. R. der Redding, Secretary General
Societe Suisse de Radiodiffusion
Monbijoustr 30
Berne, Switzerland

FORM 101 PW—C

RECEIVED
1948 DEC 28 AM 9:42
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

M

CBS/RC1/RI/ SDZ160 BERN 14 28/12 1114

LC EDWARD MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

REDING RADIF

936A ANR

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

Redmond, Dick

October 19, 1948

Mr. Dick Redmond
WHP
Telegraph Bldg.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Dick:

Many thanks for yours of the 13th. I'm glad to hear that the song is doing so well.

Your suggestion about incorporating "Just for Now" into the news is a good one, but I don't see what I can do to change the format now, after all these months--in addition to which, I can't sing!

As ever yours,

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC. RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC. RCA

WHP
INCORPORATED
GRAPH BUILDING
SBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

October 13, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Stopped by a number of times to say welcome home and to see what you had to say about the Berlin situation. (Still got it in my blood - even though I'm now in the music business to my ears.) Still hope I can catch you one of these times. Want to get your slant on things.

Meanwhile, the purpose of this note carries me to the completely opposite extreme -- that being the music business, and more specifically a little thing called "Just For Now".

On that score I'm wondering if I can recruit your help as a song plugger. That probably sounds screwy as hell when put in so many words but here's the pitch. With the tune now having done so well, it develops that the title is beginning to become a catch phrase - so naturally I'm out to help it along. The phrase lends itself well to sign offs - such as "just for now - that's the news" and I'm wondering if I can perhaps get you to adopt it. Need I say it would be appreciated. That you know. In case it's too screwy - please make the allowance that "you can't blame a guy for trying."

Your sec tells me you brought something back from Berlin and aren't feeling too well. Hope it's better by now. Hope too that we can have a short session soon. You're still the one guy that makes sense to me -- and I want to get your views.

Very best personal regards, Ed, and take care.

Sincerely,

Dick

Dick Redmond

DR:w

AFFILIATED WITH THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
REPRESENTED BY THE BOLLING COMPANY, INC.

Redmond, Dick

January 16, 1948

Mr. Dick Redmond
Station WHP
Telegraph Building
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Dick:

Please accept my sincere apologies for not answering your letter of December 3 before this. I am sorry also that it was not possible to arrange for that extra feature program you mentioned. It was something I would have liked very much to do.

I am glad you enjoyed the broadcasts. Many thanks for writing me.

As ever yours,

ERM:SR

WHP
INCORPORATED
TELEGRAPH BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

December 3, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Been catching your show on the average of about two out of three, and each time, I hear somewhere in the course of your comments, some view, phrase or idea which I wish somehow could stand alone.

It's a sad truth, I'm afraid, that there are less and less listeners these days who hang onto every word spoken, and consequently, these words of wisdom get lost in the shuffle.

So - I've got an idea which I'm throwing at you. At the year's end (perhaps the last Sunday), could an extra feature be arranged in which Ed Murrow in a systematic, business-like fashion, totals up just how the world looks, and where we stand.

For example, I'm thinking of your comments of tonight regarding Germany - how "Russia may be displeasing a great part of the world, but is pleasing Germany." A truly urgent commentary, yet I wonder how many will retain it.

It is our opinion that a feature piece in which Murrow checks and double checks the world ledger in these understandable terms would be a trememdously valuable thing.

We for one would like to have it, and in addition to its original presentation would like to rebroadcast it several times to emphasize its importance.

Best regards.

Most sincerely,

Dick

Dick Redmond

DR:w

AFFILIATED WITH THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
REPRESENTED BY JOHN BLAIR AND COMPANY

WESTERN UNION

Redmond

RECEIVED
1947 OCT 30 PM 3:26
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU 17 PD

HARRISBURG PENN OCT 30 203P

EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

LET ME AGAIN SHAKE YOUR HAND. MONDAY NIGHT BROADCAST ABSOLUTELY TERRIFIC. COULD I HAVE THREE MORE COPIES

DICK REDMOND WHP.

310P.

WHP.

sent 10/31

Reed, Philip D.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
COMPANY
GENERAL ELECTRIC BUILDING
570 LEXINGTON AVE. AT 51ST ST., NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

REED
N OF THE BOARD

February 9, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to thank you in Mr. Reed's behalf for your note of February 8th which has been received in his absence. He is returning shortly from a trip to the Middle West.

For your information also, Mr. Reed leaves for Brazil on February 25th and will be away the greater part of March. For that reason he cannot plan on attending the dinner at the Cosmopolitan Club on March 1st, but I am sure he will appreciate your suggestion that he be invited nevertheless.

Very truly yours,

Howard Ackland
Howard Ackland
Office of Mr. Philip D. Reed

Reed, Philip

February 8, 1949

Dear Phil:

My friend Frank Hackett, who runs at Riverdale one of the most amazing educational institutions in the country, is inviting you to a dinner on March 1st at the Cosmopolitan Club.

The invitation comes at my suggestion, and I hope very much to have the pleasure of seeing you there.

As ever yours,

Mr. Philip Reed
General Electric Company
570 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Reeves, Cecil

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 5, 1947

Dear Cecil:

Your note arrive just before I pushed off for London where I spent two hectic weeks. I kept hoping all the time that I could find an opportunity to fly over to Paris for a couple of days, but it just wasn't to be.

The two weeks in London were wonderful, but more than a little hectic. I long for a few evening sessions with you and with Ollie. I feel that I am becoming more confused as to what goes on in the world today.

As ever yours,

Mr. Cecil Reeves
116 Avenue des Champs Elysees
Paris, France

P.S. If the gods are good, I shall be coming over for a month next summer.

E.R.M.

116 avenue des Champs Elysées
Paris

17.x.47.

Dear Ed.

I have just seen a piece of yours quoted in the Economist and it reminded me that for weeks I have been meaning to tell you how delighted Gillie and I were to hear that your pilgrim's staff had been too much for you and had kicked you out onto the road again.

When that road leads hereabouts, we shall look forward to seeing you – if I'm still here, but don't leave it too long as far as the BBC is concerned. Shortage of dollars francs and everything will put

the lamps out again over Europe.
this little lamppost will be recalled.

Greetings to Janet and Casey

Yours as ever

Cecil

Rego, Alfred

CONSULADO DE ESPANA

POST OFFICE BOX 842

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

April 25, 1949

BRISTOL OFFICE:
180 BAY VIEW AVENUE
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND

TELEPHONES:
BRISTOL 789-W
BRISTOL 992-J

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to take this opportunity to forward you the following information which I sincerely believe will interest you.

We are finally overcoming the Communist threat against Spain in the international field. (Please see the attached news article.)

Our main objectives are as follows:

1.) to resume friendlier and diplomatic relations with the United States.
2.) to become a member of the United Nations.
3.) to be accepted as a member of the Atlantic Pact.

I have lectured extensively, wrote many articles and finally find that it is bringing favorable results, and all my constant and continuous lectures were not in vain. Men such as Mr. Hans V. Kaltenborn, Mr. Carlton J. Hayes, former Ambassador to Spain, and Mr. Leonard R. Cowles of the Department of State have commented FAVORABLY on my many articles. There are several others needless to mention. The American people as a whole are beginning to UNDERSTAND Spain and its outlook on world affairs. Much to the credit of the above mentioned gentlemen.

At this time I wish to quote the following: There is no defeat except from within; no barrier which cannot be surmounted except our own inherent weakness of purpose.

Please find enclosed an article on "Facts on Spain". I wish to sincerely thank you in advance for your kind attention and consideration.

Very truly yours,

Alfredo Raimundo de Rego

ARR/sc

ALFREDO RAIMUNDO DE REGO

CONSUL — for the Dominican Republic, and Spain and Colonies.

President of the Rego Mfg. Company and the Alfred R. Rego & Assoc., "International Brokers."

Manager for the Anglo-Ethiopian Trading Corporation (Overseas) Ltd., 20-58 The Crescent, Steamer Point, Aden, Arabia American Branch Office.

Lectured: at Salve Regina College

and

Providence College

SUBJECTS

SPANISH—AFFAIRS BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

TOURIST TRADE TO PAN AMERICA.

LATIN: CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS, CULTURE AND EDUCATION.

CONSULAR SERVICE AND DUTIES.

BUSINESS TRENDS, FOREIGN TRADE.

COMPARISON OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES TO THAT OF LATIN COUNTRIES.

Address all inquiries to

ROBERT GRAY, Manager—37 Tyndall Avenue, Providence 8, R. I.

Tel. DE. 1-8444

*** FACTS ABOUT SPAIN ***

The squabble between Bevin and Vishinsky, which may have been a sham battle or a dreadful reality (according to the degree to which Soviet power has actually penetrated the sinews of a socialized Britain), took on a highly dramatic and portentous quality from one of the famous prophecies of Lenin: that before the way would be clear for the final and complete sovietization of the world, the British Empire must be shattered.

That Empire depends above all, as every one knows, upon the control of the Mediterranean. At this point one wonders why England isn't more friendlier towards Spain. It is no mere accident that Russia is reaching out for that control at several vital points. Her victory in Iran brings her closer to the British and American oil fields, and to the Dardanelles. True, she has lost out for the time being in Greece, where the British have at last resisted her. Her chief objective, however, is Spain. It commands the western gateway to the Mediterranean. It is the key to Africa, to the Atlantic, to Spanish America, to the whole Western Hemisphere. Spain is the ONLY country which <u>successfully</u> defeated Russian aggression.

Spain will be the second Soviet, "said Lenin. "The third will be Mexico. The fourth will be the United States of America". Now, the man who administered the first great defeat to this beautiful program was a Spanish gentleman named Francisco Franco. But for the monkey wrench he threw into the machinery of world revolution, Spain today -- and with it Portugal -- would be a satellite of the godless Soviet instead of the last bulwark for

what remains of the Christian West. It is incontrovertible that what he defeated in 1936 - 1939 was not the Spanish "democracy" for which Red propaganda elicits crocodile tears in democratic countries, but Communism in its BLOODIEST and most BLASPHEMOUS form.

Notice that Franco did not invoke the sword until after the middle of July, 1936. Yet as early as March 22 of that year the whole Red plan that challenged his valor and loyalty was set forth in the pages of a Parisian newspaper. In its issue of March 22, 1936, "Le Matin" reported a meeting of the Comintern on Feb. 27, at which the sovietization of Spain was carefully planned to the last detail. Cohn, who had presided over the butchery of Christians in Hungary, was to proceed at once to Barcelona with large sums of money at his command, and to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Compel Alcala Zamora, member of the leftist Popular Front, to resign the presidency of the "Republic" of his own accord.
2. Set up a dictatorship of workers and peasants.
3. Confiscate land, and nationalize banks, mines, factories and railways.
4. Exterminate the "bourgeois" population, that is to say the decent, hard-working middle class, with the clergy and part of the aristocracy.
5. Establish a general reign of terror, under cover of which a Marxist dictatorship would be set up.
6. Create a Leftist militia and a Spanish Red Army.
7. Destroy all churches and convents.
8. Suppress the "bourgeois" press, that is, all but Leftist newspapers.
9. Provoke a war against Portugal, as a pretext to destroy the present regime set up there by Salazar, and replace it with a

Red government.

All these instructions, except the last, were carried out in "RED Spain" during the next few months of 1936.

We know the following: Spain did not enter into the war on the side of the Axis. Again, we know that Spain protected the British fleet, in Spanish waters. We know the late President Roosevelt in a letter to General Franco in 1943 asked him to acquiesce in landing United States troops in French Africa and added: quote "I believe the Spanish Government and the Spanish people wish to maintain neutrality and to remain outside the war; Spain has nothing to fear from the United States. I am, my dear General, your sincere friend" unquote. And we know how well the Spanish Government fulfilled President Roosevelt's request. Moreover, we know from former Ambassador Carlton Hayes that the Spanish Government gave Hitler and Mussolini the "run-around", doing what Mr. Roosevelt said he tried to do with Japan, namely, "stalling" and "babying", and that Der Fuehrer and Il Duce were both agitated and enraged because Franco gave them no support.

What former Secretary of State Byrnes did not tell:

It is unfortunate for truth and staunch American honesty that the State Department did not present the above facts in its disgraceful "bill of particulars". It would, moreover, be of considerable interest for Mr. Byrnes to report to the American people as to what support Sweden gave Germany in tools, steel and iron; not to mention the permission to march Nazi legions through Sweden to fight the Allies. It would have been more important, in view

of Churchill's warning, for the State Department to have itemized the support Hitler received from Russia through his agreement with Stalin from September, 1939, to June, 1941, and the aid Japan received from Russia during the three and a half years American boys were dying by the thousands in the Pacific! It would also have been of interest to print the exchange of communications between Hitler and Stalin as, side by side, they planned World War II by invading Poland and their communications thereafter until the thieves fell out.

Fair-minded Americans look upon the interfering with Spain and this one-sided presentation of a bill of particulars as most regrettable. How much more logical, patriotic and honorable it would be if the State Department and Congress, instead of making Spain a target for poisoned arrows, fashioned by the Communists, should endeavor to live up to the Atlantic Charter for which millions of American boys fought, suffered and died. It would be more conducive to peace to investigate why Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Ruthenia and half of Poland and Finland have been seized by Russia, their people enslaved, their independence destroyed. It would be a more tangible proof of love of justice to demand that the Red puppet Governments set up in the remainder of Poland and Finland, in Hungary, the Balkan States, Persia, Manchuria and other lands be liquidated and replaced by governments representative of the people of those presently enslaved nations.

In regard to the Spanish Referendum - more than 14 million votes were in favor of the Succession Act. This figure shows that 92 per cent of the electors voted -- that Francisco Franco was to become their leader for life.

Bristol's Soldier Home Pushed to House 119 Vets

Some 119 ex-soldiers are now taxing the resources of the Bristol Soldier's Home, according to a report from Commandant Chester W. Williams. The home was built to accommodate 80 veterans.

To meet the influx of occupants, 123 beds have been placed in the home, filling the recreation halls and rooms. More than half of the occupants are in the hospital quarters, Williams reports, adding more and more bed patients to the problems brought on by crowded conditions.

Williams points out that applicants for the home are increasing and that, to date, none have been refused because of lack of room. The majority of veterans at the home are veterans of World War I, but veterans of the last war already outnumber the veterans from the Spanish-American War. There are 10 veterans at the home from the Spanish-American conflict, 13 from World War II, and 96 from World War I.

Warren GOP

Continued from page 8

The majority of Republicans interviewed, however, expressed a feeling of "understanding" as regards Bliss' action and found fault with the primary law for forcing him to make a decision.

TWO NEEDED

Definite candidates for the town council are Charles G. Follansbee of 14 Campbell street, Eddy Dionne of 279 Child street and Rene Deroche of 2[illegible] Main street. Dionne is a member of the town committee. Two more need to be named.

Mrs. William L. O'Brien of 15 Maple street and Peter Burnett of [illegible] Lyndon street are slated to fill two of thte three school committee candidacies.

Joseph Penkala of 48 Wood street was being urged to accept the nomination for town treasurer to oppose Max A. Saugy. It was generally felt that he would accept.

The usual candidate for Probate Judge, James McDonald, who was elected to that office in 1939, refused the nomination this year because a lawyer, Morphis A. Jamiel, recently had been appointed to the position by the Democrats. The only possible probate judge candidate for the Republicans now to be Frank Pinkos, although there is a possibility that Jamiel will go unopposed.

The Tragic Ghost of A Dead Republic

By Alfred R. Rego

"A small group of Spaniards, professional politicians in their majority, wander from one ountry to another, pretending, quite amusingly, that they represent Spain's lgitimate Government. Those politicians provoked a Civil War in 1936, lost it in 1939, and, abandoning their armies, fled from Spain. For a long time they have been guilty of serious crimes before tht Spanish people. They are, also, responsible for colossal mistakes. Among their latest errors none is so interesting, and so incredible, as the one that led them to form an alleged "Liberation Government of Spain" with the same men — exactly the same men — who precipitated, presided and took advantage of Spain's tragedy, and of the dishonor of the Spanish Republic; of that Republic which lived precariously for five years, and, in so short a time, engenderd two revolutions, two nation-wide outbursts of the burning of churches and convents, and a devastating Civil War. Btsides these great disasters, that Republic is also responsible for thousands of other calamities which always ended in blood, mud and tears, to repeat a phrase uttered in Parliament, against a Republican Government, by the politician who now claims the Presidency of the Spanish Republic in the exile, Mr. Diego Martinez Barrio. We feel doubtful that any other regimt could surpass such a record.

"Only unbalanced minds could have conceived the idta of presenting the idea of presenting to the Spanish people a political solution based on the revival of personages who, according to Spain's unanimous opinion, stand for the country's moral and economical ruin, the failure to meet foreign obligations, the social injustice, the debasement of public institutions, the poverty of the Nation, the ravage of private properties, the plundering of the national treasure, the permanent insecurity of the citizen's lives and of their estates, the burned crops, the violated homes, the bloodiest campaign of assassinations, the humiliation of honest men, and the triumph of the guilty.

"What can the men responsible for such a past offer to the Spanish peoplt other than the blackest terror.

"During five years the Spanish Republic was the constant and systematic negation of all the principles upon which a man's dignity rests. None of the four freedoms proclaimed by President F. D. Roosevelt could have unfolded in that regime of incalculable political and moral corruption.

EMIGRATE

My only wish is to emigrate, to emigrate far from here . . ." said the great dramatist Jacinto Benavente in November, 1931. And Miguel de Unamuno added on Novtmber 28th of that same year: "This is worse than the Inquisition. We are facing a political Inquisition."

"Even the ertremist newspapers, those representative of the working class, gaztd with horror on the Republic's panorama of tyranny: "Two years of Republic: two years of pain, of shame, of injustice. Two years that we shall never forget — two years of crime, of mass arrests, of cudgelling, of endless persecutions Two years of hunger, two years of terror . . ." (La Tierra," Madrid newspaper, April 14, 1933.)

"But nobody expressed the true situation of Spain under the Republic better than the socialist minister Indalecio Prieto, who said at a party rally held at Cuenca on May 1, 1936:

"There is no hyperbole in affirming that the Spaniards have never, never!, witnessed a more tragic panorama, a more complete downfall, than that of Spain today."

GUARANTEES

"Now, Dr. Giral, who by the art of magic finds himself — how surprised he must be! — transformed into something like an international pseudo - personage, says, and repeats, for the perturbation and the confusion of the unwary, that the Republic, his Republic, will guarantee religious freedom in Spain, and, of course, all other freeooms. But, who will guarantee Dr. Giral's guarantees

Bristol Legion

Commander Ralph M. De Leo of the Bristol post, American Legion, announces that an election of officers for the post is scheduled for tonight at the legion home on Franklin Street.

Plans for a past-commanders banquet will be considered at the meeting tonight.

St. Matthew's Church

The vestry of St. Mattehw's Episcopal Church in West Barrington will meet at 8 o'clock tonight in the Guild Hall. The vestry and the Ladies' Giuld will sponsor an old fashioned square dance at Frederick S. Peck Hall on Washingeon Road tomorrow night.

"Support Your Advertisers"

WE DELIVER
WINES - LIQUORS - BEERS
WARREN
LIQUOR & WINE CO.
18 JOYCE STREET
TEL. WARREN 0719

— GOOD FOOD —
JED HANLEY'S
FORE 'N AFT
— RESTAURANT AND BAR —
1070 Main Street Warren

The Nobby's Selling-Out Sale
Is Drawing to a Close at
120 SO. MAIN STREET FALL RIVER
DOORS OPEN FRIDAYS AT 9:15 A. M.
Practically All Of Nobby's Great Stock
Now Selling At 1/2 Price
ALL GABARDINE & TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS NOW AT
1/2 Price

Reg. $39.50 suits NOW $19.75	Reg. $45 suits NOW $22.50
Reg. $55 suits NOW $27.50	Reg. 69.50 suits NOW $34.75
ALL STETSON STRAWS $1 VALUES TO $7.50	All Work Clothes 1/2 Price

WE STILL HAVE A GOOD SELECTION OF MEN'S REGULAR SUITS, TOP-COATS, OVER-COATS & SPORT COATS
at 1/2 Price
"To Fit Every Man"
CATALINA AND JANTZEN BATHING AND SPORT TRUNKS NOW AT 1/2 PRICE
All Manhattan Shirts, Pajamas and Sport Shirts Now At 1/2 PRICE
All Boys' Catalina and Jantzen Swim and Play Trunks
NOW $1 — Values to $3.95 — — Original Tags On All Goods
STORE OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS TO 9 p. m.
NO MAN CAN AFFORD TO MISS THIS SALE

You'll like being a TELEPHONE GIRL

Here's an unusually attractive opportunity. More young women are needed by the Telephone Company at once.

Girls find the Telephone Company a "friendly place to work." Associates are congenial; surroundings pleasant; pay is good. No experience is necessary. And you're paid just as soon as you start your training.

It's easy to apply
Just get in touch with

MISS DOROTHY M. FOSTER
Chief Operator
10 COURT ST., BRISTOL
Telephone Bristol 9908

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Reid, Helen Rogers

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
230 WEST 41st STREET, NEW YORK

October 27, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although I tried to tell you over the telephone how much it meant to us to have your help at the Forum last Wednesday evening, I want to put a word of heartfelt gratefulness in black and white. You added such a vast amount of charm and distinction to the program and your skill worked wonders with our frightened amateurs.

All my thanks forever.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Rogers Reid

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Reid, Robert H

International News Service • International News Photos
GENERAL OFFICES
235 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

TELEVISION DEPT.
ROBERT H. REID, MGR.

MURRAY HILL 2-0131
MURRAY HILL 2-5600

March 4, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The enclosed for your memory book.

Maybe if you kick Ted Church around enough from your end and I kick him around enough from this end you might be able to get the use of INS again -- I know you've always liked the service.

Informatively, we're in the midst of a heavy negotiation for CBS television and, as you know, we're in there pitching all the time.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

RH

Robert H. Reid

RHR:mp

FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 5

BY JOHN M. COOPER

(DISTRIBUTED BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE)

NEW YORK, MARCH 5-(INS)-THE TERM "COMMENTATOR" HAS BEEN SO KICKED AROUND DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS THAT IT'S RATHER LIKE AN OLD SACK -- IT WILL FIT ANYBODY.

ORDINARILY, PEOPLE WOULD CALL EDWARD R. MURROW A COMMENTATOR. A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WOULD TAKE A FEW QUALIFYING TUCKS IN THE SACK BY SPECIFYING THAT HE'S ONE OF THE BEST ON THE AIR.

MURROW HIMSELF DENIES IT. HE IS NOT A COMMENTATOR, HE SAYS, NOR EVEN AN ANALYST -- HE'S A REPORTER. HE EXPLAINS:

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ME AND A COMMENTATOR IS THAT I'M LESS SURE THAT I'M RIGHT."

MURROW HAS TO ADMIT THAT HE REACHES CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EVENTS.

"I REACH A CONCLUSION," HE SAYS, "BUT I GIVE THE COMBINATION OF FACTS WHICH LEAD ME TO REACH IT. YOU MIGHT SAY IT'S AN EFFORT TO REASON THROUGH TO A CONCLUSION SO THAT PEOPLE WHO DISAGREE CAN SEE THE SAME FACTS."

AFTER HIS DISTINGUISHED WAR REPORTING, MURROW COULD HAVE STAYED IN LONDON AS HEAD OF THE CBS EUROPEAN STAFF AND -- AS HE PUTS IT -- "TAKE IT EASY." INSTEAD, HE CAME HOME AND SOON FOUND HIMSELF A CBS VICE PRESIDENT.

HE STOOD THIS FOR A YEAR AND A HALF, BUT HE DIDN'T LIKE IT.

"BUDGETS, PHONES, MEMOS -- ALL THE GIMP WENT OUT OF IT," HE SAYS.

(MORE)

RINGSIDE FOR FRIDAY X X X SAYS.

BACK ON THE AIR FIVE DAYS WEEKLY FOR A SOUP COMPANY (CBS, EST). IT'S RUMORED THAT A VERY FANCY PAYCHECK HASN'T DETRACTED HAPPINESS AT GETTING OUT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

MURROW DEPENDS PRINCIPALLY ON THE WIRE SERVICES FOR THE NEWS AND ON THE EXTENSIVE CBS NEWS STAFF FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION. FROM THE LATTER HE GETS A STEADY STREAM OF CABLES AND TELEPHONE CALLS.

HIS WORKING DAY BEGINS AROUND 10 A.M., WHEN HE CRAWLS OUT OF BED AND TELEPHONES THE OFFICE TO SEE WHAT'S GOING ON. IF HE DECIDES THAT HE WILL NEED PARTICULAR INFORMATION ON SOME SUBJECT FOR THE NIGHT'S BROADCAST, HE TELLS HIS TWO ASSISTANTS TO START GETTING IT.

AFTER LUNCH HE ARRIVES IN THE NEWSROOM AND TALKS OVER THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS WITH WHOEVER HAPPENS TO BE AROUND. ABOUT 4:30 HE BEGINS TO SWEAT OVER THE ACTUAL WRITING OF THE BROADCAST.

MURROW IS A SLOW AND CAREFUL WRITER. HIS ASSISTANTS, JOHNY ARON AND JESSE ZOUSMER, DO MOST OF THE PRELIMINARY WORK ON THE STRAIGHT NEWS DEVELOPMENTS, LEAVING HIM MORE TIME TO CONCENTRATE ON "REACHING CONCLUSIONS."

AFTER THE BROADCAST HE GETS SOME DINNER AND THEN COMES BACK ABOUT 11 P.M. TO DO ANY NECESSARY REWRITE FOR THE REPEAT BROADCAST AT 12:45 A.M., WHICH GOES TO THE WEST COAST.

MURROW SAYS ANOTHER PROOF THAT HE IS A REPORTER IS THE FACT THAT HE CAN'T STAY IN THE OFFICE FOR LONG -- HE "RUNS DRY." HE SPENDS ABOUT ONE WEEK OUT OF THREE IN WASHINGTON.

HE IS GOING TO ITALY TO COVER THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS, WHICH HE SAYS WILL BE "THE MOST IMPORTANT STORY OUT OF EUROPE THIS YEAR." HIS PRIVATE ADVICES INDICATE IT WILL BE A VERY CLOSE RACE, AND IF THE COMMUNISTS WIN AN APPARENTLY FAIR ELECTION HE WONDERS WHAT WE WILL DO NEXT.

(END) 3/4/48

Reilly, John P.

August 17, 1948

Mrs. John P. Reilly
839 Woodford
Youngstown 2, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Reilly:

I do indeed remember you from W. S. C., and was glad to hear from you. I appreciate your complimentary words concerning the August 2nd broadcast. My trip to Washington was the high point of my vacation.

It seems to me that your career as a teacher is your best weapon for peace and tolerance; you're in a better position than most of us, through your direct contact with children, to promote understanding.

It was good to hear the news of Billie Matthews, too; thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

August 2, 1948
839 Woodford
Youngstown,2, Ohio

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting Co.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I just finished listening to you broadcast and feel that there was just a touch of the homesickness I feel often for Washington and the "wide open spaces" that we both once knew.

Your mention of the Davenport, and Coulee Dam and the wheat fields made me feel that you haven't forgotten Washington State College, either. I graduated from there in 1929, and remember you from then and have been very proud that you have done such marvelous work--all over the world. Your reporting is the kind that Joe Ashlock would be, and is, I know, happy to know about. He was a wonderful teacher and I have wondered if he is still living and teaching there.

I know that feeling of the vastness of the United States and though I have seen it all, I still feel a special feeling of home when I hear or read about the Northwest. Since I graduated I have taught here and have tried to make my students feel that they are a part of such a vast and wonderful country that I can only hope that most of them will eventually get to see it all for themselves. Your keen and sympathetic grasp of what is happening everywhere makes the high school kids of today feel that they, too, can understand this very complex and not too happy world that we live in. Many of them have told me that they listen to you, too, and of how much they liked you and respected your opinion, and I want to tell you so now.

Do you remember Billie Matthews, the little girl from Canada? She married Howard(Huck) Morgan and now lives near one of my sisters in Spokane. They all wrote to me to be sure listen to your broadcasts, but I had been, before that.

Thank you very much for what you are doing, and I hope that never again will you be forced to broadcast any but peaceful news. I wish, so very much, that I might do something for peace and if you know of any ways I might help, I would be most grateful for your advice. Teachers ought to do more, but we don't know how, really, even though we try, most of us, to further tolerance and to promote a real understanding of today's world, but we should do <u>more</u>, <u>now</u>.

My very best wishes to you, and again my thanks.

Sincerely,

Bonita Reilly

Mrs. John P. Reilly

Rembert, Clyde W.

May 12, 1949

Mr. Clyde W. Rembert
Managing Director
Station KRLD
Adolphus Hotel
Dallas, Texas

Dear Clyde:

Many thanks for yours of the 23rd, and for the clipping from the "Times Herald". I remember well my visit in 1944, and hope that I will have the opportunity to come to Dallas again sometime soon.

My best regards to you and to Doug Hawley.

As ever yours,

THE TIMES HERALD STATION • COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
OFFICE AND STUDIOS
DALLAS
ADOLPHUS HOTEL
FORT WORTH
801 W. 5TH STREET

April 23, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a clipping from The Dallas Times Herald of April 21, which I thought you would be interested in.

You will note that the article states this picture was made of you in our studios just after VE Day in 1944 and I shall always recall the pleasant visit we had.

Doug Hawley, our radio editor, sends kindest personal regards.

Cordially yours,

Clyde

Clyde W. Rembert
Managing Director

CWR:m

EDWARD R. MURROW
Two-Time Winner

Peabody Award To Ed Murrow

By DOUGLAS HAWLEY
The Times Herald Radio Editor

At a Thursday luncheon of the Radio Executives Club in New York, "best in radio awards by the George Foster Peabody Foundation, went to the Columbia Broadcasting System and its Edward R. Murrow.

It was Murrow's second award. He received his first in 1944. His citation is for "outstanding reporting and interpretation of the news."

The network is cited for being "outstanding in the promotion of international understanding."

Murrow's likeness above is from a picture made in KRLD studios just after VE Day in 1944, when Murrow did a broadcast from Dallas. He had come on a vacation jaunt following his long war-time service in Europe.

Named Board Member.

With announcement of the Peabody award, it also is announced that Murrow has been named a member of the CBS board of directors, the network's first active broadcaster to serve in that capacity.

A member of the CBS staff since 1935, Murrow was European chief during the war, with London headquarters. On his return to America in 1946 he was made director of public affairs. With the exception of the year when he was a vice-president, Murrow has devoted chief attention to straight news and discussion of its portents. His microphone ability has gained increasing prestige alike for himself and the network.

Em Vagos

Neste concelho de Vagos, realiz[illegible] o funeral do soldado de 1.ª classe [illegible] das Armadas norte-americanas, Arménio Moreira, que foi morto na batalha da França, no dia 18 de Julho de 1944.

O soldado Moreira foi para a América do Norte em 1925, tendo recebido a instrução militar em Pipe Camp, N. Y., Tennesse, Califórnia, Texas e Camp Myles Standish, Taunton. Esteve aquartelado numa divisão blindada, em Inglaterra, antes de pisar solo francês.

No seu funeral encorporaram-se os srs. Jack Hayes, sargento, e Rosário Galvez, soldado, em representação da Embaixada norte-americana em Portugal. As autoridades locais e muito povo acompanharam ao cemitério o corpo do nosso compatriota, que tão nobremente se bateu pela causa aliada. A urna, de aço, ia coberta com a bandeira dos Estados Unidos.

O soldado Arménio Moreira deixou na orfandade um filho de nome Arménio Moreira Júnior, que reside na América, e era filho do sr. Francisco Moreira, aqui residente.

No Troviscal

Aníbal dos Santos, filho de Manuel Joaquim dos Santos e Constança Gonçalves, do lugar da Carvalha, desta localidade, morreu em Dresden, Alemanha, em 9 de Março de 1944, fazendo parte do 3.º Exército Americano, sob o comando do general Patton. Alistou-se, voluntàriamente, aos 23 anos. Condecorado com a medalha de ouro de Méritos Militares.

O féretro, a expensas da Embaixada Americana veio, em auto-fúnebre, acompanhado de representantes da mesma. A chegada da urna era aguardada por um grande cortejo, seguindo depois para o cemitério local. O funeral realizou-se segundo os métodos da Igreja Anglicana, sendo presidido pelo rev. pastor dr. António Maurício, de Leiria.

O pessoal da Embaixada assim como três membros do Exército Americano, que assistiram à descida da urna para a sepultura, entregaram à família do extinto a bandeira americana que cobria a urna.

*

Em Olhão foi sepultado o cadáver de Eugénio Coutinho Júnior e em Lisboa, Manuel Andrade.

C. Rendeiro

9 November, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The struggle for freedom takes many shapes. Since we have it here, very often we are not aware of the struggle somewhere else. A case that occured recently in Portugal is a good example of what the little people do, in their own way, to help the cause that we consider of such importance since it is the basis of our struggle.

The remains of five Portuguese citizens who had died while fighting with the U.S. Army were returned for burial in their respective home towns. A U.S. Army plane brought the bodies to Lisbon, and then each was sent by train, or other means to the locality concerned. One of the dead wa s from Lisbon, one from Olhão, one from Vagos, one from Troviscal, and one from the little village of Santo Antonio do Monte, of the county of Murtosa.

From many newspaper clippings that I have seen there is no indication that the fascist regime of Portugal did anything to solemnize the occasion. Our own American officials were very correct and did a fine job in receiving the bodies and seeing to it that each was properly escorted.

When the bodies were received by each town,indications are that the local officials were present, but no official cerimony was had. The people, however, responded with feeling and in large numbers always considerate of the reasons that caused the death of the soldier.

In the case of Murtosa, however, there is someone there who believes in the cause of democracy more than silence would indicate. He took pains to arrange the most elaborate and most solemn reception with the firemen, and two bands,which releaved each other; the highest religious authorities of the area, and the religious associations and societies, and a public eulogy. He did so because the officials of the regime would not do it, and he felt he should not let the occasion pass without the profoundest dedication to the ideals for which that soldier had given his life.

Thousands of people came and took part in the procession. The solemnity of the occasion was such that the people openly cried, and the two sargents that were present to represent the U.S. Army confessed that they had been surprised at the manifestation, since they felt it was meant to the U.S. as well as the deceased.

I have translated the eulogy, and send you a copy of it. It was delivered by Dr. Francisco Rendeiro, a great friend of the U.S. and a fearless fighter for the ideals of democracy and human dignity. He is a country doctor, and good friend of that other great democrat of Portugal Dr. Egas Moniz, of whom I have written to you. Dr. Rendeiro is my brother, and I know how much he suffers as a consequence of his devotion to the cause of liberty. His arrest is the least of it, but he goes on fighting, hoping that some day he might have the freedom to partake in the struggle for democracy openly and with his countrymen.

It is strange that a country that does not take official cognizance of

such an occasion to declare its respect for its partner in the Atlantic Pact, or to tank it for the help now being given, eventhough its people are anxiously awaiting to do so, if given freedom, will continue to receive Marshall Plan dollars to keep it in power against the will of its citizens.

The fight goes on in Portugal. The majority of the people are for democracy and freedom, and they would so say if they had the right of free ballot. Occasionally there will be one Dr. Moniz or a Dr. Rendeiro that will dare to speak up, and we will know that the fears of reprisals will haunt them, but they will not give up. And meanwhile in the silence of Portugal we will know that the people are with us—even if we shamefully go on giving dollars to the government that by fascist means keeps them silent.

Respectfully yours,

Christian F. Rendeiro
70 Gillett St.
Hartford 5, Conn.

Today we accompany to the cemetery of his home town of Santo Antonio do Monte, the mortal remains of Manuel Evaristo, humble fisherman (of Ria), who ran away from misery clandestinely in 1941 and was caught, upon his arrival in North America, by the high tide of the war that sadism and envy by the tyrannical imposed on peaceful nations.

The love to his wife and little daughter drove him to the terrible sacrifice of exchanging for a strange land his homeland, since here he could not earn their livelihood. He did not hesitate to confront the dangers of a clandestine voyage to overcome the obstacles that man build against his own kind, or in offering his youth to the liberating armies of the United States of North America, when he was asked if he wanted to fight against tyranny.

The county of Murtosa takes pride in its dear son, whose mortal remains are returned by the American army as if in homage to the numerous Portuguese who gave their lives for the liberation of humanity.

Of all the Portuguese municipalities, it is Murtosa that had the largest number of dead in the battles of World War II, in all the theaters of operation. They died in the uniform of the American army, but nevertheless, it did not stop being Portuguese the blood shed for a noble cause; the sacrifice of their lives was made in behalf of all humanity. Therefore I reminded the edile, after victory, to take the initiative to consecrate their memory.

Our townsmen, as well as the thousands of other combatant Portuguese enlisted voluntarily in the American army. They were not forced. They could refuse, as some did. They could return to Portugal as others did. They believed, however, that they should not refuse their service, perhaps even their life, to the nation which freed them from misery; they reacted strongly to the enthusiasm to serve and fight for a noble cause, which gives to their sacrifice a value without par, and to us who outlive, to enjoy the benefits of their sacrifice, the duty to testify, to the

memory of those who perished, our thanks.

Peace is not yet completely reestablished. There prevails in some nations the type of government which made possible the sacrifice of innocent human lives in World War II. But the great democracy of North America continues the fight to liberate the world from tyranny, hunger, fear. We have unshakable hope in the final success of its crusade and we believe that the overwhelming majority of the Portuguese waits only that he be allowed to join the American people in the struggle to obtain for all living humanity the ideal of the Atlantic Charter.

We sincerely hope for the conclusion of that alliance in the near future and that the mortal remains of Manuel Evaristo will be perpetuated in a symbolic monument of perfect communion of ideals of the two Atlantic people: Luzos and Americans.

That our townsmen and countrymen who work in North America will know that someone who knows well their sentiments has come to the cemetery of Santo Antonio do Monte to tell the American Army: thank you for having recognized that the Portuguese who fought in your army, did not renounce their nationality and belong to Portugal even after dying in defense of the "stars and stripes".

The Portuguese were not neutral and even partook in the fight as testifies this our beloved dead, and the not less dear brothers that remain buried in the blood soaked soil of Flanders or in the inhospitable shores of the Pacific. It is our duty, therefore, to honor the memory of those who perished in the fight, pursuing in the struggle for Peace, Justice and Freedom.

Rhondda, Lady

May 17, 1949

Dear Lady Rhondda:

How pleasant to hear from you again, even though I must decline your gracious invitation. The fact is that I am doing five 15-minute broadcasts a week and that leaves me no time for extra-curricular writing.

There is a better than even chance that I shall be in London during the summer, and if that happy event occurs, both Janet and I will look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess Rhondda
TIME AND TIDE
32 Bloomsbury Street
London, W.C.1, England

TIME AND TIDE
An Independent Non-Party Weekly Review

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3855.
TELEGRAMS: TYDANTYM, WESTCENT, LONDON.

32, BLOOMSBURY STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.

2nd May, 1949.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Would there be any chance of persuading you to do a couple of sets of "Notes on the Way" for Time & Tide? It would be a very great pleasure to have your name once more in the paper.

Yours ever

Margaret Rhondda

(The Rt Hon the Viscountess Rhondda)

We do need the American point of view over here —

Richards, Bob

WESTERN UNION

TTGABO

GOODMORNING

HZB45 NL PD

WASHINGTON DC FEB 21

EDWARD R MURROW

RADIO STATION EDBO ORLANDO FLO

CHARLES KURALT PROUD OF YOUR DELIVERY OF HIS GOOD WORDS

MANY MANY THANKS REGARDS

BOB RICHARDS.

CLR

R HZB 45 2/1"""""2/22/49 910 PAM DT 0 THXS

Richards, Robert K.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1771 N STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

December 28, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note of December 27th. I'll write directly to Mr. Churchill. If this works, I'll give all of my children's toys to Shallmar.

Kindest regards.

Cordially,

Bob

Robert K. Richards
Director, Public Affairs

RKR:jg

Richards, Robert K.

December 27, 1949

Mr. Robert K. Richards
Director, ~~Public Affairs~~
National Association of
Broadcasters
1771 N Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I still haven't the ghost of an idea of the date of the British General Election, although my hunch is April or May. We may not know the exact date for another couple of months. Meanwhile, I think it might be advisable for you to write Churchill direct, addressing your letter to the House of Commons. I really don't think intervention on my part would have any influence with the old boy.

As ever yours,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1771 N STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

December 12, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

You will recall our telephone conversation a few weeks back about NAB's plan to invite Mr. Winston Churchill to speak before the broadcasters Tuesday evening, April 18th, during the course of our Management Conference.

At that time, you suggested that we should wait a few weeks until we could get a better idea about the possibility of general elections in Great Britain. What do you think now? Would this be a good time to forward the invitation?

If so, how should we go about it? For example, would Ambassador Murrow be willing to act as our agent for the customary fee, which is a smile and a pat on the back? Of course, the broadcasters would be willing to pay Mr. Churchill's usual emolument.

You're a busy man and I do not like to bother you with this matter, but I don't know any place else to turn.

Regards.

Cordially,

Bob

Robert K. Richards
Director, Public Affairs

RKR:jg

Richey Branch

SEPTEMBER 1, 1949

MAURICE RICHEY
EBBETS FIELD
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

YOU HAVE GREAT PROMISE. DON'T SIGN A PERMANENT CONTRACT UNTIL YOU TALK WITH MR. REGARDS.

ED MORROW

CBS

Rider, Gene

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 27, 1947

Dear Gene:

I too, am sorry we didn't meet before your departure, but I am delighted that the Miami setup is working out to your satisfaction. Believe me, there are many times when I look longingly at local station operations, but I, unlike you, haven't the temperament to function effectively at a working level.

You, my friend, were far from a dud in this set-up—we simply weren't able to find the right spot for you and I am truly sorry.

I hope that sometime during the year I will be seeing you down yonder. Meanwhile, if there are things you want done here in New York you need only shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gene Rider
Radio Station WQAM
Miami, Florida

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1155

WQAM, Miami Fla
June 24th 1947

Dear Ed:

This is a little farewell and thank you I didn't get to say in person before leaving CBS to come down here to the Miami Herald-WQAM-Jack Knight setup. I'm Chief Engineer with the job ahead of practically rebuilding this station, and in addition am doing a turn at an occasional special event. I know it isn't nearly as important as working for CBS, but in a way there are many advantages, and more satisfaction than I thought there'd be in trying to do a good job here — and the truth is that this rig does do a pretty good local job.

I'm still embarrassed at being such a dud in your setup. I guess maybe I got defeated somehow or other.

I'm just about to beat this anemia I got in the Pacific and outside of my hearing being reduced, I'm on the way back, I've a good doctor here and I can almost afford him now without always having to do mean little sums in arithmetic. I'm very grateful to you for your efforts in my behalf along that line — especially for setting me up with Mr Grossman for my old job on the dance band beat without loss of seniority and having to start at the bottom of the pay scale, when the going was kind of tough.

I'm grateful to you for many things and if my prose were better I'd like to say a lot about admiration and things like that, but maybe you know what I mean without my dishing up any cliches.

Maybe there'll be a chance for me to repay a few of your many kindnesses. I sincerely hope so. If you ever get time to take a few days in the winter sun, this is my invitation for you to be my guest.

Sincerely

Gene Rider

Edney Ridge Way
Graensboro, N.C.,
Jan. 18th 1949,

Dear Mr. Murrow.

Thanks for the lovely red roses you sent me, I am enjoying them so much & doubly so as they were the Major's favorite flower.

Edney counted you as one of his best friends, & we never missed your fifteen minutes of news over CBS every evening.

My husband was operated on Last Tuesday the 11th, & have a stone removed from the duct leading to his gall bladder, also

the removal of his gall bladder, the operation was highly successful; but several hours later his blood pressure, which was always low, shot to 200 & his right side paralyzed; he suffered a cerebral hemmorhage, and passed away at 4 a.m. Thursday morning.

I feel that one as active in every way as Edney was would not wanted to live if he could not have been a part of his many interest & those things he loved. Please let me thank you again for the beautiful roses. I am sad & lonely; but happy in the thought that the Major lived such a useful & colorful life. Most sincerely,

Mrs. Edney Ridge.

610 N. Greene St.

Ridge major Edney

WU29 PD

GREENSBORO NCAR JAN 3 1044A

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

MAJOR EDNEY RIDGE, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL AND GENERAL MANAGER NORTH CAROLINA BROADCASTING COMPANY RADIO STATION WBIG, GREENSBORO, # N.C. DIED EARLY THIS MORNING FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS INCOMPLETE

AL RICE PROGRAM DIRECTOR WBIG. 1127A

WBIG WBIG.

RECEIVED
1949 JAN 13 PM 12:38
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Send some flowers when send where funeral is

Flowers sent 1/14/49

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

Mrs. Edney Ridge
610 No Green St.
Greensboro, NC

#
Luger

Ritchie, Douglas E.

March 12, 1948

Mr. Douglas E. Ritchie
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Douglas:

Thanks very much for your "memento" of London, "The City of London", although you know I need no reminder!

As ever yours,

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Telephone: CIRCLE 6-5100
Cables: DIGESTION, NEW YORK

January 23, 1948

nice thank u

Dear Ed

Would you like this little memento of London?

Yours,

Douglas

Douglas R. Ritchie.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Ritchie, Douglas.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 22, 1947

Dear Douglas:

It was right kind of you to write. Pieces of ribbon are meaningless and certainly unnecessary between friends, but I am naturally grateful. Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Douglas Ritchie
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Telephone: CIRCLE 6-5100
Cables: DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Oct. 11 1947

Dear Ed.

This is just to tell you how glad I was to hear that we are making some official recognition of your work during the war. I think it was about time. I don't need to tell you how highly we thought of you in the BBC not only as a broadcaster, but also as a really powerful force in the struggle. I should like to add my appreciation of what you are continuing to do in the continuing struggle, in which, as you know, I am on the same side as you are.

Yours

Douglas Ritchie

P.S. Don't think I consider the recognition adequate – I certainly don't!

BIS 5-25M-5-45

Riteris, O.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

2 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

7

November 2, 1949

Mr. O. Riteris
(20a) PEINE, b. Braunschweig
Mittelstr. 25 & 26
Germany, British Zone

Dear Mr. Riteris:

Your letter of September 26 addressed to Mr. Edward R. Murrow requesting scholarship assistance under the auspices of this Institute, has been referred to me for reply. I regret to inform you that the situation has not changed since my letter to you of October 17 with regard to our inability to undertake a program dealing with exiled and displaced students.

Please find enclosed a form letter which we send out in reply to inquiries of this nature. I am sorry that we are not in a position to be of assistance at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Pease
Regional Associate
Information and Counseling Division

Enclosure

Ritzwin, O

October 18, 1949

Dear Mr. Ritzwin:

I am delighted that you have made arrangements to come to this country. I hope to see you when you arrive.

As far as the fellowship for Mrs. Ritzwin is concerned, I don't know what can be done, but I am sending the information to the Institute and we shall see what happens.

As ever yours,

Mr. O. Ritzwin
(20a) Fallersleben, b. Braunschweig
Mittelstr. 85 & 86
Germany, British Zone

Correspondence to Shank

October 18, 1949

Dear Don:

I didn't know what else to do with this.

As ever yours,

Mr. Donald Shank
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York, New York

Enc. Riteris correspondence

Riteris, O.

March 24, 1949

Mr. O. Riteris
(20a) Bad Rehburg
Krs. Hannburg
Neue Str. 81
Germany, British Zone

Dear Mr. Riteris:

Forgive my delay in answering your letter of January 13th, but prospects of a job in the steel industry are still being investigated, and as yet I have nothing concrete to tell you. As soon as I hear something further about possibilities in the field, I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

January 13th,1949.

Mr.O.Riteris
(20a) Bad Rehburg
Krs.Nienburg
Neue Str. 81
Germany, British Zone

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Personal

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have not yet heard anything from Mr.Ed. Norton and Mr.A.G.Wakeman of the Coosa River Newsprint Company. I wonder wether there have arisen some difficulties.

Considering my emigration to U.S. I think my work on the problem of steel hardening could faciliate my getting an appointment.

I have worked with my coleague (a Latvian engineer) on a new method on steel hardening, which is briefly outlined in the exposition enclosed. The method is applied for patent.

I should appreciate very much to find an interested party, to get the opportunity to get an appointment to work in this field and for its possible industrial application and further research.

Could you help me please to find a job and an interested party in the U.S. steel industry or attached institutions,or with the U.S. military authorities.

Wishing you a prosperous New Year,

Sincerely yours,

O. Riteris

O.Riteris.

P.S. Attached 3 copies of the exposition.
1 copy to Johnny Johnstone of N.A.M.

Olgerts Riteris, Dipl-Ing.,
(20a) Bad Rehburg,
Krs. Nienburg,
Neue Str. 81,
Germany, British Zone.

The HARDENING of STEEL under HIGH PRESSURE.

The method of applying pressure for steel hardening, was developed during a number of years, by me and my colleagues in L a t v i a at the Libau Steel Mills and former Syrius Metal Co, Riga. In the beginning of 1945 the method had just so far developed, that it attained the first phase of its evolution for industrial application at Spandau Steel Co (Spandauer Stahlwerke). Great interest was paid at that time to this method in Germany, when, apart from other advantages, it was introduced, because it was possible to produce by that method full hardness throughout steel articles made of carbon steels, where till then only alloyed steels could be used. Bedause by application of pressure the full hardness throughout will be reached which otherwise could be attained only by using alloyed steel. Because the economy of chromium, manganese, nickel, wolfram and other alloying metals for attaining full hardness throughout, at that stage of the war, was a problem of extreme importance, it is clear that at that time our method caused great attention.

During the years 1945 - 1947 we tried several times to find some interested party for our method but did not suceed to do so on the grounds that this method "was by all means very interesteing from a scientific point of view, but at that time scarcely any commercial advantages could be attached to it."

At present, the situation has completely changed, since USA, England and Canada, the gib steel producing countries of the western block, are involving large investments in reser-ves of strategic materials, as a war precaution, and among these reserves manganese, chromium, wolfram, molibden and nickel are of extreme importance, The situation has now become particulary crucial in so far as the Soviet Union is the biggest world supplyer of manganese and "some other" strategic materials, and their exports of metals to the western block are largely handicapped and hazardous.

The decision of the Munition Board of USA, which made a proposal to the government, to invest the b/m deposits for the next 3 years, is perhaps the best evidence of the seriousnes of the situation. The plan is to invest the following quantities:

8.630.000 tonns manganese ore ($ 235.000.000)
6.060.000 " chromium " ($ 242.000.000)

Such a decision would, as a normal reaction, naturally result in further rise in the prices of these metals.

Therefore, considering the situation at the present moment, there can be no doubt of the sound economic basis of this method.

Theoretical foundations of this method.

Since the $\alpha - \gamma$ transformation of euteuctoid and hipoeuteuctoid carbon steels takes place under considerable alterations of their volume, this transformation is sensitive to pressure according to Le-Chatelier's principle. In the year 1893 allready W.C.Roberts-Austen discovered that the Austenite-Perlite equilibrium temperature of carbon steels can be reduced considerably under pressure, analogic to the alteration of the melting point of ice with a rising pressure. This lowering of the temperature of transformation of steels, which has long been known, possessed hitherto purely theoretic value. To obtain scientifically exact results the experiments concerning the determination of the temperature of transformation of steels under high pressure, must be made under

observance of perfect thermo-dynamic conditions; i.e. the transformations have to take place in a reversible and iso-thermic manner, since only under such conditions the Clausius-Clapeyron's formula becomes applicable. It means that till now all experiments have been carried out with a cooling velocity of V=0, when establishing the pressure - equilibrium temperature curves of the $\alpha - \gamma$ transformation.

With our experiments made in Latvia and later on applying them in Germany, we have for the first time endeaveured to effect the Austensite-Perlite transformation of euteuctoid and hypo-euteuctoid steels under high pressure with increased cooling velocities. The results acheived showed that the increase in pressure and also the increase in cooling velocity have both an effect in the direction of lowering the temperature of transformation and thus complement each other in their effect. Further experiments showed that critical velocity of cooling of euteuctoid and hypo-euteuctoid steels can be considerably decreased with increasing pressure. These results showed the extensive practical applications of the use of pressure for steel hardening.

(1) Since pressure reduces the exitical cooling velocity of euteuctoid and hypo-euteuctoid carbon steels, it becomes practicable to acheive entire and uniform hardening throughout the steel article by the use of pressure, with increase of pressure it is possible to increase the dimensions of the respective steel article.

(2) Since pressure exercises the same effect upon the depth hardening proparties of steel as an increased contens of chrome, nickel or manganese does, it becomes feasible to substitute these metals, producing greater depth hardening, by the use of pressure, in which instance the pressure is increased proportionally in relation to an encreased chrome, nickel or manganese contens, and greater pressure substitutes more of these metals.

(3) Since the application of pressure enables uniform hardening throughout steel at decreased cooling velocities, the mechanical and technological properties of steel will be considerably improved, since the internal hardening strain, introduced by high cooling velocities, can be considerably reduced.

Only 3 new advantages of the new hardening method have been quoted. Since the amount of applied pressure, the cooling velocity and the percentage of alloyed metals can be varied practically infinitely, it results in innumerable technically usefull combinations and also opens up a new and extensive field of research.

The steel article to be hardened, will be placed into a specially designed mold, heated slightly over the equilibrium temperature and slowly cooled under a pressure of aproximately 15.000 - 25.000 kg/sq.cm. The cooling is carried out exclusively by removal of heat through the mold without application of hardening liquid or any refrigerant. The cooling velocity can be regulated with various covering of molds.

O. Ritoris

10.1.49.

O. Ritoris.

.. Riteris, O.

December 20, 1948

O. Riteris

(20a) Bad Rehburg
Krs. Nienburg
Neue Str. 81
Germany, British Zone.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter of the 23rd November was a very pleasant surprise to me and I feel most grateful for your active interest.

Once again many thanks and my best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

O. Riteris.

Riteris, O.

November 23, 1948

Mr. O. Riteris
(20a) Bad Rehburg
Krs. Nienburg
Neue Str. 81
Germany, British Zone

Dear Mr. Riteris:

We are in communication with Mr. Ed Norton and Mr. A. G. Wakeman of the Coosa River Newsprint Company about the possibility of employment for you. You will probably be hearing from them soon. I hope that everything will work out well.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

COOSA RIVER NEWSPRINT COMPANY

2029 FIRST AVENUE NORTH · BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

November 15, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of November 9 concerning your friend, Riteris. I am passing this correspondence on to our Vice President and General Manager, Mr. A. G. Wakeman, and if he thinks there is any possibility of our doing anything for Riteris, I am sure that he will be glad to write him.

With regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ed Norton

Ed Norton, President

COOSA RIVER NEWSPRINT COMPANY

ob

November 9, 1948

Dear Ed:

For several years, ever since Hitler came to power, I have devoted such time as I can find to securing placement in this country for well-qualified political refugees. Before joining OWI I administered about two million dollars for this purpose--part of it Rockefeller money.

This is all by way of sending you that attached correspondence from my friend, Ritavis. I have seen him only once since 1931, but have always found him industrious, hard working and exceedingly intelligent. He seems to know something about paper technology. Would you see any possibility for him?

I make no apologies for bothering you with this since I know so many of these guys, and I am able to help so far that it just ain't right to overlook a possibility.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ed Norton
Radio Station WAPI
Birmingham, Alabama

November 9, 1948

Dear Mr. Riteris:

I do indeed remember you and assure you that I will be happy to do whatever I can to secure placement for you here in the States. At the moment, I don't know what the possibilities are, but I have written a few letters and will let you know as soon as I hear anything.

Meanwhile, let's keep in touch. It was good to hear from you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. O. Riteris
(20a) Bad Nahburg
Bra. Hinsburg
Hauptstr. 81
Germany, British Zone

23.10.1948
O. RITERIS
(20a) Bad Rehburg
Krs. Nienburg
Neue Str. 81
Germany, British Zone

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Perhaps you could remember me when I attended the ISS Conference at Mount Holyoke, Mass. in 1931, as a member of the NUS of Latvia.

Many years have passed. During all the time, including the war years, I remained in Latvia. Only shortly before the Soviets reoccupied Latvia, I left it.

At present I am a displaced person in Germany looking for the possibilities to emigrate to USA. The new DP emigration scheme has a number of conditions which must be passed by the applicants. The most difficult obstacle for me to get a job offered in advance, which is one of the conditions.

During the last years I worked as engineer at a German paper factory. At present I am employed as lecturer at the Baltic University in exile, near Hamburg, on introduction of mechanical (including paper) technology. I am looking for a job opportunity in USA, just good enough for the emigration authorities. I feel when I will be over there, there will be also possibilities to find a more sutiable job.

I wonder Mr. Murrow, if you feel you could help me in respect to finding a job, as I mentioned, to satisfy the emigration authorities. Please let me know what do you think aboutit.

The second problem is, I feel that there will be big rush, of persons who intend to emigrate. I am very much concerned to emigrate as soon as possible. Do you think could you help me by a recommendation or probably by your contacts in Washington to speed up my case.

If you need some particulars about me please call Mr. Anthony J. Cherok, 316 East 55th Street, New York, 22N.Y.

Please anser by air mail if possible.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ O. Riteris

Rives, E. Earle.

May 20, 1948

The Honorable E. Earle Rives
Judge, Municipal County Court
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Earle:

Many thanks for your letter of the 15th. Your kind words were much appreciated here.

Your proposal for some shooting in the fall sounds good to me, and I hope I'll be able to get down to join you, as I'm looking forward to seeing you.

My best regards to you.

As ever yours,

E. EARLE RIVES
GREENSBORO, N. C.

May 15, 1948

Honorable Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me the copy of the script used in your May 7th broadcast over CBS.

Ed, it would just do your heart good to hear people in our part of the country talk about the quality of your broadcast. They agree with me that you are the best on the air and that you are contributing a great deal toward keeping our people informed on domestic and international matters. America is just coming of age in respect to her international responsibilities and it is going to take a lot of hard work on the part of all of us to help our folks grasp the spirit of this new era. If we can only bring about a more perfect understanding between the people of all nations I believe that we can find a common denominator for lasting peace in this generation. You are working toward that end every day and I congratulate you and I am proud of you.

Don't forget our bird hunt next year and steal away for a few days and let's get out in the field together behind some good dogs.

A full measure of continued success and happiness to you always.

Sincerely,

Earle

EER:vp

Rives, E. Earle

4 DL PD

GREENS

RD R MURRO

D YOU CO

AY EVENI

WAS ONE

T SERVI

OKING

DGE

May 19, 1948

Dear Earle:

Many thanks for the kind words.

I am enclosing the script you requested.

As ever yours,

Judge E. Earle Rives
Municipal County Court
Greensboro, North Carolina

pouch

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1948 MAY 10 PM 2:56
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU 14 DL PD

GREENSBORO NCAR MAY 10 1251P

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

COULD YOU CONVENIENTLY SEND ME A COPY OF YOUR COMMENTS USED FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7TH. YOU ARE ALWAYS GOOD BUT I THOUGHT THAT WAS ONE OF YOUR BEST BROADCASTS. YOU ARE RENDERING A GREAT SERVICE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY YOUR THOUGHT PROVOKING MESSAGES. CORDIAL PERSONAL REGARDS

JUDGE E EARLE RIVES

138P

7.

Mac — yes

Rives, E. Earle

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 13, 1948

Dear Earle:

What a fascinating time you must have had in Germany! I'm anxious to hear all about it. I am sure you were disappointed not to go back, but it seems to me increasingly, that we need more and more men of your calibre in this country.

Somehow we must engage that bird hunt in December. Meanwhile, if you are passing through here I do hope you will give me a ring.

As ever yours,

Mr. E. Earle Rives
Municipal County Court
Greensboro, North Carolina

E. EARLE RIVES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GREENSBORO, N. C.

JUDGE
MUNICIPAL COUNTY COURT

February 5, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, New York.

Dear Ed:

Thank you so very much for your letter of January 19. It was good of you to take the time to write me but I do not want you to feel obligated in any manner to reply to this letter for I know how busy you must be but I did want to tell you a little something about my trip to Germany since I know you are interested to know what the army is doing over there.

The Secretary called upon me to go over as his personal representative and look into the progress of war crimes and the denazification program. Crossing the Atlantic by air brought back memories of an earlier trip in February 1943 when I flew to England to cast my lot with you and others who were already there. The difference was that this time I went by the Azores and then directly to Frankfurt whereas during the war I stopped at Greenland and Iceland before getting to Preswick. After spending a few days in Berlin I flew down to Nurnberg to sit in on the war crimes trials for a few days and then it happened! The Secretary ask me to take on the additional assignment of investigating into black market conditions in Germany. I understand that the papers over here gave the assignment quite a play and they certainly did in newspapers published in France and Germany. I returned to Berlin for conferences with General Clay and then really went to work. I found it necessary to return to the USA before 1 January and when I arrived on this side I found that my wife was desperately ill, which made it necessary for me to return to Greensboro immediately. The Secretary knew about my wife's illness so he had a plane waiting for me at Westover Field and sent me down from Washington in a plane which is ordinarily assigned to him. I was supposed to return to Germany in the capacity as Special Assistant to the Secretary and the Governor had agreed to a leave of absence from my duties as Judge for a period of twelve months, but our Attorney General advised

the Governor that to grant me such a leave would be inconsistent with the North Carolina Constitutional provision relative to double office holding so I had to decline the the position which I wanted so much to take. Mr. Orville J. Taylor, the senior member of a very fine law firm in Chicago, was chosen as my successor and he left Wednesday on the Queen Mary to complete the assignment. Some day when we are sitting around before a big open fire preparatory to a bird hunt the next day I will tell you a good deal more about it if you are interested.

Ed, I happen to be one of your greatest admirers. I liked you the moment I met you in London and I have heard your many broadcasts with great interest. I often have the very definite feeling that you are doing more than a good reporting job -- you are contributing to the molding of public opinion in America on matters of great interest to our people and to all the world. I particularly liked the manner in which you handled the difficult controversial subject of military men in government. I rarely ever miss your 7:45 CBS broadcast and I want you to know that in the opinion of one "country judge" you are doing a fine broadcast and a great service to your country. Please do not take the time to reply to this letter but mark your calendar for December 1948 for a bird hunt with me in the county of your birth and at our place in eastern North Carolina.

Cordially,

Earle

EER:vp

Rivers, E. Earle

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 19, 1948

Dear Earle:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 3rd and please forgive me for not writing you sooner.

It is true revisiting London was in many ways a depressing experience.

I would like nothing better than to go quail hunting with you, but see little possibility of my being able to get down your way anytime in the near future. Having to do two broadcasts a day, five days a week, as you can imagine, leaves me almost no freedom.

I hope you managed your trip to Germany and that you got things straightened out there.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. E. Earle Rivers
Attorney At Law
Municipal County Court
Greensboro, North Carolina

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

E. EARLE RIVES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GREENSBORO, N. C.

JUDGE
MUNICIPAL COUNTY COURT

December 3, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Ed:

It was with genuine interest that I heard your 7:45 broadcast last evening. I thought it was wonderfully well done and it had a particular appeal to those of us who have spent those long hours out over the ocean. Unless I am badly mistaken I believe that your heart was a little saddened by what you saw on the other side. A great many of us know the magnitude of the task confronting Britain today in the midst of a seething and unsettled Europe. It appears to me that this is a rather dark hour in the history of our particular civilization, but perhaps the darkest hour is just before the dawn.

I just want to welcome you home and tell you that the invitation still stands for a quail hunt down our way if you have the time to make it. I cannot fix any certain date for confidentially I am standing by for a possible trip to Germany but I will know something definite within the next few days. Should you think it possible or probable that you could come down write me at your convenience and we will see if we can agree on a date. I am a little disappointed in the number of coveys which I have found but Ben Cone and I have as good a lease as you will find in this section and as you may remember your old home place is a part of our lease.

Cordial regards always.

Sincerely,

Earle Rives

EER:vp

Robbins, R. J.

April 27, 1949

Dear Mr. Robbins:

Thank you for your letter of April 8th.

I, too, am sorry that our meeting was so short and would be glad to see you when you are in New York again next year.

Let me know when you are coming and we will arrange something.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R. J. Robbins
Department of Speech
Denison University
Granville, Ohio

DENISON UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1831

GRANVILLE, OHIO

NT OF
H

April 8, 1949

Glad to see them

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a pleasure to have the opportunity to visit your program. The students and I found it most informative. We would have enjoyed a chance to spend a longer period chatting with you, and, if it is possible, we would like to arrange for a brief discussion period next year.

Thank you for allowing us to observe you in action.

Sincerely,

R. J. Robbins

R. J. Robbins

RJR/dd

Roberts, Owen J.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 4, 1947

My dear Mr. Justice:

The evening of the 18th will be excellent. I shall invite a few friends to come in and have a drink with you about half past nine. The address is 130 East 74th Street. I shall look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Owen J. Roberts
1510 Morris Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1135

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mrs. Murrow

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

December 4, 1947

The attached invitation went out to the following people:

Nathan Halpern	Ned Calmer
Guy Della Chioppa	Quincy Howe
Davidson Taylor	Larry Lesueur
William Fineshriber	Doug Edwards
Gerald Maulsby	William Ackerman
Ted Church	Jesse Zousmer

December 18th - 9:15 -
Owen J. Roberts

DM

OWEN J. ROBERTS
1510 MORRIS BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
RITTENHOUSE 6-0650

December 2, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison A venue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Murrow:

I expect to be in New York on the 18th for a meeting of the National Executive Board of Boy Scouts of America. That meeting will probably adjourn between 8:30 and 9:00 on the evening of the 18th. If that is a convenient time, I shall be glad to meet with you and your associates, as you suggested when you were here to speak at the meeting of the Community Chest of Philadelphia.

I enjoyed your broadcasts from London.

Yours sincerely,
Owen J. Roberts

OJR:J

Roberts, Owen J.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 24, 1947

Dear Mr. Justice:

I am clutching the "rain check" for an evening in December. Thank you for your generous words about my modest effort the other evening. I shall long remember the generosity of your introduction.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts
1510 Morris Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

OWEN J. ROBERTS
1510 MORRIS BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
RITTENHOUSE 6-0650

September 19, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Murrow:

When I got to my office today I found that I shall have to attend a dinner and evening meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts on Thursday, October 16, and it will therefore be impossible for me to join you and your colleagues on that evening. I must be back in Philadelphia for a meeting on Friday, October 17th. I am sorry, but I shall have to try again.

I expect to be in New York for another Boy Scout meeting in December, and if I can arrange an evening with you at that time, I will write you.

You have no idea what a great impression your speech in Philadelphia made. I have heard literally dozens of people comment on it, all in the same enthusiastic tone. I believe you gave the Community Chest a big lift.

Yours sincerely,

Owen J. Roberts

OJR:J

Robertson, E. J.

April 14, 1949

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Thank you for sending me the clippings about Lord and Lady Mountbatten. I found them very interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. J. Robertson
DAILY EXPRESS
Fleet Street
London

Robertson, E. J.

Daily Express

LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER LIMITED

FLEET STREET - LONDON

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 8000

April 6, 1949

Dear Mr. Morrow

Mar / Thank Him

At Lord Beaverbrook's request, I enclose herewith cuttings from the Daily Express and Daily Mail concerning the application which Lord and Lady Mountbatten are making to the Court to set aside certain provisions of Sir Ernest Cassel's will.

Yours Sincerely

E. J. Robertson

Mr. Edward Morrow,
The Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York.

ail

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1949

DAILY MAIL
IDEAL HOME
EXHIBITION
OLYMPIA
OPEN UNTIL
MARCH 26

BASSIES

Daily Mail 10.3.49

MOUNTBATTENS HIT BY TAX

Countess asks Lords to alter legacy law

A BILL to give Countess Mountbatten more control over her 1921 inheritance under the £6,000,000 will of her grandfather is to come before the House of Lords soon.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN.
Income cut to one-ninth.

Her solicitors announced this last night. They said in their statement:

"As a result of the great increase in taxation the net income of Lord and Lady Mountbatten has been reduced to one-ninth of what it was following their marriage.

"This reduction in their income has coincided with an ever-increasing range of public duties which have involved them in unavoidable and heavy personal expenditure.

"They have accordingly been advised by their legal and financial advisers that unless the desired freedom is obtained there will be no alternative to a drastic reduction of their public work."

Lady Mountbatten's income under the will is worth at present about £25,000 a year tax free, tax experts reckoned last night.

When Sir Ernest Cassel died in 1921, the income from the sum of more than £2,000,000 that he left to his granddaughter—then the Hon. Edwina Ashley—was in the neighbourhood of £60,000 a year.

Of this amount, now, about £40,000 is taxable at the full 19s. 6d. in the pound.

Restrictions

"The bequest," said the solicitors, "was subject to restrictions which prevent her dealing in any way with the capital and even borrowing upon future income."

These restrictions apply only to married women.

An Act passed in 1935 rendered void restrictions upon anticipation or alienation of property by married women, but it was not retrospective and so does not apply to this case.

"It is possible for a beneficiary to go to the courts and apply for an order under the general law for the relaxation of such restraints, but Lady Mountbatten has been advised that this would not give sufficient freedom of action in her case, hence the resort to the promotion of a Personal Bill in Parliament.

1921 fortune

"No interests but those of Lady Mountbatten are affected. The interests of her children, who are the ultimate beneficiaries, are left undisturbed."

Sir Ernest Cassel, a friend of King [illegible], left a fortune of £6,000,000.

After death duties of £2,400,000 were paid five-eighths of the rest of the estate was left to his two granddaughters, Miss Edwina [illegible] and Miss (Ruth) Mary Ashley—now Lady Delamere.

This proportion was again divided under the will into eight parts, giving Edwina five shares and Mary three.

The will laid down that capital and income should go to Lady Mountbatten's children in the event of her death, or failing issue be added to her sister's share.

Lord Mountbatten is now at sea. He is in command of the First Cruiser Squadron on exercises in the Mediterranean and as a rear-admiral receives basic pay at £5 10s. a day.

The Earl and Countess moved from the Phoenicia Hotel, overlooking Valetta Harbour, Malta, to the Villa Guardamangia at Pieta, during Christmas week.

For the villa, which was unfurnished, they pay £50 a month and Lady Mountbatten borrowed furniture from friends in Malta.

Her favourite furnishing colour was jade green and many were of local Malta weave.

'DOWN TO ONE-NINTH OF PRE-WAR INCOME'

Mountbattens are hard up, try to tap million

Express Staff Reporter

COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN, it was announced last night, must get power to use the capital of £1,406,250 she inherited 27 years ago—or the public work of the Mountbattens must be drastically cut.

So a personal Bill will be introduced in the Lords to give her more control of the inheritance.

Her solicitors said that the Mountbattens' net income has been cut by increased taxation to one-ninth of what it was when they married in 1922.

"This reduction in their income has coincided with an ever-increasing range of public duties which have involved them in unavoidable and heavy personal expenditure."

An accountant worked it out last night that, with the "once-for-all" capital levy, their private income this year is—less than nothing.

Rear-Admiral Earl Mountbatten is at present on exercises in the Mediterranean, commanding the First Cruiser Squadron. His headquarters are at Malta.

There the Mountbattens have rented the Villa Guardamangia, at Pieta, for £50 a month. There were 400 guests at the housewarming in January.

COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN
Grandfather left £6 million

IF SINGLE—

Countess Mountbatten, now 47, inherited her fortune from her grandfather, Sir Ernest Cassel, who left £6 million.

The solicitors said last night:—

"Under Sir Ernest's will Lady Mountbatten, then the Hon. Edwina Ashley, was left a life interest in a capital sum which provided a large yearly income, but the bequest was subject to restrictions which prevent her dealing in any way with the capital and even borrowing upon future income.

"Such restrictions, it should be noted, apply only to married women. Had Lady Mountbatten remained single, or become a widow, they would not be operative.

"It is possible for a beneficiary to apply for a court order for the relaxation of such restraints, but Lady Mountbatten has been advised that this would not give her sufficient freedom.

"Hence the resort to the promotion of a personal Bill in Parliament.

"No interests but those of Lady Mountbatten are affected. The interests of her children, who are the ultimate beneficiaries, are left undisturbed."

The Mountbattens have two daughters—25-year-old Patricia, who married Lord Brabourne, and 20-year-old Pamela.

£30,000 MORE

Death duties of £2,400,000 were paid on the Cassel will. Five-eights of the rest were left to his two granddaughters—Edwina, the present Lady Mountbatten, and Mary Ashley, now Lady Delamere.

This proportion was again divided into eight parts, five for Edwina and three for Mary.

Lady Mountbatten's share, £1,406,250, would yield, at five per cent., an investment income of £70,312 10s. a year.

But last year or this year she would have to find £100,000—£30,000 more than her private income—to meet demands for income tax.

For she pays a capital levy of £25,000—at the rate of 10s. in the £.

Then [illegible] surtax would [illegible] about 18s. 6d. [illegible] 000. This [illegible] 000. [illegible] the capital [illegible] come after tax [illegible] £25,000 a year—[illegible]

[illegible] income tax [illegible] surtax leaves [illegible] tten income would [illegible] £36,000 a year—or [illegible]

£5 A DAY

The earl's basic pay as a rear-admiral is £5 10s. a day. As Viceroy of India he got £1,376 a month—about £45 a day.

The Mountbattens have had a series of houses and villas and an Irish castle. Their present London address is a 22-roomed house in Chester-street, S.W.

Their pent-house in Park-lane was the scene of fashionable pre-war parties.

They moved to Malta in October. This description was published of the house-warming at the Villa Guardamangia:—

"Junketings in Malta reached a climax last evening. It was a warm evening but fires burned at both ends of the green reception room. Candles burned in wrought-iron circles.

"Lady Mountbatten surprised them all. There were pearls around her neck, pearls in her ears, and she had bracelets of five rows of pearls."

NOTE: Anybody can promote a private Bill in either House, as a corporation can, but the cost might be considerable.

In the case of Lady Mountbatten, no legal fight is expected, so the expense will be limited.

The last personal Bill of the kind was introduced in 1946 to break the four-century entail on Lord Abergavenny's estate.

11 MAR 1949

DAILY EXP

Lady Louis had money troubles before . . .

Eve Perrick EXAMINES THE CARES MAKING DO ON AN INCOME CUT FROM £50

SOMEHOW—and so surprisingly in the story of "the richest girl in England," Edwina Cynthia Annette Ashley, now Countess Mountbatten, did have been money troubles before.

Today she is promoting a Private Bill to get permission to tap her private fortune. But even back in 1926—five years after the death of her grandfather, Sir Ernest Cassel, who left her the bulk of his £8,000,000—Lady Louis was fighting in the courts for relief against the will.

It gave her London's most luxurious home—Brook House in Park-lane—but it also provided that rates, taxes, and certain other expenses should be paid by her.

Even in those days it just could not be done. So the fabulous treasure house was sold—the paintings and priceless collectors' pieces were auctioned.

Brook House became a block of flats with the young Mountbattens living in a sealed-off two-floored penthouse at the top.

But that came later, during the restless 'thirties, when Lady Louis was London society's most famous hostess—between tiger-hunts with Indian maharajahs and round-the-world trips with whoever of her friends had a few months to kill.

Earlier there was this money problem to surmount. There was 19-year-old Edwina Ashley, a tall, fair-haired, blue-eyed girl in the English manner, Edward VII.'s god-daughter, living lavishly, entertaining kings and princes as her grandfather's hostess—but, apart from £100 a year dress allowance, without a penny to call her own.

INDIA—AND GLAMOUR AGAIN: *The Maharajah of Bikaner garlands the Countess.*

D.EXP

She made the social whirligig much gayer

ROMANCE

THEN there was Lord Louis, the handsome young cousin to whom the Prince of Wales had introduced her during Regatta Week at Cowes, halfway round the world in India waiting for her to join him.

It was not litigation or the House of Lords that came to the rescue that time. A romantically minded aunt lent Edwina the price of the round-trip fare in a small cabin-class liner to Bombay.

All this, of course, led to the marriage of the season in 1922. The Prince of Wales was best man. King George V. and Queen Mary were honoured guests.

The trousseau was chiefly remarkable for not having "a single piece of *imitation* lace" among the staggering pile of lingerie and d'oylies.

After the wedding the Mountbattens—between naval engagements that took the couple to the Mediterranean and the Far East—settled down as leaders of the smart set. Perhaps *settled* is not quite the right word.

With so many premises to grace—the Park-lane establishment, a country house near Chichester (and later on Broadlands, at Romsey, Hants), one on the West Coast of Ireland, a villa in the South of France, apart from yachting headquarters and shooting lodges in season—existence was far from static.

Lady Louis was very busy. The London "season" outgrew the limits of week and month and became her personal aura.

When she left for Deauville, the Riviera, or a camping jaunt in the Arabian or Mexican deserts ("in search of the simple life" but accompanied by personal maid and 36 pieces of baggage), the season ended.

SOCIETY

HER name was in the social columns daily. There were all those first nights, film premières, night-club openings. Among those Coward characters—the people referred to in the columns in chummy quotes as Lady "Boodles" So-and-So, Lord "Bongo" Such-and-Such, and the rest of the Bright Young Things—the Mountbattens were more than society leaders.

They *were* society. Thus . . . "Lady Louis Mountbatten is a leading figure at social functions. She is an accomplished dancer, drives her own motor-car, and is greatly interested in yachting, motor-boating, and polo. The social whirligig moves less cheerfully without her."

When the Park-lane mansion gave place to the penthouse the mode of entertaining took on a jazz-age note. Eighty feet up, the Mountbattens proudly showed 300 people over their new abode—which they rented at £4,200 a year—at a house-warming.

DOORS between three of the five reception-rooms slid back to form the largest private ballroom in London. The guests did the tour of the eighteen bedrooms, seven bathrooms, and the children's wing complete with schoolroom.

The only hitch in the carefully planned oysters and champagne party occurred when the private lift, automatically controlled by the butler when he walked to a special spot in the reception hall, jammed. The guests had a two hours' extension to their night out.

Then there was the fashion world to be catered for. Lady Louis gave a party to launch the season's collections; another to the organisers of a "Jewels of Empire" tableau, in which ladies of title portrayed the various gems.

Lady Diana Cooper, for example, was the leader of Diamonds, and Lady Louis's stepmother, Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, headed the Emerald group.

THE EARL'S ARMS
—*on either side a lion double queued and crowned. . . .*

There was the welfare side to be looked after. She headed committees for dockland settlements, country hospitals, ex-Servicemen's welfare associations. All of them meant dance organising, cocktail party receptions, fund raising. With a liberal hand she lent her houses.

More recently Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh used Broadlands for their honeymoon, as did the Mountbattens for theirs.

Her personal friends included royalty and film stars. Signed photographs of King Alfonso of Spain and Douglas Fairbanks shared mantelpiece space.

UNIFORM

IT was the war more than anything else that changed the style of living. The best-dressed £500-a-week Lady Louis became London County President of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and wore the uniform becomingly.

Parties at Biarritz gave place to salvage campaigns at Blackpool, pep talks at Newcastle-on-Tyne and a Save Waste paper appeal launched from Selfridge's shop window.

As wife of the Supreme Allied Commander of South-East Asia there were a few social get-togethers to be organised and hostessed in Colombo, but they were comparatively simple affairs.

It took the Indian Viceregal appointment to bring back the colour and splendour of high-priced living—but during that year it was the Eastern princes who paid most of the entertaining bills, and outdid the Mountbattens' famed hospitality.

So now it's Malta again—on £96 a week. News from the Island last night disclosed that "the Countess runs her home in the same simple manner in which Earl Mountbatten runs his ship."

Robertson, Gwen

7

Florence, Arizona

September 24, 1947

Dear Ed --

Many thanks for your note of July 10. Sorry New York is giving you such a hot time this summer -- if it will help any, it was still 106° here yesterday!

We've just had word from the English folks that they will definitely be in New York October 1 and 2, embarking on the Mauretania at 10 the night of the 2nd. They seemed particularly anxious about the tickets for radio shows. Would it be too much trouble for your secretary to drop them a line at:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Saunders
2934 Berkley Road
Ardmore, Pennsylvania

either sending tickets for the four of them or just telling them where they may be picked up, whichever is customary?

I'm trying to squeeze this in between lunch dishes and a one o'clock hair appointment, which partly accounts for the bad typing. Thanks again for anything you can do for the Saunders. Judging from some of the recent headlines, the Anglo-American relations could stand a friendly boost!

Cordially,

Gwen Robertson

Sent "Winner Take All"
9/26 Don.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gwen

July 10, 1947

Dear Gwen:

What a delightful surprise to receive your letter of July 3rd. We shall certainly arrange to shower Mr. and Mrs. Saunders with tickets for broadcasts. Maybe something can be done about a participation show too.

I know Braintree and the country round about very well indeed. It is some of the most delightful country in all Britain. I hope to get a chance to meet the Saunders while they are in New York.

Today we have one of those stinking hot days in New York and I almost envy you the climate of Arizona.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mrs. C. H. Robertson
Florence, Arizona.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Florence, Arizona

July 3, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, V.P.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

If this were entirely a personal favor, I might hesitate to ask it. But I really think it's logically in your department.

We have just had as our house guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Saunders of Braintree, Essex, England. Mr. Saunders is a retired chemist who was one of the official delegates to the Rotary convention in San Francisco last month. They are making a three months' stay in the States, visiting some of the boys they entertained at their home during the war. After a week at Lake Tahoe they met us in Sacramento and we drove them through the Sequoia National Forest and a few other points of interest to the heat of our desert home. After a peek at the Grand Canyon, they took off for Colorado Springs. By the time they are ready to sail on the Mauretania this October 2 they will have had a brief but somewhat comprehensive Britisher's view of our country. They are going to climax the trip with three or four days in New York between September 28 and sailing time.

Would it be convenient for you to get them four tickets for a broadcast or two? They like semi-classical music but anything would be appreciated. If there should be some participation program where they could say a few words, you would be the talk of Braintree for months to come.

Saunders is an older man with a nice twinkle. Betty Saunders is 22 years younger and has a lovely laugh and a trained singing voice. They are pleasant persons, enjoying an occasional cocktail, admiring the abrupt contrasts of our country, and reveling in the consumption of WHITE bread with real butter. They plan to spend most of August with Betty's cousin in Pennsylvania and can be reached at any time through her at this address:

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Saunders
c/o Mrs. E. R. Coleman
2934 Berkley Road
Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

They expect to be in New York with the Colemans between September 28 and October 1, when they may have to board ship. I know any little courtesies you or your staff could show them would be much appreciated by the Saunders and by their friends in both countries. You probably met his nephew, Kenneth Adam of the B.B.C., during your London assignment and your friend Laski has a summer place very near their home.

Yours sincerely,

Gwen

(Mrs. C. H.) Gwen Meggee Robertson

Lest you forgot -- former secretary to LVM. Any time the business of being a vice president becomes wearing, just think of this old office horse battling the problems of domesticity with the official temperature at 112° and the more honest thermometer on our shaded porch admitting to 130°.

GLR

Robertson, Milton

DREAM OF GENERATIONS . . . OUR CHALLENGE OF THE HOUR!

$250,000,000 MINIMUM DESTINY CAMPAIGN

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

on behalf of JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

General Chairman
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

National Chairmen
RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
WILLIAM ROSENWALD
RABBI JONAH B. WISE

Advisory Committee
EDMUND I. KAUFMANN, *Chairman*

Initial Gifts
SAMUEL ROTHBERG, *Chairman*

National Women's Division
MRS. DAVID M. LEVY, *Honorary Chairman*
MRS. ERNEST G. WADEL, *Chairman*

National Trades and Industries
RUDOLF G. SONNEBORN, *Chairman*

Regional Division
JULIAN B. VENEZKY, *Chairman*

Speakers Committee
MRS. KATHARINE S. FALK, *Chairman*

Interim Committee
MILTON KAHN, *Chairman*

National Co-Treasurers
I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER
JACOB SINCOFF

Executive Vice-Chairmen
ISIDOR COONS
HENRY MONTOR

165 West 46th Street, N.Y. 19, N.Y. PLaza 7-1500
Cable Address, UJAPPEAL, New York

April 9, 1948

Dear Ed,

My deep appreciation for the use of the script.

Best regards.

Milton Robertson
Radio Director

MR:AB

Milton Robertson

TEMPORARY LETTERHEAD

1948 — THE YEAR TO BUILD NEW FOUNDATIONS FOR THE JEWISH FUTURE

Rockefeller, Nelson A.

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

om 5600

January 28, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Today, in a troubled world, the people search desperately for a new spirit of brotherhood and hope. We in the United States are one of the few nations in a position to give not only material leadership but moral and spiritual leadership as well -- a leadership that will strike at the very roots of conflict, disunity and misunderstanding which bar the paths to brotherhood.

The principles of brotherhood which animate the annual observance of Brotherhood Week constitute the very essence of our way of life. They provide the basis for the spread of lasting peace, freedom and respect for human dignity at home and throughout the world. Brotherhood Week gives us an opportunity as a people to rededicate ourselves to this high purpose. On behalf of the Conference, I am taking the liberty of asking for your cooperation in making the 1949 observance a success by lending the influence of your radio programs to the cause in any way that seems best to you and your radio director.

Brotherhood Week is included in the January-February Bulletin of the Advertising Council. It is our clear understanding with the Council that the assistance we are requesting is not intended to displace any regular Council allocation, but is sought as an additional contribution of time over and above your normal schedule of participation in the Radio Allocation Plan.

With many thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Nelson A. Rockefeller

Nelson A. Rockefeller

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Roger D. Kimpton

Personal and Private

December 13, 1949

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I said it all right and an explanation is certainly in order. I do not know where Wes Price got his information.

The facts are these: I was playing golf with a group of Washington cronies, having just returned from London for the first time since Munich a few days before. When the word reached us it was so unbelievable that I made the comment, "Very unreliable". I probably would have made the same comment had the news come from AP, UP, INS or our own CBS monitoring service. The whole incident reveals me as being--momentarily, I hope--a pompous and arrogant doubter.

For nearly ten years I worked with Reuters copy in London and covered innumerable stories with your correspondents on the Continent and in Britain. I enjoyed the friendliest relations with your top management in Fleet Street. I would not knowingly or willingly do anything to embarrass Reuters, but as I read the story, I have more reason to be embarrassed than has Reuters because after all, you were right.

Thank you very much for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. D. Kimpton Rogers
Reuters Limited
Times Building
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

ANT 9-8558

HEAD OFFICE
LONDON

REUTERS LIMITED

TIMES BUILDING
229 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

Personal and Private

December 9, 1949

[illegible] date for the dinner was Sun-[illegible] December 7, 1941. Murrow spent [illegible] lier part of that day playing golf [illegible] rning Tree with Washington [illegible]. A messenger found them on the fairways. Flash: the Japanese had bombed Pearl Harbor. Who said so? The Reuters news agency.

"Very unreliable," sniffed Murrow. He visited the CBS studio for confirmation, and stayed to broadcast. [illegible] telephoned Missy LeHand at the White House to say that, under the circumstances, he expected the dinner was canceled. But it wasn't. The Murrows were to come.

[illegible] President was not at table. Mrs. [illegible]

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The statement attributed to you by Wesley Price in his article "Murrow Sticks to the News", appearing in the December 10 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" (clipping attached), concerning the first report you received of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor has come as a great surprise to me as it has undoubtedly to many others in the newspaper world.

From your personal experience and from the record you are fully aware that REUTERS is one of the great worldwide cooperative newsgathering organisations and one whose record for accurate reporting has not been surpassed by any other press association.

Anyway, the remark does not sound like one you would make, and a natural assumption therefore, is that the quotation attributed to you in the Wesley Price article does not correctly represent your present views.

In fairness to the hundreds of REUTER staff correspondents throughout the world and to the many responsible newspapers owning REUTERS, I think you will agree that an explanation is in order.

Sincerely yours,

D. Kimpton Rogers

D. Kimpton Rogers
North American Manager

Enclosure.

Rogers, Frank

March 11, 1948

Mr. Frank Rogers
Ponte Vedra Club
Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I was glad to hear from you last month, and I hope that I will be able to spend some time at the Ponte Vedra Club again.

Thank you for your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Ponte Vedra Club

PONTE VEDRA BEACH
FLORIDA

THE INN
THE INNLET

Jany - 12 - 1948.

I hope to spend some time at ~~sometime~~ again

Dear Mr. Massard

It is nice to hear your voice on the Radio especially on this side of the ocean

Hoping that you and Mrs Massard are fine and a very fine new year to you both

Cordially yours

Frank Rogers.

Rogers, Sherman E.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 15, 1947

Dear Sherman Rogers:

Thanks for letting me look at FOUR BILLION DANCES. I like it. I assume that it was written primarily for local station operation. Your Point 8 regarding a middle commercial seems to me doubtful. I am opposed to middle commercials as far as network operations are concerned. Also I am not sure that quick resuscitation at the end of a 15-minute show treatment is bad practice. It would seem to depend on the time of day and the flow of audience during the particular 15-minute period.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sherman E. Rogers
[illegible]
[illegible] Avenue
New York 16, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1[illegible]

From [illegible] CHURCH To: MR. MURROW

About a good a case for a middle commercial and never-enter participation in the commercial as could be made; the rest is surface scratching, probably meant for less experienced eyes. I shy at "Crispy Crunchies" in, say, Bill Shirer's mouth!

Dave

PLATT-FORBES, INC.
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.
Advertising

Fred Wendt
What say you?
Mr. Murrow
MM

March 10, 1947

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

Read the enclosed when you get a chance, and let me know your re-action.

Cordially yours,

PLATT-FORBES, INC.

Sherman E. Rogers

Sherman E. Rogers
Radio and Motion Picture Department

SER:eaf

Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D.

July 13, 1940

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottage
Hyde Park
Dutchess County, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Something must have gone wrong with our mail system. I did not receive your first letter, nor have I heard from the Committee on World Affairs in Poughkeepsie. Naturally I am disposed to do anything you tell me to do, and if the Committee will write and tell me its available dates, I will try to arrange my schedule accordingly. Of course August and I will be delighted to spend the night with you, and appreciate your asking us.

As ever yours,

July 6, 1949

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottage
Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Your letter of July 3rd has been received here in Mr. Hoover's absence; the earlier letter must have gone astray.

As soon as we hear from Mr. Hoover, I will tell him of your invitation to come to Hyde Park and to speak before the Committee on World Affairs in Poughkeepsie.

Sincerely yours,

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS CO.
NEW YORK

July 3, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wrote you about ten days ago and since I have not heard from you, I am sure my letter did not reach you.

The Committee on World Affairs in Poughkeepsie is extremely anxious to have you speak for them and any date convenient to you between October, 1949 and April 1950 would be agreeable to them.

I understand they have written you before, so you probably know that it is a new group. I spoke for them last season and found a very interested audience.

Hoping very much that you can fit this into your very busy schedule, I am

Very cordially yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

If you can manage it, won't you at least spend the night with me?

Root, Ned

April 12, 1948

Mr. Ned Root
Air Force
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Root:

My belated thanks for your letter and the attached Department of State Bulletin. I am answering on the eve of my departure for Italy; hence the brevity of this note.

You did point out one thing which I had overlooked; i.e., the item about the U.S.S.R. I appreciate your bringing it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

AIR FORCE the official journal of the Air Force Association

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. PLaza 5-6914

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I am sure you are familiar with Article 20 of the Report of the Military Staff Committee to the Security Council made in August last year. I am attaching a marked copy of the report (considerably marked I regret) in the event the specific article has slipped your mind. To me it is strange that there has been no reference (so far as I can determine) to this paragraph in commentaries and editorials which have endeavored to explain our newly-acquired position on the Palestine issue.

As you can note, the USSR did not agree with the other four powers as to when and where UN troop should be withdrawn after the accomplishment of their mission. After considerable debate the Military Staff Committee forwarded the report to the Security Council with this point (along with too many other) still un-resolved. This was in April of last year, but as yet the Security Council itself has failed to iron out the difference. It is still debating the first article (Article Eleven) over which the Military Staff Committee found it impossible to agree, and so far there is no indication that they are even coming close to settling this point.

As a result if the UN sent troops to Palestine they could be withdrawn after the completion of their mission ONLY by the concuring vote of the Big Five. Russia could, if she saw fit, keep the troops she made available to the UN in Palestine as long as she pleased merely by exercising her veto - merely by saying in effect, "we're sorry we cant agree that the threat to the peace is over so we are going to leave our troops right here." We would have no legal recourse and Russia

would have a flank to the south of Greece and Turkey.

I discussed this matter with General Mickey Moore, one of the air officers attached to our delegation to the Military Staff Committee. As I am sure you know those folks are singularly non-communicative, but when I asked him if it was so that there would be no way of getting Russian UN troops out of Palestine if they chose to stay, he laughed and said "exactly". I think this fact was given more consideration by our state department than has been generally appreciated.

Incidentally I am attaching a copy of one of our recent issues containing a story I did on arming the UN. Two of the staff members of our military committee were gracious enough to write me that they considered the piece one of the fairest and most candid analyses of the unhappy situation they had read.

At the risk of seeming presumptious I would like to commend you for the fine work you are doing on CBS. Of all the commentaries I know I think yours is consistantly the most studied, the most carefully edited, and the most honest. I never miss a show.

Sincerely

Mac Root

Managing Editor

Rosamond

M
AX
TV CHANNEL 10
WATTS • CBS AFFILIATE
WCAU
INCORPORATED
of The Philadelphia Bulletin
1622 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

April 25, 1949

Dear Ed:

I'm enclosing what might be the makings of a news story for you. Also enclosed is a copy of a piece I did on the same story.

I can vouch for the fact that young Rosamond is no crack-pot, although he is every inch a zealot. I have seen his correspondence with the people he quotes. Tom Stokes seemed to like Rosamond's idea, as witness the reprint of his column. Bulletin Columnist Ralph W. Page, son of the late Walter Hines Page, said this in a column on May 18, 1947:

"Now, this is no wild scheme. Two facts are becoming perfectly plain.

"1. That without adequate support - financial and material - by the United States, European civilization will collapse and with it not only our [redacted] security, but our prosperity and standard of living. To be adequate, it is manifest that little piecemeal doles will be of no permanent use. No banker in his senses would invest in a rope half long enough to reach a drowning man, or a bridge halfway across a stream.

"2. That the idea that we cannot 'afford' this investment, and are compelled to 'economize,' is a suicidal delusion. We were spending more than a 100 billion a year during the war. Nobody suggested at any stage that economy demanded that we desist and surrender. The fact is that on top of this vast expenditure we enormously increased our civilian production and standard of living. The war isn't over. The 400 billion spent will be worse than wasted without the further investment to secure its fruits."

I thought this might appeal to you for many reasons and particularly in view of your piece on Bernard Baruch the other night.

I think the proposed Declaration of Interdependence is particularly tantalizing. I feel that the world government proponents, as much as I applaud them, are jumping some steps - one of which is an agreement among all nations concerned that they need each other. A declaration, of course, would be only a declaration, but it would be better than nothing.

A little bit about Rosamond himself: He's 29 years old, a Temple graduate, class of 1940; he's single, lives with his parents, and devotes most of his time to his "world prosperity" campaign, financing it himself with money he gets from free-lance accounting jobs. He has no organization. I don't know whether he wants any more or less out of this than Cord Meyer or Clarence Streit or others like them.

I put some questions to Rosamond:

Q. What about the argument that if we fatten up all other countries, they'll be stiff competition with us?

A. Highly industrialized and developed countries (like Britain) have always been better U.S. customers than backward countries (like China). If world's purchasing power is increased, we'll have more markets than we can handle. This program would mean more American exports than ever. World is far from producing what world needs today.

Q. How about a specific plan for world prosperity budget?

A. To start with, lending power of International Bank, which now has an authorized capital stock of ten billion dollars, could be increased from present 100% of stock to 1,000 percent. Or the capital stock could be increased ten times, to 100 billion, and lending power fixed at 100% or 1000%. However, only 20 percent of capital stock need be purchased at any time, unless more lending business than presently anticipated is done.

Q. What if government of Baluchistan wanted loan and yet was threatened with revolution?

A. The Bank would send out a loan and technical mission to determine whether loan was feasible. It might be that loan would be the thing to promote political stability. Loan would be granted or refused on prospect of project's successful completion. Project's merit would be determined by economic factors alone.

Q. What if Russia got a loan ostensibly to build a fertilizer factory and used money instead to build armaments plant?

A. Projects would be constantly supervised. Once original intent of loan was violated, no more funds would be available and offending country would get no more money for anything.

Q. Could private investors invest directly, or would they invest by buying Bank stock only?

A. They could buy Bank stock as investment or they could make deals with foreign governments or foreign capitalists on their own, with investments guaranteed by Bank if Bank experts considered project feasible.

Q. Could this "world prosperity budget" be of direct profit to investors?

A. Definitely. Suppose a dam were built with Bank funds in Greece. Power would be sold to private power companies or government power authorities. Profit from that sale would go partly to the Bank as interest, to be payable in dividends to stockholders. The power, of course, would be used to produce goods that could be sold for dollars, which could be used for interest payments.

It goes without saying that Rosamond would be most happy to answer any questions you have, either in an office conversation or on the air.

Congratulations on the Peabody Award business. Monotonous, isn't it?

Your Philadelphia son is doing quite well these days - three commercials per day now, a sustainer on Sunday. And I've finally cracked the television field, with the prospect of having a regular show of my own ere long. All I've done so far is substitute on one news show - still pictures. But I did all right.

All the best to Janet and Casey.

As ever,

Charlie Shaw

I'm also enclosing a copy of a letter of endorsement from Robert R. Nathan to the managing editor of The Inquirer, who had told Rosamond he couldn't use anything on project unless an economist said it would work.

The Story of the Day is about a young man with an idea for preserving world peace - a young Philadelphian with an original idea which, since its conception, has been adopted in part by President Truman and the thinkers of the State Department. The young Philadelphian is 29-year-old Robert Rosamond of 2327 North Opal Street, a graduate in accounting from Temple University in 1940. Young Rosamond makes the dramatic and controversial, yet quite defensible, contention that it would be worthwhile to spend as much on peace as we spent on war and the equally defensible, if not generally acceptable, contention that the peoples of the world are interdependent and should recognize their interdependence.

Young Rosamond began thinking of what he calls a "world prosperity budget" back in 1942. Last January, in his inaugural address, President Truman advocated a so-called "bold new program" for developing economically backward areas with United States funds and know-how. Bob Rosamond says that's what he's had in mind since 1942, and he has a rather detailed plan.

In essence, he would have the United States advance up to a trillion dollars to other nations over a twenty-year period. That sounds like a lot of money, and it is - even when broken down into one-year installments. It's 50 billion dollars a year. But that's 37 billion less than we spent in the last year of the war, less than we spent in any year of our hostilities - and that money was lost completely. The world prosperity expenditures would be for construction - investments for self-liquidating projects insofar as possible - not charitable grants. Other nations which have the capital would contribute to the world prosperity budget, and the fund would be administered by the United Nations. Loans would be made only after careful investigation - the projects to be financed would have to be constructive, economic improvement projects.

Private investment would be encouraged, and the United States would guarantee the investments made by Americans. In fact, the International Bank,

which would administer the world prosperity budget, would guarantee all investments - private or government, American or otherwise.

What would you and I get out of this? Possibly peace, because Bob Rosamond says: "A well-fed, busy world would be the least likely to start a war. But a world which struggles outside our doors may soon try to break down those doors." Wars, he says, have economic roots - either real economic grievances or grievances cultivated and exploited by war-mongers. An economically and politically healthy world would be most likely a peaceful world.

Bob Rosamond proposes something else - a proclamation of a world Declaration of Interdependence - a proclamation stating that the world is one, that men do not live apart but are a part of each other, that freedom, peace and plenty are indivisible and where one is threatened, all are threatened. Interdependence, of course, whether we admit it or not, is a fact; it might be a good idea for us to formally recognize it. Maybe that's the step that has to be taken before we think of world government.

And that's the Story of the Day. In just a moment, a new feature - today's most quotable remark.

See Charlie Shaw letter 4/25/49

Memorandum for:

Charles Shaw
[redacted]
Station WCAU
1622 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

From:

Robert Rosamond
~~2327 N. Opal St.~~
Philadelphia 32, Pa.
Telephone: BA9-5121

Subject: Peace Program

With the world in taut crisis, perhaps ready to tear itself apart, we the people must prevent war. We must extend the boundaries of freedom. There is a way:

First, we would recognize that the Soviet Union is a sick nation and should be treated as such. The facilities and techniques for adequate treatment are available to us. We must act quickly before the patient is beyond saving.

Second, we would realize that if we are ready to wage total war again, we should also be ready to wage total peace.

Suppose that back in 1933 we had set up a ten year $350 billion world recovery program. We spent the money anyway for war - why not for peace? And it was spent lopsidedly, in four years instead of ten years.

Now we would advocate a world prosperity campaign. To finance it, the United States would advance a trillion dollars to other nations over a twenty year period. Because of the increase in prices, a trillion dollars today at April 12, 1949 wholesale prices is equal to only $671 billion as of the end of World War II.

Included in the trillion dollars would be our foreign relief spending and armament expenditures. It is hoped that armament expenditures would be replaced by productive investment as our peace program progresses.

A world prosperity campaign has especial significance in view of "point four" - the bold new program for economically undeveloped areas - which was outlined by President Truman in his inaugural address.

Third, unhappily if another world holocaust comes, the hearts and minds of men may be won to a more humane conception of the peace to follow by America's insistence on global prosperity. Thus armed with sane purpose, we might more quickly end the conflict.

General Omar N. Bradley, United States Army Chief of Staff, says, "Ideas are as important as the atom bomb.". **

Persuade or perish.

Fourth and finally, it is time for a formal declaration of brotherhood reconciling the main differences of mankind without compromise in principle.

In September 1949, or thereabouts, it is suggested that the world leaders meet to improve upon and implement a Declaration of Interdependence.

**Collier's Magazine, February 26, 1949

One hundred and seventy-three years ago they gathered in Philadelphia to declare men free. Now we would come together to proclaim their brotherhood.

Those who have read the early drafts of a Declaration of Interdependence think highly of it.

Do our listeners think it a good idea? During this summer, would they favor its distribution throughout this country and the world from large cities to small hamlets? Then right on the spot, the people would discuss it, and if they approved, affix their individual signatures. All declarations would be forwarded to the convention

A DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE

We, believing the world is one, that men do not live apart, but are a part of each other, make this declaration of interdependence.

We believe that freedom, peace and plenty are indivisible. Where one is threatened, all are threatened. Freedom imperiled anywhere perils freedom everywhere.

We believe that it is tragic and unnecessary for competing social systems which started with the improvement of man as their objective, to destroy him.

We believe in people. We believe in the peoples of the Soviet Union. We believe in the American people. We believe in people everywhere.

We believe in the individual. We believe he has immense capacity for good even though he has shown such ability for wrongdoing.

We believe in the encouragement of each person - that this encouragement will bring forth interest, enthusiasm and faith in his fellow man and his world.

We retain the right of revolution as a right of man; that where men are oppressed with no hope of peaceful relief, they have a right to rise up and abolish the oppressors' power.

We believe however that atomic and bacteriological warfare have made the use of violence very questionable.

The world's resources must be mobilized for peace, not war. The most valuable resource is world opinion. Discussion is democracy's lubricating oil. The first freedom is free speech.

We believe that criticism should be welcomed by all nations and weighed carefully by the receiver. We believe that mutual counsel is mutually helpful.

We believe that the existence of two or more world political parties is healthy: that each party will keep the other party or parties on their respective merits, and that each party will provide incentive for competitive achievement. A difference in ideologies is not a calamity - it is an opportunity.

Yet at all times we would place principle above party, humanity above country and freedom above all.

We believe that world is not ready to admit that any one person or group is infallible. Each person and each group has a right to declare their beliefs but not to impose them.

We believe the premise of fallibility extends to the field of economics; that no system is as yet perfect.

We believe the industrial age requires an economics to meet the needs of the people. Believing in the individual, we are convinced that under either socialism or free enterprise, the greatest opportunities be given each person to develop his or her own resources and those of the community.

We believe that the physical and mental labors of men create material goods except those provided directly by nature.

We believe that the best formula for sharing the fruits of labor is being sought in most socialist and free enterprise countries. We believe that unionism, progressive income taxes and inheritance taxes are useful devices for preventing inequities.

The efficient exploitation of natural resources is a community rsponsibility. Their abuse by ignorance or greed may lead to catastrophe.

We believe that the garnering of material comforts by some few while many starve will not lead to the preservation of society but to its disintegration.

We believe that to let children starve in the midst of plenty, to allow them to be retarded spiritually and mentally, those evils which accompany privation, is neither humane nor practical. We lose their future abilities as individuals and in the bargain many times they are embittered to the point of despairing nihilism.

We believe in the international division of labor. Those that produce the best should produce the most. Economic security is the first line of defense of political security.

Modern technology holds unlimited hope of material progress for all. To expedite economic development, the more prosperous nations must help less productive nations to grow so that they in turn may aid others.

We must divert the hatreds arising from troubled nations and channel the tremendous energies unleashed by world War II into a constructive program for world development.

We believe that the accumulation of armament by a war weary world leads us to a Maginot line view of security because that diversion of production to arms leaves largely unsolved those problems of logistics such as feeding, clothing and housing the world's people.

Notwithstanding this opinion, we also believe that society must be protected against those who would use force without the sanction of law, or in the absence of law, of an overwhelming public mandate.

Our unfinished task is to show how the truth far from hurting rational men of goodwill is beneficial. We believe that irrational men are so disposed because of unseemly circumstances or abysmal legacies from the past which have their judgment.

In a world where with bacteriological warfare a comparatively few men, unbalanced human beings, can hold everyone else at bay, be they members of a small community or a large one, we must find a method of neutralizing their power.

They who would impose their will by coercion should be quarantined as mentally sick people and treated until cured.

To implement this belief we would have world law; carefully made, mercifully administered, and cheerfully obeyed.

The individual person must come into his own. No longer can be neglected or oppressed without repercussion.

The sum of our beliefs leads us to the conviction that man need not turn back to barbarism, but instead stands at the beginning of a new era of productivity and progress: of a new control over himself and his world based firmly on knowledge, reason, and faith with works.

This declaration is open to all men for their consideration, their approval and their allegiance.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt writes, "I read your manuscript with interest.....Why not submit yours to Trygve Lie?" (Mr. Lie is Secretary-General of the United Nations)

Thomas L. Stokes thought maybe the author was correct in saying, "It's the greatest story in the world".

What Thomas L. Stokes, Washington Correspondent and Pulitzer Prize winner, has to say about this World Prosperity Program in his December 4, 1946 column

All over the world the young men are knocking at the doors.

Most of them carried guns in the war. Some of them in other lands are cold and hungry. Some in other lands, and some here, are looking for jobs. Some who are given to thinking, slender young fellows with a line across their brows ahead of time, are knocking on the doors with ideas and schemes for peace.

Such a one knocked on my door. He had an interesting plan. Only it's probably too radical.

Yet all he wants to do is to use all the agencies of the United Nations for what he calls a "world prosperity campaign." He wants to get everybody at work all over the world and everybody fed and housed and clothed and thus content. To do this, all it takes is to utilize the resources and the people of the world just as if they were the people of one nation.

His name is Robert Rosamond, of Philadelphia. He's 26 years old, a graduate of Temple University. He has been an accountant for numerous business corporations. Between times he's worked on his plan and knocked on doors at the State Department, at the Capitol, in business buildings in New York and elsewhere.

WORLD BUDGET

He would make one addition to the present United Nations structure. This would be a world budget made up by a world budget committee on which all the United Nations would be represented. It would determine the needs of people everywhere and, through financial assistance from the international bank and from private capital, it would try to meet these needs, start new industries, start agriculture going, open trade opportunities.

The world budget would be set up under the Economic and Social Council of United Nations. He cited authority in the charter for creation by the Council of other agencies... It would be purely advisory. Any nation could accept or reject the proposals for improving its economy.

To help finance projects all over the world, he would increase the lending power of the international bank from $10 billion to $100 billion. If this makes you pause, listen to him as he reminds you that the nations altogether spent $200 billion a year for war; that the United States alone spent slightly more than $87 billion for war between July 1, 1943, and June 30, 1944, and that the assets of 43 of the nation's corporations with resources of over $1 billion each was more than $101 billion as of December 31, 1945.

READY TO HELP

He thinks private capital could help and would be ready to help.

He has quite a prospectus, nicely gotten up and written, which tells of the vast resources of the world and how they are not utilized; of the capacity for producing food for everybody with so many millions starving; of the capacity of manufacturing everything everybody needs, with so many people without bare necessities. Beyond all this he would harness the atom for peaceful purposes.

"A well-fed, busy world would be less likely to start a war," it says. "But a world which struggles outside our doors may soon try to break down those doors."

It's not so much what the young man says—and it makes plenty of sense—but the fact that he is saying it, and that thousands more like him have interested themselves in various projects for an ultimate world government.

When the young man opened the door he said, with conviction in his voice and a flame in his eye:

"I've got the greatest story in the world for you."

I think maybe he was right.

Wendell Willkie wrote of an earlier wartime draft, "You have put a great deal of thought and effort into your study 'World Prosperity Offensive'. I was interested in getting your ideas".

Senator Flanders (R, Vermont) in a letter to Assistant Secretary of State William Benton commented, "He has an idea for a World Budget which as an idea is very intriguing".

ROBERT R. NATHAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
Consulting Economists

No. 3 Thomas Circle
Washington 5, D. C.
National 8630

December 28, 1948

Mr. James J. Fitzpatrick
Managing Editor
The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

Several times over the past few months, I have had an opportunity to talk with Mr. Rosamond of your city concerning his proposals on international needs. Essentially, he is interested in mobilizing economic resources toward raising standards of living and strengthening the economic environment in all parts of the world. He believes that economic ill-being is an important factor in precipitating wars and other conflicts. I believe there is considerable basis for such a conclusion.

It is his view that a dedication of only a moderate portion of what has been devoted to war, if devoted to peaceful purposes, could assure peace and prosperity. Even though the magnitudes which he has suggested in his memoranda are relatively small compared with wartime expenditures, they are rather challenging to the imagination in terms of peacetime expenditures. All people are inclined to go all out in support of maximum war expenditures, and this is natural, but they cannot quite raise their sights and imagination to anywhere near these levels when it comes to peacetime purposes. This is most unfortunate.

The figures which run into tens of billions, suggested by Mr. Rosamond, are in my judgment entirely feasible. We could spend or invest or contribute tens of billions of dollars a year without seriously impairing our standards of living. If we could be assured that the pouring of thirty or forty or fifty billions of dollars a year into foreign developments would lead to peace, it would be worthwhile. Naturally, there would be some impact on our domestic economy. Any such diversion of resources would reduce the total available for consumption and domestic investment. It would require fiscal policies and perhaps some controls which are not normally too acceptable in peacetime. Yet it is conceivable that such a program could be sold to the people on the basis that peace would result.

Our gross national product is now in excess of 250 billion dollars a year. In physical terms, our aggregate production is more than 50% above the immediate pre-war levels. If we were to think in terms of 50 billions for peace, we must take into account the fact that already we are devoting nearly 20 billion for defense and overseas aid. An additional 30 billion would mean a cutting back of domestic consumption and investment of about 12%. This would still leave us far above pre-war standards of living.

An assured high demand, which would inevitably result from such a peace program, would tend over a time to increase substantially our total production. There is always some hesitation in the business community to expand capacity because of lack of confidence that prosperity will be maintained. Also, as time goes on our productivity will continue to increase so that curtailment of domestic consumption and investment might be at a minimum.

Mr. Rosamond indicated that you would be interested in comment from an economist, and that is why I am writing to you. There isn't any doubt but that his proposals are feasible economically. The decision is primarily a political one. This political decision is in turn predicated on two questions: first, can we be reasonably certain that large scale foreign investment, thereby raising the standards of living throughout the world, will lead us to peace? and second, are we willing to make moderate sacrifices in order to meet these investment requirements which will assure peace? In this period of atomic warfare it seems that we must think very dramatically and not confine ourselves to ordinary channels and concepts. We must realize that the price of war is truly beyond comprehension and that peace insurance is worth much more than ever before.

I hope these comments will be useful to you.

Very truly yours,

Robert R. Nathan

n/1

...lin D. Roosevelt writes, "I read your ... interest.....Why not submit ... ?" (Mr. Lie is Secretary- ... ed Nations)

...okes thought maybe the author was ... ng, "It's the greatest story in ... r. Stokes, Washington correspondent ... rize winner has the following to ... rld prosperity program:

Wor... ...sperity

By Thomas L. Stokes

WASHINGTO... ...he young ... Some of ... ungry. Some ... e looking for

... work all over the ... and housed and clothed ... To do this, all it takes is to ... the resources and the people of the world ... if they were the people of one nation.

His name is Robert Rosamond of Philadelphia. ... 26 years old. He ... a graduate of Temple University in Philadelp... He has been an ac... ...ness corporations in ... years. Betwe... he's worked on his ... and knocked on ... ere at the State De... ...the Capit... ...ousiness buildings in ...

...hinks ... ...it. Would Help

He ... make or ... addition to the present United ... This would be a world budget made up by a world budget committee ... all the United Nations would be repre... ...would determine the needs of people ... and, through financial assistance from ...national Bank and from private capital, it ... to meet these needs, start new industries, ... agriculture going, open trade opportunities. ... finance projects all over the world he would increase the capitalization of the International Bank from 10 billion dollars to 100 billion dollars. If this makes you pause, listen to him as he reminds you that the nations altogether spent 200 billion a year for war; that the United States alone spent slightly more than 87 billion for war between July 1, 1943, and June 30, 1944, and that the capitalization of 43 of the nation's corporations with resources of over one billion dollars each was more than 101 billion as of Dec. 31, 1945.

He thinks private capital could help and would be ready to help.

Thousands More Thinking Likewise

He has quite a prospectus, nicely gotten up and written, which tells of the vast resources of the world and how they are not utilized; of the capacity for producing food for everybody with so many millions starving; of the capacity of manufacturing everything everybody needs with so many people without bare necessities. Beyond all this, he would harness the atom for peaceful purposes.

"To achieve universal tranquility and effectively to harness the atom we must divert the hatreds rising from everywhere and channel the tremendous energies unleashed by World War II into a constructive program for world development," it says somewhat formally, but with meaning.

"A well-fed busy world would be the least likely to start a war," it says in another place. "But a world which struggles outside our doors may soon try to break down those doors."

It's not so much what the young man says—and it makes plenty of sense—but the fact that he is saying it, and that thousands more like him have interested themselves in various projects for an ultimate world government.

When the young man opened the door he said, with conviction in his voice and a flame in his eye:

"I've got the greatest story in the world for you."

I think maybe he was right.

(This column appeared in the Pittsburgh Press on December 7, 1946, and in other papers throughout the country.)

Wendell Willkie wrote of an earlier wartime draft, "You have put a great deal of thought and effort into your study 'World Prosperity Offensive'. I was interested in getting your ideas.".

Senator Flanders (R, Vermont) in a letter to former Assistant Secretary of State William Benton commented, "He has an idea for a World Budget which as an idea is very intriguing.".

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Roseman, Alvin

May 26, 1948

Mr. Alvin Roseman
Executive Office of the
President
Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Roseman:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of May 19th. I appreciated your generous comments concerning the May 17th piece, which scarcely expressed the shock and sorrow which we all felt at the news about George Polk.

Naturally those of us who knew him and worked with him realize that we have lost one of the finest journalistic talents as well as a good friend. Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 19, 1948

1

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Because I knew George Polk in the Middle East and in Greece, I deeply appreciated your eloquent and moving tribute to him and the things he stood for in Monday night's broadcast.

We have suffered a great loss, not only because of the many things George had so ably done, but even more because of the bright future that was ahead of him. What would have happened when his experience in the Middle East was pitted against the Harvard academicians itself justifies the establishment of the Nieman fellowships!

Sincerely,

Alvin Roseman

Alvin Roseman

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rosenoff, Joseph

June 21, 1949

Mrs. Joseph Rosenoff
Kappa Sigma Fraternity
Gamma Mu Chapter
500 California Street
Pullman, Washington

Dear Mrs. Rosenoff:

Thank you very much for your letter; I apologize for my delay in answering.

I do indeed remember meeting you, and it was nice to hear from you. I will be glad to do whatever I can for Everett Fritzberg, and have already begun to sound out those whose advice I respect in the music field.

I hope to see Joe at the Conclave next fall.

Sincerely yours,

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

GAMMA MU CHAPTER
500 CALIFORNIA STREET
PULLMAN, WASH.

May 18, 1949.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I do hope you remember me at the Kappa Sigma house, three years ago, when you were on the campus, for I want to ask a favor of you. The enclosed letter addressed to you from Everett Fritzberg will expain everything. The point is this, he dosnt know the names of the people he should contact, on the Columbia circuit and I thought you might give him this information when he comes to New York. He is such a worthy person and a very brilliant artist and very sincere.

He has been so interested in one of my Kappa Sig boys, that is really an artist but needs direction, he has encouraged him and really gone all out to give this boy a chance.

I know you are called on constantly to do things, but I do hope I am not asking too much of you to see Mr Fritzberg.

Joe is going to Boston in September to the Kappa Sigma Conclave and he hopes to see you there.

Thank you very kindly for any consideration of the above.

Sincerely,

Lucile Meany Rosenoff

(Mrs Joe Rosenoff)

Rothschild, John

JOHN ROTHSCHILD & CO., INC.
93 WORTH STREET
NEW YORK 13
CANAL 6-4787 CABLES: JOROTRADE

February 9, 1949

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed,

The enclosure gives you the letterhead of the Willard Straight Post. As I told you, we are a group of about a hundred World War I and II veterans whose dominant concern is civil rights. We do not hesitate to oppose the national organization of the Legion. The national organization made to attempts in the past to revoke our charter, the last of which ended in the courts with a victory for us, which settled for all time the right of a Legion post to differ with the national organization and to express its opposition publicly. The Willard Straight Post is the spearhead of a growing liberal opposition within the Legion which aims to democratize the organization, to define Americanism in positive rather than negative terms, and to neutralize Legion actions which threaten civil rights.

The make-up of the Post is cosmopolitan and diversified. I think we have more Republicans than Democrats and most of the members are distinguished in their fields, and prosperous. Directly and indirectly we sometimes exert considerable influence as a group or by activating individual members. Among the membership are the following:

Chauncey Belknap
Adolph Berle
Dr. Carl Binger
Clark Eichelberger
John Ellis (who ran against Marcantonio on the Republican ticket)
Stanley High
Prof. Philip Jessup
Oswald Knauth
Charles Merz
Leland Olds
George D. Pratt
Stephen Rauschenbush
Frasier W. McCann
Eustace Seligman
Gen. William I. Westervelt

We generally meet at the house of one of the wealthier members for a buffet supper, after which we transact Post business in a most informal manner (it generally consists of airing current controversies in the Legion), and listen

to a speaker whom we afterwards ply with questions.

If Mr. Lilienthal can ever spare the time, we can promise him a pleasant evening and a chance to say anything that is on his mind.

Yours sincerely,

JR:ES

WILLARD STRAIGHT POST

ST NO. 842 NEW YORK
E AMERICAN LEGION

g M. Engel . . . . . Commander
7 East 44th St., N. Y. 17—(MU 2-1700)

ederick Dewhurst . . Vice-Commander
0 West 42nd St., N. Y. 18—(BR 9-8118)

Mason Smith, Jr. . . . Adjutant-Treasurer
25 Broad St., N. Y. 4—(WH 3-7266)

George A. Spiegelberg . Past Commander
160 Broadway, N. Y. 7—(WO 4-6500)

January 21, 1949

Mr. Jack Goldman, Chairman
Joint Veterans Council for Americanism
500 Park Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Goldman:

Your letter of January 12:

Our Post is very anxious to help make a success of the Conference on Human Relations to be held on Saturday, February 12.

We have appointed a committee of which Mr. James Munves is the Chairman. I am forwarding your letter to Mr. Munves with the suggestion that he get in touch with you direct.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Irving M. Engel

Commander.

Rothschild, John

December 30, 1948

Dear John:

As you anticipated, I have been somewhat preoccupied for the last few days. The trouble is that a lie can go around the world while truth is getting his pants on, but we've done what we could.

Unfortunately, I have not yet succeeded in disposing of the house, but I am hopeful that a deal can be made within the next ten days. Let's keep in touch.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Rothschild
John Rothschild & Co., Inc.
93 Worth Street
New York, 13, New York

JOHN ROTHSCHILD & CO., INC.
93 WORTH STREET
NEW YORK 13
CANAL 6-4787 CABLES: JOROTRADE

December 21, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

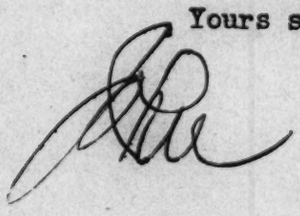
Dear Ed,

I was going to drop in to see you today as you suggested I do. But when I read the dreadful headlines this morning, I knew that I must leave you alone for a while. I presume that you are deeply involved and preoccupied with the Duggan family and the Institute.

I think the insinuation of the Un-American Committee poison-makers touches a new low in American public indecency. I am glad they published the verbatim of the Isaac Don Levine testimony, because it is self-discrediting. I hope that some of the people who worked with Larry in the State Department will come forward publicly and chastise the Committee. I am thinking of people like Sumner Welles.

Larry never seemed to me very happy. But he had a lot to live for and his end is very depressing.

Yours sincerely,



Royal Dutch Airlines

K. L. M.
ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES
NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION
GENERAL AGENTS FOR Swissair LINES

HEAD OFFICE
572 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: LONGACRE 5 - 2000

April 5, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I just heard your evening broadcast and caught the mention of your plan to visit Rome in the near future "if the airline cooperates". If you want the best air voyage possible just tell your CBS traffic manager to book you on KLM - Royal Dutch Airlines. I'm sure he knows the reputation of the Route of the Flying Dutchman, the World's Oldest Airline. You'll be getting the best possible service, leaving nothing to be asked for or wanted. You will travel aboard the fastest transport plane - the Constellation - and be in Rome the day after leaving New York City.

Yes, Mr. Murrow, I'll be listening for your broadcast from Rome, and hoping that you'll report "good news". No matter how you travel, I wish you a "Bon Voyage".

Sincerely yours,

S. M. Whitney

S. M. Whitney
Agency Representative.

Royall, Kenneth C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Reply

12 AUG 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Earle Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to extend a most cordial invitation to you to attend a buffet supper at six o'clock on the evening of August 26, aboard the yacht "Sequoia", at the dock of the Naval Air Station at Anacostia.

The new Chief of the Public Information Division, Major General Bryant E. Moore, will attend the supper and is most anxious to meet you and the other representatives of the press, radio, and magazines who have been invited to attend.

Since I would like to use fully the limited capacity of the "Sequoia", I would appreciate it if you would inform my Aide, Lieutenant Colonel Willis D. Crittenberger, Jr., at REpublic 6700, extension 3214, at your earliest convenience whether or not it will be possible for you to be with us on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth C. Royall
Secretary of the Army

Called 8/16

Ruddock, Albert

DECEMBER 24, 1948

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT RUDDOCK
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

JANET AND I CANNOT LET THIS SEASON PASS WITHOUT SENDING YOU OUR BEST SALUTE AND WARM GREETINGS, OUR CONTINUING APPRECIATION FOR YOUR HOSPITALITY, PLUS MY PERSONAL AND REPEATED REGRETS AT NOT BEING ABLE TO JOIN YOU AT BOHEMIAN GROVE LAST SUMMER. (PARA)

PERHAPS WE SHALL HAVE BETTER ~~BE~~ LUCK THIS YEAR. IS THERE ANY POSSIBILITY OF YOUR COMING EAST? WITH ALL AFFECTIONATE SEASON'S GREETINGS.

ED MURROW

CBS, NEW YORK

June 8, 1948

Dear Albert:

I am writing to tell you how sorry I am that it will be impossible for us to join you at Bohemian Grove. It now appears that the Murrow family will have to spend the entire summer in the East, and we are deeply disappointed. Is there any chance of you and Mrs. Ruddock coming back here in the autumn?

Again, my deepest appreciation for your thoughtfulness, and our continued affection to you and Mrs. Ruddock.

As ever yours,

Mr. Albert B. Ruddock
Santa Barbara, California

ALBERT B. RUDDOCK · SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ed.,

Your wire has caused us acute disappointment. I suppose we must take the message as definitive, and I will so advise the Bohemian Club. But does this mean that the Murrow family will not be in California with us at any time during the summer? We trust not, indeed.

So very sorry that it had to work in this way.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Ruddock

May 23rd.

Ruddock, Albert

MAY 20, 1948

ALBERT RUDDOCK
SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA

LOOKS NOW AS THOUGH I WOULD BE IN ISRAEL OR AUSTRIA OR SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN THE WEST COAST AT BOHEMIAN GROVE TIME STOP I AM MORE SORRY THAN I CAN TELL YOU REGARDS

ED MURROW

The Privilege of Attending

The 1948 Midsummer Encampment

at the Bohemian Grove

is accorded to Mr Edward R. Murrow

by request of Albert B. Ruddock

Jas. A. Moore Jr.
Secretary

Please present this invitation at the Gate

April 9, 1948

Mr. Albert B. Ruddock
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Dear Albert Ruddock:

Many thanks for your letter of March 22nd.

So far, it looks promising for July. I'm quite sure we'll be able to get out to Santa Barbara for at least part of the Bohemian Grove encampment.

I'm writing you on the eve of my departure for Italy, which explains the brevity of this note. However, on my return I'll wire you further details.

Sincerely yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

ALBERT B. RUDDOCK · SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

Dear Murrow,

Believe it or not, the time is not so far off to be laying plans for the Bohemian Grove encampment.

We were encouraged to believe from what you and Mrs. Murrow said in New York when we were there, that you three would be spending some of your summer vacation in Santa Barbara. To this event we are making certain painting, plumbing and polishing efforts which should, we hope, be properly synchronized with your arrival.

The purpose of this note is to confirm these understandings, and especially the matter of attendance at the Grove. If war does not come (!!), the list of guests at the encampment is likely to be fairly large and I want to make the necessary steps in good time. So get out your postcards, write yes on one of them and mail to the above address. Incidentally, the encampment dates are generally the last two weeks in July; we don't have to be there all the time; or can, as we prefer.

Hoping to see Murrow tomorrow,

Sincerely yours,

March 22, 1948.

Albert B. Ruddock

ALBERT B. RUDDOCK · SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Albert B. Ruddock presents his compliments to Mr. Edward R. Murrow, and has the pleasure of enclosing evidence that the latter is not personana non-grata to the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Ruddock is sure that Mr. Murrow must be greatly relieved at this development.

At the risk of appearing pedantic, Mr. Ruddock takes this occasion to explain that the officers of the Club interpret the quotation from Midsummer's Night's Dream to mean - leave business outside the gates. Messrs. Dow and Jones, however lively of disposition, are not members. Minerva's owl of wisdom (haw, haw) rules the roost; but, it can be assured, looks with benignity down upon Bacchus and Clio.

Runyon, Mefford R

December 8, 1948

Mr. Mefford R. Runyon
Midbrook Lane
Darien, Conn.

Dear Meff:

Many thanks for your note on the album. It seems to be doing very well.

I would like very much to have you and Janet come to dine with us. However, as I expect to be in Washington during all of January, let's try to make it some evening between Christmas and New Year's.

Best regards to you both.

As ever yours,

MEFFORD R. RUNYON

Midbrook Lane
Darien, Conn.
December 3, 1948

Dear Ed:

Although I haven't seen you in quite a while, as a matter of fact not since I asked your advice on the "Voice of America" proposition, I have sort of kept in touch with your shingles, your move to Pawling, etc. I am glad the first is over, and trust that the second is pleasant.

The occasion of this note is just to tell you how much we have enjoyed the "I Can Hear It Now" album. My older son at Dartmouth has sort of constituted himself a sales force of one to demonstrate it to all of his friends, and he is getting it pretty well known in the younger circles in which he moves. There was a group of his contemporaries, who were all in the Service, at our home one Sunday afternoon when he played it and you could have heard a pin drop throughout the whole time.

Jap Gude told me, just before I left CRI, about this project, but it certainly turned out much more dramatic and exciting than I gathered it would be from his description.

I know that you are awfully busy, but you do have to eat between seven forty-five and the broadcast at midnight, and in spite of Chapel, I am sure you do not always partake of Campbell's soup. Would you set a time in January when Janet and I can take Janet and you to dinner at the University Club, any time in the evening convenient to you? I assume that weekends you are at Pawling, but that the rest of the time you are in New York.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
130 East 74th Street
New York City

Rushmore, Howard.

file P. Platform

Journal American
Daily and Sunday
210 South Street, New York 15, N. Y.

April 28,1947

Cosby ✓
Heller ✓

Edward R. Murrow,
Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting,
City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Sorry you can't see my side of the argument. I certainly don't blame you for defending your staff, although I still think the criticisms I made were correct.

The story was written upon order from William A. Curley, editor of this newspaper. He heard the program and somehow had the same idea I had about the whole thing.

Until radio grows up and can stand such criticism, I'm not breaking my heart over your intimation that I may not appear on CBS again. Once is enough, thank you.

there being no back sides of the fence

Sincerely

Howard Rushmore

Howard Rushmore

Rushmore, Howard

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 25, 1947

Dear Mr. Rushmore:

I have your letter of April 21st regarding your participation in last Sunday's "People's Platform", and a clipping from the New York Journal-American of the same date which is captioned, "Radio Gags Labor Editor".

If you are familiar with the history of "The People's Platform" during the past nine years it has been a weekly CBS feature, you know that no one participating in its broadcasts has ever been "gagged" and that free discussion is not only permitted, but demanded, within the subject area.

A check of the typed transcript (in the absence of a recording) confirms the original impression formed while listening to the broadcast, that, whereas the other three participants worked diligently to keep the ball rolling, the few comments made by you were the result of prodding on the part of the moderator. The charge that you were "gagged" while facing an open microphone is pretty hard for anyone even vaguely familiar with the mechanics of broadcasting to accept.

If the personnel in the control room expressed personal opinions which were inappropriate in the presence of Mrs. Rushmore, I regret it very sincerely indeed. Needless to say, however, any such expression is not reflected in the course of action of the moderator or his guests in the studio.

As for the admonition to refrain from indulging in personalities and confining discussion on the air to the issue at hand, this is a common caution taken individually with each participant on "The People's Platform". It is a mistake to assume that you were singled out for such a warning.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Your allusion to bias on the part of the moderator is not supported by the evidence of the broadcast. Here is an excerpt:

> "COOKE: Why, Mr. Rushmore, do you couple the Communists and the question of strikes and of public welfare? Are you implying that Communists are stirring up strikes in that area particularly?
>
> "RUSHMORE: Constantly!"

When two leading questions were addressed to you personally to permit you to discuss the matter that apparently was uppermost in your mind, was bias implied simply because you chose to ignore the advantage given you?

In view of the situation as it actually existed, it seems to me that the piece which appeared in the news columns of your paper were merely to air a personal grudge. If this is so I'm sorry that you were provided by us with the opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard Rushmore
New York Journal-American
210 South Street
New York 15, New York

dm

Mirror
4/2/47

dio Gags
abor Editor

A thorough airing of the problem of Communism within the labor movement is still not popular on certain of radio's so-called "forum" programs.

This was made obvious yesterday when Howard Rushmore, labor editor of the N. Y. Journal-American, was prevented from completing a discussion of the Red Fascist menace on the CBS program, "The People's Platform."

Debating labor spokesmen, Rushmore posed the question of what the trade unions were doing about the growth of Communism. He was promptly attacked for his "dragging in the red herring" by Len de Caux, CIO publicity director, and Victor Riesel, labor columnist.

While both de Caux and Riesel at length denounced Rushmore's point of view, this newspaper's labor editor was denied time to answer the other two speakers by the program's moderator, Dwight Cooke.

The moderator refused to allow further discussion on the subject of Communism, although both Riesel and de Caux were permitted ample opportunity to express the "line" that Red Fascism has nothing to do with current labor problems.

Mr. Murrow 4/22

ETHEL ROLES

R[illegible] phoned me yest'day re attached [illegible] was writing you letter of protest:

My impression is Rushmore is beefing principally to get off the hook with his own brass for having been talked down by Riesel and deCaux.

His story seems careless, stupid or worse. Do you want to discuss it with Cooke and reply — or shall I? Rushmore's implications concerning CBS should not go unanswered.

A

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

549C-10/45

R. Murrow

Cooke

DWIGHT

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

April 22, 1947

THE RUSHMORE LETTER

In case you should want to answer Mr. Rushmore's letter, here are my comments.

I have just the opposite complaint to Mr. Rushmore: I could not get him to talk his share during the Platform in spite of all my efforts to do so. All the people concerned with the program, including the other participants, will back me up that I constantly beckoned to Rushmore trying to get him to come into the discussion. He constantly refused the cue and someone else had to pick up for him. In fact, Pearl apologized to me afterward for coming in so often, but pointed out that when Rushmore refused to come in someone had to cover the dead air.

Rushmore was perfectly right that I told him he was not to do any name-calling. But he perhaps did not realize that I had given the same instructions to each of the other participants earlier, stressing that they would all be expected to pertain themselves to the issue, not the people on the program.

After reading Mr. Rushmore's prepared publicity statement, I pointed out to him that it indicated that he would discuss only Communism and told him that although I had no objections to him including Communism, I hoped that he would discuss more than that during his participation on the Platform since Communism was only part of the area defined in our title, "Labor's Responsibility to the Public".

In the control room with Mrs. Rushmore were Mr. Allison, Mr. Bartholomew, Miss Burgess and the engineer. They say that none of them expressed any disgust at Rushmore's line of argument. However, there probably was an emotional disagreement with Rushmore's argument which registered in Mrs. Rushmore's mind. I need hardly add that the points of view of the control room staff do not dictate the moderator's course of action.

D.C.

Journal American
Daily and Sunday
210 South Street, New York 15, N. Y.

Heller - Cooke - Informant

April 21, 1947

Edward R. Murrow,
vice-president CBS,
485 Madison ave.,
City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Over the past years I've been in charge or have worked on various Hearst campaigns conducted jointly with your outfit and have found invariably that CBS has a fine crew of guys and gals.

When I make a complaint about any of your staff, I'm keeping the above in mind and trying not to bellyache in the tradition of most radio fans and newspaper readers.

But I do think the handling of my end of the People's Platform program at 1 pm yesterday was colored a bit by bias on the part of the moderator of the program.

Before I went on I was warned --in a remark addressed directly to me--and I wasn't to "do any name calling." As a newspaper man, I don't call names unless I have facts to back it up. After I had brought up the issue of Communism which was pertinent to the discussion and had been berated by two of the other speakers, I tried unsuccessfully for five minutes to get the mike to at least defend myself.

In other words, I don't think the moderater gave me equal time to answer the speakers who threw the book at me.

Since I was invited to participate and the directors in charge of this program were well aware that I represented the conservative point of view, I think that same point of view had a right to be heard along with the liberal and the left. My wife, who was in the control room, reported the production staff [redacted] expressed their digust as my "line" of argument --which is OK with me, but if the people in charge want a right-wing point of view they should expect that view to be sounded in full equality.

I'm quite willing to hear a play-back on the program to point out what I mean. And believe me, I don't want to sound like a high school fresman crying "I wuz robbed." I just want the same break on a program as the opposition. I contend I didn't get it.

Sincerely

Howard Rushmore

Labor Editor.

Russell, Gilbert

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 15, 1947

Dear Mrs. Russell:

I am very sorry, but the confusion attendant upon my return to broadcasting caused your card and Sibyl's to be lost in the shuffle. Perhaps you will let me know when you return to New York again.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gilbert Russell
Waldorf-Astoria
Park Avenue and 50th Street
New York, New York

COPY

Lady Lathom has most kindly given me a letter to you. I am in New York with my son Martin till the 10th & will write later, for a few days.

Mrs Gilbert Russell.

Hôtel Waldorf-Astoria

Mottisfont Abbey.

19 LORD NORTH STREET WESTMINSTER S.W.1.
ABBEY 1760

Dear Lady Margaret
This to
introduce
dear Maud
Russell who I'm
sure will
write to you
who will send
you the address

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Best Ivor

Jill

Russell, William F.

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 10, 1949

Dear Ed:

I want you to know how deeply we all appreciated your coming to the Advanced School the other night and giving us that big thrill. Having been over some of the ground myself, it was interesting to me to compare my impressions with yours. All in all, it was a wonderful evening. Thank you for the check which I have turned over to the Executive Committee of the Advanced School to decide what use will be made of it.

Mrs. Russell joins me in sending our kindest regards.

Yours faithfully,

William F. Russell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Ryan, Red

January 6, 1949

Mr. Red Ryan
WSFJ
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Red:

Many thanks for yours of the 11th. I'm glad things are going well with you these days. And I remember making use of your story on Alison Stilwell Cameron some time ago.

It was good hearing from you again; I hope the New Year will be better than we both expect.

As ever yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

30 ROMA - BASILICA S. PIETRO

Dec. 4th

Have spent the morning touring this place. Gianni Agnelli, my host here, arrives in NYC. tomorrow at the Waldorf Towers. I've told him to call you - that you are the one person in NYC who can give him the real current low down on the U.S. & its politics. You'll like him. as always

Red Ryan

VERA FOTOGRAFIA RIPR. VIETATA

ROMA 4.12.1973

Ryan, Red

Edward R. Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting System

~~1675~~ Madison Ave.

New York

U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Dec. 14, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for acknowledgment of my letter--and congratulations for having been named the best newscaster of the year.

You deserve it, fellow, and here's hoping that in ' 49 your accomplishments will surpass even those of previous years.

Temporarily, I am in charge of the INS bureau here--hence the letterhead, the only thing handy.

Pat O' Donnel, New Orleans bureau head, was hit by an auto--they sent bureau manager here, there---and John Henry, manager of the district office, Atlanta, ~~[illegible]~~ whom I knew when I worked for Scripps-Howard, asked me to take over here.

So far I've only had one exclusive story with any punch in it. But it, though small, was timely. Timely, in that I got it Sunday Dec. 5th, the day before Mme. Chiang was to put Truman on the bee for funds for China.

In view of that, I called Mrs. Alison Stilwell Cameron, the daughter of the late Gen. " Vinegar Joe " Stilwell, who is now living at Maxwell Air Base here, with her husband Lt. Col. Bill Cameron, who is with the Air University Plans Division.

She, who was born in China and has lived most of her adult life there, said she didn't think money would help the Chinese nationaliatic cause, and furthermore charged that Chiang Kai-Shek heads a"corrupt dictatorship " and that he and his cohorts " have crushed the Chinese peasant lower than the ground on which he pays taxes six times a year."

She's a smart, young, talented and good-looking baby--and has as much spice in her speech as did her famous dad. You should have heard her dish it out. If ever you have read her dad's " Stilwell Papers "--they express her sentiment towards China, that is, present day China.

My lead on the story, carried exclusively by INS, read:
" The daughter of late General " Vinegar Joe " Stilwell, arch-foe of the Chiang regime in China, tossed some acid today on Mme.Chiang's plea for funds from the United States."

My story, rather short, appeared boxed in several papers along with the main " loan " story. It got one hell of a big play.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

I'm still doing the 5:30 p. m. show five days a week--besides filing from twelve to twenty stories a day for this outfit.

So if the old saying " a busy mind is a happy mind " is true--I'm fairly chuckling within throughout the day.

Incidentally, G. W. Covington Jr., owner of WCOV, the CBS outlet here, and I, are good buddies again. Though I was sore as hell when I quit him last summer, we have been together several times since I have returned here. I know were I to return to his station we would have more arguments over editorial policy--but then, I might do it anyhow, because I like the " old bastard."

Good luck, Ed, and Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,
Red

Red Ryan,
WJJJ
Montgomery, Ala.

Ryan, Red

December 6, 1948

Dear Red:

Many thanks for yours of the 22nd.

I'm sorry to hear that things didn't work out in St. Louis and hope that all goes well with the WJJJ show.

Best of luck with it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Red Ryan
Radio Station WJJJ
Montgomery, Alabama

Southern Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RADIO STATION WJJJ
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MBS AFFILIATE
1170 KC

Mar thanks

November 22, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I've been so damn disgusted since leaving New York that I never did write to thank you for the attention you payed me while there.

After missing out by four days on a night-editorship at KMOX, St. Louis, and getting a big " NO " from four other stations in that town, I decided to come back here, where, at least, I am known.

My former boss, G. W. Covington, Jr., owner of WCOV, the CBS outlet here, sore (and probably rightfully so) that I had walked out on him to seek a better connection with WCAU, Philadelphia, wouldn't give me my " news editor " job back, so I signed up with this Mutual station, WJJJ, a 10,000 watter, where I am doing one show a day (5:30 p. m.) Monday through Friday.

You come through WCOV at 6:45, so I usually catch your show each day.

Tonight, incidentally, I met a great fan of yours. I was eating dinner at the Jefferson Davis Hotel; the place was crowded; and this stranger, introducing himself as Milt Rosenstein, a wholesale paper products salesman, from Baltimore, asked permission to sit at my table.

The conversation turned to the recent election, how the polls and press, as well as the commentators missed it. At the mention of commentators, he said: " As far as I'm concerned, there is only one commentator in the country--and that's Edward R. Murrow." He could quote you right down to your " good luck " ending, and praised, especially, your " after election " broadcast, in which, he said, you made no bones nor excuses about missing the boat. In praising you he knifed Winchell, Fulton Lewis, and several other big names, ending his discourse with a hard rap on the table (which spilled my soup) while saying: " No, sir--not a damn one of them can hold a candle with Morrow."

Southern Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RADIO STATION WJJJ
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MBS AFFILIATE
1170 KC

So naturally I nonchalantly told him that I had met you a few months ago in New York, and how I had"sat in"with you at your broadcast the day the Russian school teacher had jumped out the window. So I was an important guy to him after telling him that.

Governor Folsom and the Dixiecrats are still fighting--and therefore furnishing most the news copy in this locality. Folsom, as you know, filed suit against the state's 11 electors, who are pledged to vote for Thurmond-Wright, in an attempt to force them to cast their votes for Truman.

You have most likely followed the wire stories to which I can add nothing, but the other night Folsom invited me to the mansion for dinner, following which I had a long " off the record " talk with him and his henchmen, and I'm quite convinced that he has a pretty good " in " with the present"powers that be" in Washington. He barely got on the tail end of the Truman victory, having come out for him shortly before election.

Although in the primaries he had called Truman " all the bastards in the book ", he apparently, because of his pre-election move, is in their good graces, and besides long distance calls from Mc Grath, has had other important mail from the National Committee. But then, I still doubt that he will be the " power " in this state. Both our Senators, Hill and Sparkman, are smooth operators, and although both had come out against Truman, neither of them were active in the Dixiecrat movement. In view of that I think Truman, needing them, will overlook the lukewarm campaigning they did against him.

Once again, Ed, thanks for the courtesy shown me when I visited the CBS newsroom, and if ever I can help you by checking up on any information you may seek from this locality, wire me.

With kindest regards,

Red Ryan

Red Ryan
WJJJ
Montgomery, Ala.

P. S. Tell Doug Edwards that I said hello for him to Lois Rainer Green, from his home town, Troy--also that I told Mr. and Mrs. Bibb Folmar from there about meeting him. Also, I forgot to mention, John Allen Wolf is with this station--and, believe it or not, strictly on the wagon.

Saerchinger, Cesar

SAR SAERCHINGER THE HOOK ROAD BEDFORD, N. Y.
BEDFORD VILLAGE 8531

Aug 27 1947

Dear Ed,

Belated thanks for the script which is swell.

So you're one of the gang again - ready to knock the spots off the lot of us. More power to you, and all the best to yourself & Janet.

As ever

Cesar

Salisbury, Marchioness

SEPTEMBER 6, 1949

THE MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY
CHARTWELL
DORKING
ENGLAND

WONDERFUL NEWS. UNLESS HOTEL PREFERABLE PLEASE STAY
ONE MORROW NEW YORK CITY AND OR WEEKEND COUNTRY
EIGHTH OR FIFTEENTH OCTOBER STOP REPLY PANAMA, NEW YORK.
LOVE FROM US BOTH.

JANET

(Charge to Edward R. Murrow)

Sasnett, J. Randolph

August 30, 1949

Mr. J. Randolph Sasnett
Religion in Education Foundation
967½ West 30th Street
Los Angeles 7, Calif.

Dear Randolph Sasnett:

Many thanks for your kind note of the 17th. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me word of your visit to my parents.

I'm afraid that we will not be coming to California this season, but thank you again for inviting us to visit with you and Mrs. Sasnett.

Sincerely yours,

THE RELIGION IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
967 1-2 WEST THIRTIETH STREET
LOS ANGELES 7

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
J. RANDOLPH SASNETT

PROSPECT 1751
CABLE RIELOSA

August 17, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

My work in colleges and universities on the West Coast took me to Bellingham in June and afforded me the opportunity to again visit your mother and father. It was a real satisfaction to find Mr. Murrow in good spirits and seemingly better physically than when I saw him three years ago. Of course, you hear from them regularly, but I thought you would be interested to have my impression of your father's condition. Perhaps you have seen him since I was there. My work in institutions of higher learning from the Canadian border to the Mexican line has left me little time at my desk.

Mrs. Sasnett and I frequently recall our visit with you in New York last February and want to renew our invitation to you and Mrs. Murrow to give us some time when you come to California.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. Randolph Sasnett

JRS/rk

Now thank him

We "listen in" with enhanced appreciation of your insights and interpretations since our visit added more of the "personal touch". We do so want to know Mrs. Murrow and your "Peace-time Bonus".

Schlegel, Richard A.

C
O
P
Y

Richard A. Schlegel
U.S.Feature Service
I.S.D. O,M.G.U.S.
A.P.O. 807
c/o Postmaster, N.Y.

June 9, 1949

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York

Dear Sir,

I received your telegram on the 6th of June. I appreciate the opportunity of trying to tell some of the many things the American public should know.

Your choice of topics were very good. You put your finger directly on two sore spots: 1.) school reformand teacher training, 2.) effect of occupation existence upon civilians and troops. In re housing, e.g. Messerschmitt's—on this it may be more difficult for me to assemble data. I know the people in Frankfurt and exactly where to put my finger on the cross-roads of all building activity in Germany. The main problems are time and mobility.

I am afraid I must confess a lack of knowledge on exactly what you want, i.e. your style of reporting, your approach to subjects, the perspective, scope, etc. I will appreciate and profit by your comments and criticism. I expect to be in Paris next week and will look up your CBS man. I think I could benefit by seeing the material he files. I will get the first of my material off to you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your congratulations. Margot and I appreciated them very much. Miggs wants to drop you a line as soon as she can find time from the hustle and bustle leading up to July 30th.

Sincerely your,

/s/ R.A. Schlegel

Original sent to
W. Wheelock 6/22
DM

June 3, 1949

MR. RICHARD A. SCHENKEL
U. S. FOREIGN SERVICE
I.S.D. - O.M.G.U.S.
APO 742, C/O POSTMASTER
NEW YORK

COULDN'T AVAIL ME YOUR COMMENTS ABOUT ONE THOUSAND WORDS ON FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: ONE: SOCIAL REFORMS (WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE REFORMS TECHNIQUES AND TRAINING). TWO: ANY INSTANCES OR EXAMPLES OF GERMAN TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS REGARDING NEW PROCESS SUCH AS [illegible] AND PRESS MEDIA. THREE: SUMMARY OF EFFECT OCCUPATION REGIMENTS UPON AMERICAN CITIZENS AND TROOPS STOP WILL PROBABLY TOO AS SOURCE TO AVOID INFORMAGENT STOP CONVERSATIONS AND LOVE TO MARGOT.

ED MORROW
CBS NEW YORK

July 1st 1948
Schlicht, Wm,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York ~~~ N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for your nice letter of a few days ago. — It made me feel good to know that I pleased you on your recent visit.

Needless to say I will be only too glad to serve you, if you decide to come on for the Democratic Convention.

Thanking you again, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Wm Schlicht.

Schlicht, William

June 28, 1965

Dear Mr. Schlicht:

This is merely a note to express my appreciation for your careful, patient assistance during the Republican Convention. I am not at the moment certain whether I shall be coming down for the Democratic meeting--if so, I could not possibly ask for a better driver, and in the event that I do come I shall certainly let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Schlicht
1230 Johnson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Schramm, Theodore

December 30, 1948

Dear Ted:

I am relieved not to have to come to Newark, but I am damned if I will relieve you of the lunch date. I am working out of Washington all during January, but will be here during the whole month of February. You name the date.

As ever yours,

Mr. Theodore Schramm
L. Bamberger & Co.
Newark 1, New Jersey

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

NEWARK 1, NEW JERSEY

December 17, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your thoroughly cooperative offer to come over and autograph albums of "I can hear it now".

Unfortunately, due to the Christmas rush, we were not able to schedule a newspaper ad and also recently we have been unable to get a sufficient quantity of albums.

If you still want that luncheon, perhaps we can arrange to put on this show some time during January.

I think once again you deserve to be complimented on the marvelous job you have done. I see even the Herald Tribune is giving you publicity. Keep up the good work.

Lets get together for a dish of tea in the near future.

Sincerely,

Theodore Schramm
Department Manager

TS:py

Schramm, Ted

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 3, 1947

Dear Ted:

The golf ball is as elusive in Duchess County as it used to be at the Engineer's Club. We shall test it out when I come back to town late in September.

As you probably know, I am no longer an executive of Columbia, and I am going back to broadcasting at the end of September. The result is the only thing I can do with your letter of August 28th is send it down to Ted Church, our Director of News, along with my blessing. I doubt that he will be able to do anything about it, but he is the only guy who can.

I will give you a shout on the telephone as soon as I get back to town.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ted Schramm
L. Bamberger & Co.
Newark 1, New Jersey

E. R. M.
F. 1155

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK 1, N. J.

August 28, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Care of Mr. Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hills
Pauling, New York

Dear Ed:

When, for the first time in a decade, I call you, I find that you are out sunbathing in Putnam County. No doubt you are having a wonderful opportunity to improve your golf - perhaps we can test it when you return.

One of my reasons in wanting to talk to you was to ask your help in publicizing our Fall Housewares Fair. We have planned a very large promotion and are having a preview cocktail party for the press and the cooperating heads of a good many of our manufacturers. One will be Mr. Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, who will be here with Mr. Jack Strauss, president of Macy's, for this preview, which is on Tuesday night, September 9, at 5:30. I wonder if there is any way in which Columbia would want to cover the show, possibly by having an interview between this outstanding industrialist and this outstanding retailer on one of your sustaining news programs.

As you are no doubt aware, I am a complete neophyte in the way that these things are handled and would greatly appreciate any advice or suggestions you may have in getting this or any other additional publicity you can think of.

I would like very much for you to come over yourself as my guest and meet these people and see what the inside of a pants factory really looks like.

I trust we will have an opportunity to get together in the near future.

Best regards to Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Ted

T. Schramm

TS:hp

Secondari, John

August 17, 1948

Mr. John Secondari
Via Campania 31
Rome, Italy

Dear Sec:

Many thanks for yours of July 12th; I would have answered sooner but was off on hiatus.

I must admit that the shirt situation has grown so bad here, that I've taken to wearing my dress shirts to the office! I'm anxiously awaiting the arrival of the handsome Roman shirt to relieve the shortage.

The P.I.O. job sounds very good, and I wish you lots of luck on it. Because you are aware of the pitfalls, I'm sure you won't fall into the "propagandist" category.

My best to Rita - and thanks again for "Operation Shirt"!

As ever yours,

Rome, July 12, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

I feel you deserve an explanation on your shirt. Before I left for Greece, I handed over your sample to my shirtmaker and instructed her to do her best. She did-- while I was away. And since my return I haven't been able to find anyone to carry it to you. I don't want to send it through the mail because it won't reach you for months and when it does you will curse me for the duty to pay. So it awaits a traveller NY-bound. It really is a handsome shirt.

But I didn't start this letter to tell you about shirts.

For some time Lee Dayton has been after me to apply for the PIO post on the ECA Mission here. Yesterday he won out, and this morning I wrote Hoffman a letter. I gave him some of my background and I took the liberty of mentioning your name as a possible reference.

I'm not sure that I did the right thing in applying. I hope that-- should I get the post-- I will not fall forever in the category of "propagandist". Winston seems to think that there is no danger of this because ECA is using professional newspapermen in their PIO posts.

I console myself thinking that if I go through with this I will have the inside story on one of the greatest experiments in history. And surely there is no better place to see it from than here. Regardless of the shifted world interest, Italy is still the bubbling cauldron of Europe. With every passing day, things go from bad to worse. Pushed and jostled by the Vatican and a dozen private interests, the Italian Government is failing to do the job that it should do-- and that it has proven it has the ability to do. So far things are under control-- I am speaking politically because I can't see any violent commotion in the offing. But as soon as the Fall comes and the seasonal Summer work is over, the unemployment problem in Italy will become something staggering. Already the labor unions are humming over the Government-proposed layoff of unneeded labor in industry. When the farmers join the crowd of the unemployed, it will be very awkward for all concerned. And the Government pins its hopes for solution of this problem on the ECA.

I will appreciate reading what you think of my application for the PIO job.

Rita sends her best regards. She is in Perugia studying Italian at the University. She still thinks you are the world's champion hat picker. I think I'm pretty good at picking bonnets too.

My best regards.

Ley

Seviour, C. P.

March 19, 1948

Dear Charles Seviour:

Many thanks for your kind words on the piece about Jan Masaryk. I am grateful to you for writing and hope the broadcasts will continue to merit your approval.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles P. Seviour
LOOK
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

LOOK 511 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

editorial department

March 11,
1948

Mar thanks

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Last night I had the pleasure of hearing your news broadcast over W.C.B.S. It's been quite some time since I can remember enjoying a news comment as I did yours. Your veiws on the death of Jan Masaryk held my wife and I for full program time.

I don't want this to sound like a fan letter, just a note to tell you of a job well done.

Looking forward to hearing you more often.

Sincerely,

Charles P. Seviour

lwh:CPS

Seymour, Harold J.

December 30, 1948

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your generous note. Even in retrospect I think the press hit an all-time low in handling the Duggan story, and I regret to report that some of his friends were reluctant to stand and be counted. It seems to me that your letter to the Professor is an altogether admirable epistle, and I am convinced that if you had access to my "platform", you would have done a more distinguished and effective job than I did.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harold J. Seymour
46 Cedar Street
New York 5, New York

HAROLD J. SEYMOUR
46 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

December 22, 1948

Dear Ed:

I have always felt you were a great guy, but never so much so as on hearing what you said last night about Laurence.

That is the kind of test that really counts, and you met it just 100 per cent.

I have tried to express my own thoughts about the situation in my letter to Larry's father, which I share with you because I am so sure we both feel the same way.

Sincerely,

Si

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

December 22, 1948

Dear Dr. Duggan:

Though I know your only real comfort will be found in reflecting on the great accomplishments of your dear son, and on the lasting place he won in the affections of so many people, I do want to add one more inarticulate voice to those who are sending you and the whole Duggan family their genuine sympathy.

In some thirty years of working with all manner of public institutions, I don't know that I have ever met a man of Laurence's profound idealism. He had high purpose, the will to make such purposes bear fruit, and a rare and truly lovable personality.

I shall always remember him with affection and respect, and I salute you for the honor of having had such a son.

Sincerely,

M. J. SEYMOUR

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan
Old Long Ridge Road
Stamford, Connecticut

Shapley Harlow -

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 27, 1948

Dear Harlow Shapley:

Many thanks for yours of the 14th. It was kind of you to write, and I am indeed glad to know that an old acquaintance hasn't forgotten.

Then come you again to town so that I can buy you a drink?

As ever yours,

Mr. Harlow Shapley
Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

COPY

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY
BLOEMFONTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA
HARVARD, MASSACHUSETTS - CLIMAX, COLORADO
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

OW SHAPLEY

Mac — nice note of thanks!

January 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your program on Togo, his trial and his triumph, was one of the best programs of its kind I ever heard. I don't get to hear you very often — certainly not often enough. Just thought you would like to know that an old acquaintance has not forgot.

Please do not trouble to acknowledge this note.

Sincerely yours,

Harlow Shapley

Mr. Edward Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Sheean, Vincent

October 13, 1949

Mr. Vincent Sheean
30 East 55th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Jimmy:

I've only discovered your last letter -- the letter that was forwarded to Quaker Hill.

On the matter of the scholarships, I can be helpful in terms of transportation, group insurance, etc., and when you give me the word I will attempt to raise some dough.

As ever yours,

Vincent Sheean Twin Farms South Pomfret, Vermont

Telephone Bethel 81
Ring 3

August 9, 1949

Dear Edward:

I hope you will read the enclosed leaflet and give me the benefit of any suggestions that may come to your mind.

Yours sincerely,

VS

Vincent Sheean

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
130 East 74 St.,
New York, N. Y.

You said you'd help in some way. I may hold you to it. No publicity however — any sort — it would ruin it.

Sheean, Vincent

30 EAST 55TH STREET NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 9, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

I am going to Paris for the Conference. I suppose you are too? If not, how about my doing a couple of broadcasts? The situation is that most magazines are afraid to arrange anything because their time-lag is so great. My standby, "Holiday", is sending me over for another reason but can take nothing on the Conference because they go to press five months ahead of time. The "Saturday Evening Post" had to have four weeks and they are afraid of it on that account.

I am going to speak to the editor of "Look" today and he may be more receptive, since they have a slightly lesser time-lag but, in short, although I am going to Paris for the Conference I have not yet found the right thing to write for. This means also, of course, the right accreditation.

If you think Columbia would be interested, give me the word.

Unni Nayar and Mrs. Pundit have told me what develops in your Nehru idea. Since it is in Mrs. Pundit's hands I shall do nothing about it --- that is, I won't write to him. She has his confidence more than anybody else and she can arrange the whole business.

Best wishes,

Vincent Sheean

Vincent Sheean

VS:W

Sheean, Vincent

May 9, 1949

Dear Jimmy:

I am enormously excited about your project on Indian untouchables. There are, as you will discover, certain mechanics involved in such an operation; for example, the procurement of visas, a comprehensive health insurance plan and other matters that are vital to the welfare of foreign students in this country. I am sure that the Institute of International Education (I was chairman of the Board for three years after coming home) can and will handle such matters without interfering with the personal and informal nature of your project.

If you want to interest Ruth Field in it, I will be glad to get her to dinner one night and we will talk about it.

Davidson Taylor, my successor as a Vice President, had a talk with Unni at my suggestion and, I believe, saw Mrs. Pandit on Friday. You will be hearing from Taylor about the project. Incidentally, there is involved in it the necessary corollary that these broadcast lectures would be published in book form.

Your apologies about staying so long the other night are superfluous and almost offensive. We have spent many long nights together, but they are all too short.

As ever yours,

Mr. Vincent Sheean
30 East 55th Street
New York 22, New York

30 EAST 55TH STREET NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 29, 1949

Mr. Edward B. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

This is a brief outline of my scheme for scholarships in American universities for Indian untouchables.

Taking ten or twelve a year I propose to give that leaderless mass some kind of natural guidance within the next twenty years, which is the maximum period of my life expectancy. If we can keep them here for four years, the number here at any one time rises to forty in the fourth year and remains at forty thereafter; (if it went well, this number could even be increased). As you see, this would provide two hundred such natural leaders in the course of twenty years.

There are forty-five million untouchables in India and some more in Pakistan. These people do not suffer as much in large cities as they do in villages, but wherever they go they are severely handicapped. They are anthropologically no different from any other Indians. One tends to think of them as a little darker than the others, but this is not supported by the anthropoligists' evidence. Their state is a social and religious phenomenon without any parallel elsewhere. I consider them to be the most unfortunate people now in existence. Since the Americans are the most fortunate people, I think it is only right that they should do a little something for these, the least and lowest of their fellow-creatures.

My idea is to form no committee, make no public appeal and incur no publicity. I want to do it all myself with the help of two people whom I know I can trust, Dorothy Thompson and Clare Luce. Dorothy has already said she would help, but she is in Europe and will not be back until July. Clare is immersed in a book she is writing and apparently does not even want to talk about this until she comes up for air along about August. I think, however, that she will come through on it and do some work. If she does not accept the responsibility, then I will see if I can get somebody else. I have thought of asking Ruth Field, the wife of Marshall Field. In some ways she might be better than Clare, because Clare in her present phase has a tendency to refer everything to the Catholic Church and might proselytize unduly. However, I know Clare much better and I believe I could keep her in order. She is an indefatigable worker when she sets her mind on anything.

The job consists largely of letter-writing and begging. However, once these boys reach the United States, somebody has to keep an eye on them and somebody has to try to cushion the shocks. They will be boys who have lived in desperate poverty and social opprobrium. Some may never have eaten with a knife and fork before; some may never have worn shoes; some may never have sat down at table. This may be so even among those who can pass examination papers with considerable credit. This is why I want women rather than men in this enterprise. It is a question of imaginative or emotional compassion, in which I think you will agree that the feminine party has the advantage of us.

First I must get the scholarships out of the universities and second I must get the money to maintain the students. I propose to get the money year by year on a simple hand to mouth basis, in accordance with the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. He firmly believed that any public work should be supported by direct contributions from the public, and not by endowments or other invested funds. He thought that if any public work failed to receive public support it had therefore proved itself unworthy to survive. Since these scholarships are conceived as a memorial to Gandhi, and will be known as "The Gandhi Scholarships", it seems appropriate to proceed according to Gandhian principles. Aside from that, no other way is possible anyhow, since I do not intend to institutionalize the project.

During this weekend I will have a couple of conversations up at Columbia with people who know the ropes. I may then be able to tell you more in detail how I shall proceed. In the meantime, I am getting this off to you because you said last night that you were interested and would help if you could.

I should explain that on the Indian side there is a committee, or an informal group, headed by Dr. Ambedkar, the Minister of Law, who is himself an untouchable. Mr. Nehru's personal secretary, M. O. Mathai, a Christian, will work on this committee and will of course keep Mr. Nehru fully informed. Nehru knows all about it and approves. I think, as a matter of fact, that the government of India will probably pay the transportation of the boys to the United States. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Minister of Education, whom many people suppose to be the person who will be the first president of India, also knows about it and approves. He is a Moslem, of course. The Minister of Health, a Sikh princess who used to be Gandhi's secretary, also knows and approves. The Tata family in Bombay, (they are, as you know, Parsees) also know and approve and may contribute to the sending of the boys from India. That is, they might either pay part of the transportation or they might set aside some money towards buying clothes and accessories. The Director of their educational philanthropies, a woman of wide experience in such matters, has suggested that the boys be given a week or two of simple instruction in western customs, clothing and manners.

30 EAST 55TH STREET NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

She would undertake this and it might well be the best thing that Tata could do for the scheme.

I do not want any Indians involved in the matter once the boys have left India. It is my idea that this could be a tribute from Americans to the memory of Gandhi. For the same reasons I do not want to ask for any very large contributions from anybody. I could perhaps get the entire sum involved out of some one single philanthropist, but I do not want to do it that way. I would rather have a little money from each person who feels interested than a lot of money from one person.

It looks to me as if this thing can not get into operation before the academic year of 1950. It is going to require a good deal of work and there will no doubt be many snags. I know you can help a lot if you want to.

Ambedkar has written a book called "The Untouchables". I sent a copy of it from India to my publishers and if I can rescue it from them I will pass it on to you.

The name of my Indian friend who was at your house last night is Colonel Unni Nayar. His address normally is the Embassy of India, 2107 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. He is the Public Information Officer there. For the duration of the present Assembly of the United Nations he is stationed with the Indian Delegation, works at Lake Success or Flushing, and lives with the rest of the delegation at the Hotel Gotham. He is a little different from most public relations officers in that he does not hesitate to depart from diplomatic channels when he feels so inclined. Quite often he writes directly to the Prime Minister without passing through either the embassy or his foreign office. As a matter of fact, it was Pandit Nehru who plucked him out of the Indian Army to send him here. It was also Pandit Nehru who put him in charge of the Sheean problem when it first hit Delhi. Your ideas about Mr. Nehru should therefore be presented in full confidence to him. He would, in any case, tell me all about it,- so you might as well just send me a copy of whatever you propose. I will then write to Pandit Nehru on my own hook, after consultation with Unni. I think I can quite safely promise you that he will consent, unless something unexpected arises.

I am sorry I stayed so long last night. I promise to do better next time.

Best,

Vincent Sheean

VS:W

Sheean Vincent

May 20, 1948

Dear Henry:

Thanks for the note. I agree with almost everything you say, but as long as Hal I have spoken once a time when the part was more complicated, perhaps when it took more time to dig back to centuries and get it straight.

I don't suppose you would be interested in going to Israel for a month or six weeks. If you would, I think it could be arranged.

I long for a protracted session with you. I have got to do a talk to the Ad governors in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on June 14th, and must be in Atlantic City on the 18th. Maybe I could drive up and have a quarts of buttermilk with you in the interval. What say you?

As ever yours,

Mr. Vincent Sheean
Twin Farms
South Pomfret, Vermont

Vincent Sheean Twin Farms South Pomfret, Vermont
Telephone Bethel 81

Friday

Dear Ed

Joe Harsch tonight passed all limits in his mish-mash of queers about the Arab world. Is there no control over that sort of thing? He even attributed to the Arabs the announcement of an invasion of Palestine last week, when this was clearly stated to be Haganah information put out by the Jewish Agency and immediately denied by all responsible Arabs.

A nation which appears to have lost respect for the truth on one question can hardly be expected to retain it on others. I have yet to read a word of sense about Palestine in the papers or to hear it on the air. Why do the Americans persist

in paying one thing in private and the opposite in public?

How are you otherwise? I am here for the summer and if you ever travel this way —

Best

JWS

I liked your remarks about the veto power the other day — that even with Russia out the USA would never give it up. This is perfectly true but goes ~~without~~ said. It was an American invention in the first place and will be retained.

Sheehy, Maurice

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 13, 1948

Dear Maurice:

Here it is Friday, the 13th, and your note written from Santa Vedra has just reached my desk. Belated thanks for the good wishes. We must make a rendezvous soon. I am working out of Washington about every other week, and when I come down again I will make you a signal.

As ever yours,

The Reverend Maurice S. Sheehy, Ph.D.
The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D.C.

Dec. 30, 1947

Dear Ed:

Look where I am!
And are you jealous? I just listened to your fine broadcast — as did most of the guests of the Inn. I hope we may meet here again some time.

Happy New Year.

Mamie Shelby

The Reverend Ph.D.
The Catholic University of America
Wash. 17, DC.

Sheehy, Maurice

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 14, 1947

Dear Maurice:

Thus right kind of you to write. I hope the nightly stint will continue to merit some measure of your approval. I am finding it really rugged to get back into the game again, but perhaps that will get easier.

I am planning to work out of Washington quite a bit when Congress is in session, so perhaps we can spend a few evenings together. I hope so.

As ever yours,

The Reverend Maurice S. Sheehy, Ph.D.
The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D.C.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

THE REVEREND MAURICE S. SHEEHY, PH.D.
The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

September 29,1947.

Dear Ed:

It was good to hear your voice ringing through on the radio this evening-and I haven't heard so much common sense on a broadcast for a long while.I'll bet your Hooper rating goes skyrocketing.I just don't think you realize what your broadcasts meant to a lot of people during the war.

When I was last in New York, I tried to contact you but you were out of the city. Why not do a few of your broadcasts from Washington?

Sincerely yours,

Maurice S Sheehy

Sheehy Maurice

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 N. Y.

March 19, 1947

Dear Maurice:

How delightful to hear from you again. I am finding my own country slightly bewildering but it is pleasant to be back.

I am going to be in Washington from April 7th to 12th and we must certainly arrange a rendezvous. We can compare British accents and a lot of other things.

As ever yours,

Rev. Maurice Sheehy
The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

Copy

E.R.M.
F. 1153

THE REVEREND MAURICE S. SHEEHY, PH.D.
The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

March 15, 1947.

Dear Ed:

It has been a long time since we started the ward Cardinal Hinseley, you and I-in the basement of BBC on September 3,1947.And I understand that you and Mrs. Murrow now have a fmily to care for. I was thinking of you recently while visiting Ponte Vedra and the delightful visit we had there in 1942.

I had thirty-one months in the Pacific but even there we used to get rebroadcasts of your messages. You did a magnificent job and I think that Severeid's tribute to you in his recent book is an understatement.

It would be a lot of fun to have lunch or dinner with you some time you are in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Maurice S. Sheehy
Head of the Department
of Religious Education.

The enclosed is to prove I was there too Eddie and you should hear my British accent after three months with the British Eastern Fleet.

rd for Meritorious Service

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N., presents to the Rev. Dr. Maurice S. Sheehy, of the faculty of the Catholic University of America, the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service as chaplain aboard the U.S.S. Saratoga during action against enemy forces in forward areas of the Pacific, from August 25, 1943, to May 6, 1944. (Official Navy photo.)

Shipler, Guy Emery

June 20, 1949

Dr. Guy Emery Shipler
The Churchman
425 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Guy Shipler:

When my father sees my words on the cover of "The Churchman", he will conclude that I have almost achieved respectability. He has always held, and not without reason, that there is something ridiculous, if not downright dishonest, about a grown man who earns his living by just talking.

As ever yours,

EMERY SHIPLER
Office of THE CHURCHMAN

June 2, 1949

Dear Ed. Murrow:

I thought you might be interested in a striking quotation we used on the enclosed issue. If you don't happen to know the author, you ought to meet him! When he's in London in war times, he gives salted nuts to his guests.

Cordially,

Ship

The CHURCHMAN

JUNE 1, 1949 TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

WE are all tempted by the pearl of popularity; the price of that pearl is too high, if it involves the suppression or the exaggeration of news and opinion that may be displeasing or abrasive when applied to the exposed nerves of prejudice. I deem it undeniable that the right of dissent is in danger in this country. Many of us are disposed to confuse dissent with subversion.

EDWARD R. MURROW
In accepting the Peabody Award, 1949

A NATIONAL JOURNAL · ESTABLISHED 1804

Dare We Criticize a Church?

BY KARL M. CHWOROWSKY

The Open Forum

ALARMING

To the Editors: The recent article in The Churchman entitled, "I Write This To Frighten You," was most informative and alarming. Those of us who have followed with apprehension the present "cold war" policy of our government have their worst fears confirmed. A close scrutiny of this policy leads us reluctantly to the conclusion that the Administration, backed by the military, big business and the Roman Catholic church, is leading us down the road to a "preventive," atomic war. The result of such a war in total destruction to all nations concerned has been told by scientists like Prof. Einstein and President Hutchins. With the Atlantic Pact in effect all that is necessary for us to take the fatal plunge into war would be some real or imaginary "incident." Let us stop, look and listen before allowing the "cold war" to become a "hot war."

W. J. Loomis

Hartford, Conn.

ILLUSION

To the Editors: It is an illusion to imagine that the Melish case has been "solved" by a court order throwing the rector, his assistant, and thereby the bulk of the congregation, out of the church and into the street. It is true that the bishop of Long Island and a handful of wealthy vestrymen have gained control of what they consider to be legally "their property." I sat for two days and a half in Judge Steinbrink's crowded court and watched the slow, inexorable process—it reminded me of certain scenes from *Joan of Arc*—by which the good people of Holy Trinity were unroofed and unhoused. I watched Bishop De Wolfe preen himself before the court for two hours on his knowledge of canon law. I watched the lawyers for the wealthy vestrymen browbeat and attempt to confuse the old ladies of the congregation who testified to their love for their ministers and their disagreement with their bishop. But when the fog cleared and Judge Steinbrink decreed that Dr. John Howard Melish hadn't been legally the rector of his church since April 4, no one was very surprised. Neither are they surprised now to find themselves in the street. Bishop De Wolfe and the wealthy vestry have got what they wanted—the physical property—a pile of highly carved stone and colored glass, "a museum" as it has been humorously called in Brooklyn Heights. Let them keep it. Brooklyn is studded with Protestant churches in which the spirit has escaped—mere hollow shells where no life stirs. Let the bishop and his little handful of wilful men see if they can keep the dust off the cushions and fill the nave with human voices raised in song. Let them breathe hard on the cooling ashes. And if still no life stirs, let them sell their pretty property to the Catholics and use the money to set up a smaller, and more private, club for themselves elsewhere. The living spirit of Holy Trinity is to be found in its congregation and nowhere else. Week by week, month by month, it has been rising higher, burning brighter—as every story in the press has testified. "The Melish Case" to the congregation involves far more than a low scramble for a piece of church property, and that is why the court order has "solved" nothing.

Howard Hayes

Brooklyn, N. Y.

However small the object of an injustice may be, the injustice itself may be very great.

Kant.

• *It is by no means clear that the bishop and the vestrymen have got what they wanted. The congregation is worshipping each Sunday in numbers above the average for the post-Easter season. The newly-elected majority of the vestry are maintaining services and parish activities. And it looks as if the congregation—not the old vestry and not the bishop—may still have a good deal to say in the matter. We hope so. We want the Episcopal Church to remain the kind of church to which parishioners are happy and proud to belong.*

STATE AND CHURCH

To the Editors: George Washington uttered the following prayer in behalf of his country: "Almighty God. We make our earnest prayer that thou will keep the U.S. in thy holy protection; that thou will incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; and entertain a brotherly love and affection for one another and for their fellow citizens of the U.S. at large. And, finally, that thou will most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice to love mercy and to demean ourselves that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a nation. Grant our supplication, we beseech thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen." In respect to your campaign to keep church and state separate I would quote D' Aubigne who states, "Then if men keep silent, the very stones will cry out!" In 1887 I note from Geiger's volume, *The Principles of Henry George* "Father McGlynn had insisted that secular education was the concern only of the state, and not of the [illegible] and that parochial schools could [illegible]pect no financial support from the g[illegible]ernment." And Rep. Jacobs of India[illegible] states (*Converted Catholic*, quote[illegible] from *Indianapolis Times*) "I am a Ro[illegible]man Catholic and have three children educated in parochial schools. But I do not believe that church schools should get a single cent of tax money. I am even against carrying the pupils in school busses paid for by the taxpayers. To my mind it violates the principle of separation of church and state." John Collins, in the *Pittsburgh Catholic*, March 17, 1938 quoted from *Forty Centuries of Law and Liberty*, (page 215). "Under favorable conditions, assistance from the public treasury is a handicap and a difficulty; under unfavorable circumstances, it can become catastrophic." Keep up your good work of holding up high the banner of civil and religious libery.

R. H. Hempel

Fall City, Wash.

WE LIKE IT

To the Editors: We like The Churchman! It gets better and better.

James Field

Colorado Springs, Colo.

MORGUES

To the Editors: No one will deny that there is a real shortage of clergy in our church. But can it be that we are not making full use of the men we have? One has but to thumb the pages of *The Living Church Annual* to see hundreds of men apparently spending their full time on missions and parishes having a small number of communicants. Of course, missions have to be started and small parishes need attention but to have able-bodied men with no other work than to look after from 50 to 200 communicants where growth is limited is not using the clergy wisely. Then, too, we might think twice before we go into every village and hamlet where there are more than enough churches and start another struggling one that is an economic parasite in the eyes of thoughtful people. We can get all the men of sub-mediocre ability we want and even these are being unwisely sought after in this crisis but young men of ability are not going to be attracted by the ecclesiastical morgues we have and continue for the sake of statistical vanity or under the guise of missionary expansion. The average number of communicants to each clergyman is 254. That is small and can be increased substantially as a help in relieving the present shortage of clergy. The output of our seminaries seems pitifully small in view of their number, their capital investment and overhead.

(Rev.) Louis F. Martin

St. Andrews Church,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Simon of Wythenshawe

Welbeck 4468
Broadcasts London

BROADCASTING HOUSE
LONDON W.1

13th April, 1949.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am most grateful to you for your gift of the Album of records "I Can Hear It Now". They will continue to be a happy memento of my visit to the United States last year and particularly of my conversations with you in New York. I have listened to them with great interest.

I was also glad to hear that you were contemplating a similar documentary recording of material from our B.B.C. archives, and understand that arrangements for this are already under discussion by correspondence.

Again grateful thanks for your gift and for your help to me personally while I was in New York. I look forward very much to seeing you over here before long.

Yours sincerely,

Simon of Wythenshawe

Simon of Wythenshawe

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbian Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F-559

Singleton, Lucille

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. Murrow

From Lucile Singleton

Station

January 21, 1948

I think you could have, and probably should have, gone a step farther in your talk last night about military men holding political offices and said we have come to have a confidence in them we don't have in our regular politicians. Maybe not every military man is brook-proof, but I have an idea the proportion would run higher than with civilians. We have seen these military men at work in their own specialized fields, we have seen them directing their honest aims towards one goal, and in the actual fighting, we've seen them succeed. Try that standard on the politician. I hope Eisenhower doesn't have clay feet.

I wish we could have one month in this country of having nothing but the good men do published in the papers, on radio, and other means of communications. Murders would go on just the same, but don't publish them; instead publish the constructive action of some unknown little man. Quit talking about the Russians and communism (and I hate them more than anybody), but tell about the new buildings in Finland. Everywhere, in every country, we could find much that is good and constructive. Maybe, by some remote possibility, if people read only of the good that men do, they might try it on themselves. It wouldn't be Pollyanish or saccharin or silly - just show what's really holding the world together in spite of everything that seems to pull it apart, and be constructive & illustrative.

VS

Smith, Barry C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 N. Y.

February 24, 1947

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Mr. Smith:

I do indeed remember our conversation of several years ago and for many years I have seen the human dividends of your work in terms of the achievement of Commonwealth Fellows.

As you will know, I am both surprised and pleased that you would consider me as a suitable successor to yourself. The fact is that I have undertaken certain long-range commitments here and elsewhere in the field of mass media communication and feel as a consequence that it would be unwise to have my name go before your Board of Directors.

Now, without your permission, I shall do a presumptuous thing. As you know, I have some familiarity with the purview of the Commonwealth Fund and more than some admiration for the manner in which you have directed this great philanthropic undertaking. And now comes the presumptuous part of this personal letter. I know of one man who, in my opinion, is eminently qualified to carry on the great work you have done. He is, or rather he was, an Englishman, educated at Oxford, one time director of Talks and Program Planning at the BBC, subsequently for three years a lecturer at Harvard, and now full Professor at New York University. His name is Charles A. Siegmann. He has in the course of the past several years become an American citizen and he is possessed of both integrity and vision.

You will, I am sure, forgive me for disregarding "protocol" in volunteering this suggestion. It arises entirely from my knowledge of the Commonwealth Fund's objectives and from my desire to present for your consideration an altogether outstanding individual.

Please be assured that I am not insensitive to the honor you have done me in suggesting that my own name go before your Board of Directors.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Barry C. Smith
General Director
The Commonwealth Fund
41 East 57th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND
41 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

45 mil
1,700,000 -

BARRY C. SMITH
GENERAL DIRECTOR
MILDRED C. SCOVILLE
EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE
LESTER J. EVANS, M.D.
MEDICAL ASSOCIATE
RODERICK HEFFRON, M.D.
MEDICAL ASSOCIATE
CHARLES O. WARREN, M.D.
MEDICAL ASSOCIATE
BEDDES SMITH
ASSOCIATE
ALMA E. SHIMER
ASSISTANT

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

February 17, 1947

My dear Mr. Murrow,

You probably will not remember me although I met you some years ago in the office here when you called to see us in regard to the appeal to the Fund from the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars, together with Mr. Bentwich who represented the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. I recall that you were at that time connected with the Institute of International Education.

I know you are no longer in the philanthropic field but I am venturing to write to you, inasmuch as I expect to retire very shortly, to inquire whether you would be interested in having our Board of Directors consider you for the directorship of the Fund. If you would, will you drop me a line or give me a ring on the telephone - Volunteer 5-3770?

Most sincerely yours,

Barry C. Smith

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

BCS R

Smith, J. C.

October 17, 1949

Dear Smitty:

Belated thanks for yours of August 31st. We spent a quiet and restful summer in Dutchess County.

I am glad that all goes well with you at Bennington and hope you won't forget to let us know when you are going to be in town again.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. C. Smith
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

Hudson Shore Labor School
West Park, New York

August 31

Dear Ed:

I've thought about you and Janet many times since I last saw you and have been guiltier and guiltier the longer I neglected writing to you, but this was all topped by my surprise at seeing the story on you in the September ARGOSY...which was also my owh"debut" into popular magazines! I think it's a very funny coincidence and I had to drop everything right away and get this note off to you.

You will want to know, I supose, that Bennington and I love each other very much. I've been having a wonderful time there with a lot of freedom to work things out my own way, and to try and devise various ways of getting ideas into the heads of students. I've been around long enough now to have earned a place for myself and unless something drastic happens I'll be sticking around for a while. There is some possibility that I will move to Vermont next year. My son is hoping to enter Colby College, and if he does, there will not be any necessity for me to live in Cambridge. If not, I may do it anyhow and send him out on the by-ways to get himself a job!

This is probably my last summer here at the labor school as I'll probably be using the full five months when I'm not working to keep plugging away at this writing stint I've cut out for myself.ARGOSY is asking for more and even ATLANTIC tells me they are still buying fiction. It's a long story and I won't bore you with it right now, but whenever I can get to New York I want to be able to be in town for a few days so I can let you know ahead of time and see whether we can pick up that paragraph that we stopped in the middle of some time last year!

Please give my best to Janet and Casey,who must be quite a husky by this time, and best of luck to you as you get back in harness. Hope you had a restful vacation. I'll be back at Bennington beginning September 7. More later.

Hastily but sincerely,

Smitty

Smith, John C, Jr.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

August 6, 1947

Dear Smitty:

Eventually I get around to answering my correspondence.

I am returning the letter about Sydenham. Janet has read it and is grateful to you.

See you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Caswell Smith, Jr.
411 Broadway
Cambridge 38, Mass.

COPY

411 Broadwa y
Cambridge 38,Mass.

June 10, 1947

Dear Ed:

Will you take this home and let Janet have a look at it? I'm sure it will answer any possible questions she may have about her board membership at Sydenham. It satisfies me, insidentally, and I see that my guess was right but not complete.

Ed. Lewis, the fellow who wrote the letter, has been around for between 20-25 years in Urban League work and I have a lot of faith in his point of view.

You may have a copy made of this, if you like, but shoot it back when you've finished with it as I will probably wa nt to leave it in the agency files here.

Sorry to bother you with business of Mrs. M., but I've for gotten your home address!...and I'm already fagged from recent lit'ry efforts, and too lazy to look it up.

hastily,

Guitty

Smith, John C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 23, 1947

Dear Smitty:

As I told you during several of our conversations, my judgment as to what is and what is not a good dramatic script just isn't worth a damn. Therefore the only thing I could do with CAVE IN was to submit it to several of our people who are experts in this area. I think now the only fair thing for me to do is to send you the comments of our Director of Program Writing who is really an expert. Here it is:

"Your friend John Caswell Smith submitted CAVE IN which I've passed back to Janice O'Connell, as per the new office routine, for rejection but you may wish to write him a personal note. CAVE IN shows, as Smith himself expected, total unfamiliarity technically with radio script-writing and you might suggest he examine Erik Barnouw's text, "Handbook of Radio Writing" and study some sample scripts. It's just too unprofessional to submit material not in proper form.

"Personally, I dislike narrations and this one opens with an excessively long one. That's done sometimes, but not ideal. Later there's an excessively wordy prayer. Some of the author's feeling for humanity and tragedy comes through and some of the dialogue is all right but the general lack of proper dramatic organization in the script is a general handicap which sinks the whole thing. Also, this is the type of theme which has little market in radio and it tends to suggest that Smith is another imitator of Corwin and that school. Man pitted against economics or man pitted against nature can be made dramatic, of course, but this is a terrific canvass for a new painter to tackle! A more simple, familiar story of character inter-play would be a better break-in, I'd say."

The only thing I can add is:

1) That I am sorry

2) That when you are in New York again I'd like you and Landry to meet.

3) That I hope you will be coming down again before long because Janet and I crave another evening of conversation.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Cassell Smith, Jr.
411 Broadway
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Kenneth Smith
GOLF CLUBS
Hand made to fit You
BOX 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO.

December
Sixth
1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

That was perfectly all right about the 4 wood, and you are too good to send us the second volumn of "I Can Hear it Now." We will enjoy this very much indeed.

Sorry about that 102. About the only thing I can say is that you have probably been working too hard, and when a fellow's nerves get on edge, that is easy to do. That blasting iron isn't hard to use, but it does take a little time to get used to that shot. You probably hit them straight, so don't get very much practice out of traps; then when you do try to play one out, you feel up against it.

We thought your broadcast about the water situation over the country was particularly fine. I didn't realize before what an important subject it is, except in certain areas. I never, for instance, would have dreamed that back in Kentucky that they would be lowering the table of water.

We do it different out here. The strata is very close, and we do not have in this immediate area the table of pure water underneath. The strata is too tight. So we put in farm ponds and brick up a cistern-type construction below the dam. The water filters through the clay and

Kenneth Smith
GOLF CLUBS
Hand made to fit You
BOX 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO.

brick, and by the time it gets into the cistern, it is pure. This is inexpensive and if your pond is a pretty good size, your water supply is almost inexhaustible for ordinary farm or suburban use. We had to learn this the hard way, though. We drilled down almost to salt water before we found there just wasn't any pure water underneath.

Kindest regards.

Most sincerely,

Kenneth Smith

Kenneth Smith

ez

Smith, Kenneth

November 28, 1949

Mr. Kenneth Smith
Box 41
Kansas City 10, Missouri

Dear Uncle Ken:

The Number 4 Wood has arrived and I must protest your generosity in marking it as a gift. Please bill me for it otherwise my embarrassment will be beyond bounds.

I've had an opportunity to use it only once and that was at Pine Valley several weeks ago -- I had an inglorious 102. The fool wood worked fine but the blasted iron gave me trouble in those traps.

I have finished the second volume of "You Can Hear It Now", and I am asking Columbia Records to send you one.

As ever yours,

INVOICE

LF CLUBS
nd made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 25 YEARS

Nº 33752

DATE INVOICE	11/7/49
DATE SHIPPED	11/4/49
ORDER RECEIVED	10/21/49
SHIPPED VIA	P. P.

SOLD TO

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

QUANTITY	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	TOTAL
1	51914	Deluxe Wood Club #4		GIFT

Received 11/8/49

Smith, Kenneth

OLF CLUBS
nd made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

October
Twenty-sixth
1949

Mr. Edw. R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thanks kindly for your letter of October 17.

We have the No. 4 wood in process to match your set, and will have it off in a couple of weeks. Incidentally this club will enable you to check whether your irons are too heavy. A well hit No. 2 iron should give you just about the same distance as a 4 wood. If your irons are too heavy, your 2 iron shot is going to be somewhat shorter.

The only reason I mentioned that was that it was a little against my judgment to make these irons as heavy as I did. I changed the specifications after they were written originally because I figured we could easily take a little off if we had to, but I was leery from the first because you are over the usual limits.

Yes, I very much hope that we can have a game together. I was terribly sorry that we couldn't get east this past autumn, but with both the house and the shop torn up, we have been too busy this summer. We hope to take it a little easier another year.

Cordially yours

Ken

Kenneth Smith

ez

SALES OFFICE . . 3038 GILLHAM ROAD . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Smith, Kenneth

October 17, 1949

Mr. Kenneth Smith
Box 41
Kansas City 10, Mo.

Dear Uncle Ken:

I think maybe the irons are a little heavy - I can't make up my mind - but they're certainly better than the Jones irons I've been using. Probably when the snow comes, I'll send them back and ask you to lighten them a little. I have derived more satisfaction from these clubs than you can possibly imagine.

Could you, at your convenience, ask your boys to fashion me a Number 4 wood?

I still cherish the hope that we may have a game together some day.

As ever yours,

OLF CLUBS
d made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

September
Twentieth
1949

Dear Ed Murrow:

Did you make it all right with your heavy irons? You wanted them, as I recall, as heavy as we thought you could swing, so they were made somewhat heavier than would ordinarily have been made to match your woods.

For this reason I was a little uneasy. If you do find they are more than you want to swing, just send them back, and we will reduce them to the way that they would usually be made to match your woods, or whatever you request.

Hope you have had some time to get out and enjoy your golf.

Sincerely yours

Kenneth Smith

ez

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

SALES OFFICE . . 3038 GILLHAM ROAD . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Smith, Kenneth

June 20, 1949

Dear Ken Smith:

The irons have arrived, but I haven't yet had a chance to try them out. They feel perfectly balanced and I am looking forward to giving them a lot of use this summer.

If you should be in the East do give me a shout. Again, my deepest appreciation for your generosity and thoughtfulness.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Smith
Box 41
Kansas City 10, Missouri

GOLF CLUBS
hand made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

May
Sixteenth
1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
130 E. 74th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Sorry to be tardy in acknowledging your nice telegram of May11. We are so happy that you have done nicely with the new wood clubs.

We have the set of irons 2 through 9 and 99 in process to match your woods. We are, however, making them relatively a little heavier, since you have stressed the weight, and I know that you can handle it all right in irons. Naturally in woods, to eliminate that slice, we had to be very careful to keep the weight down.

Had to laugh . . . on your order one of the boys in the shop had written above your name, "This is the news."

Will have these off in about three weeks.

Cordially yours

Kenneth Smith, Jr.

ez

SALES OFFICE . . 3038 GILLHAM ROAD . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ORDER

CLUBS
made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM® CLUB MAKER FOR 25 YEARS

No. 5829

Date Your Order 5/11/49

Date Received Wire

Ship To You

At Same

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
130 E. 74th St.
New York, N. Y.

Date to Ship Soon as possible

Via Best

Shop Specifications

9 Irons # 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 & 9 +99 Left handed
To match woods Reg. # 51914
Stamp E. R. Murrow

We Appreciate This Opportunity of Serving You.

If the above order is not in accordance with your understanding, kindly advise at once.

Smith, Kenneth

MAY 11, 1949

MR. KENNETH SMITH
BOX 41
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

DEAR UNCLE ~~KEN~~ KEN: I AM OVERJOYED AND MY OPPONENTS ARE CONFOUNDED STOP FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE I CAN HIT GOOD SHOTS WHERE I WANT TO STOP COULD YOU HAVE YOUR BOYS BEAT ME OUT A SET OF IRONS AS HEAVY AS THEY THINK I CAN SWING STOP AGAIN MY DEEPEST THANKS WHICH I HOPE TO EXPRESS IN PERSON ONE DAY REGARDS

ED MURROW

CBS NEW YORK
K

PERSONAL

ordered 3/27/49

March 23, 1949

Dear "Uncle Ken":

In addition to making the best golf clubs in this country, you are thoughtful and generous. Here is the form. I expect, upon receipt of the club, to beat Lowell Thomas and Red Barber nine times out of ten.

One thing I didn't mention on the air is that my left-handed swing is so unorthodox --being flat like a baseball swing--I generally manage to win the first three or four holes from anybody since it takes them that long to recover from the shock.

A few months ago I perpetrated an album for Columbia Records under the title "I Can Hear It Now". I am asking them to send you a set of the records with my compliments.

Again my thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Smith
Box 41
Kansas City 10, Missouri

LF CLUBS
d made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

AIR MAIL

March
Fifteenth
1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This day seems appropriate, although a little tardy to write you in reference to your fine broadcast of last week regarding the Income Tax, how the money should be spent, etc. Among other things you mentioned that you want "Uncle" to send you a Driver that will help your slice. Well "Uncle Ken" wants to do this for you.

We have requested our office to mail you our booklet with Correct Fitting Charts. If you will please answer these necessary questions, we will be able to make for you a Driver that will help that slice. This is accomplished through a balance that is easier to manage, as well as a slight hook face angle. Again we find golfers who tend to slice should play with clubs a little shorter than usual. So if you will please fill out the information we will in a few weeks, have a Driver ready to mail you as a present in appreciation of the many fine broadcasts of yours that we have enjoyed.

Cordially yours,

Kenneth Smith

KS/E

Kenneth Smith

c/o Flying V Ranch
Tucson, Arizona

SALES OFFICE . . 3038 GILLHAM ROAD . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Smith, Paul

October 27, 1947

PAUL SMITH, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

JOE EGAN OUR EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT TELEPHONING YOU THIS AFTERNOON RE LAST WEEK'S CONVERSATION. REGARDS.

E.R.MURROW

Smith, Rhea Marsh

March 23, 1949

Dear Rhea:

"Erasmus" has travelled to a publisher or two; I will leave you know.

As ever yours,

Dr. Rhea Marsh Smith
Rollins College
Winter Park, Florida

ROLLINS COLLEGE
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
HAMILTON HOLT, PRESIDENT

16 March 1949.

Dear Ed:

I am returning herewith the drawings on Erasmus Marks.

I did not inclose a letter with the manuscript the first time because I knew that you were well enough acquainted with me to return the drawings if they would in any way intrude upon your valuable time. I mean that. Naturally, I appreciate your interest in them and I believe they might attract quite a public, but unless they are placed in the proper appreciative hands there is little chance of their being published. The present ending is pretty strong and goes right to the point, perhaps too directly. If you do not like it I would appreciate any suggestions for pertinent changes, although you are in large part responsible for the better ending.

There are a host of opportunities for real satires with Erasmus in a social and political way and if I can get one of these in print and a bit of a public it would be fun to follow some of the others up, with the idea that a really free and democratic America is a strong America, strong enough to resist any Communist penetration. Sometimes, I think we get diverted from the principal objective of making democracy work at home as an example to the countries impeded by traditional antagonisms abroad.

Elmer Davis was here for two days and we had a good time with him. He saw Mark Childs at Key West and dropped us a card that he was getting Mark inshape for his lecture last night by giving him some light road work, a little sparring with hecklers, and plenty of good advice. Mark came through last night with a fine lecture and aroused a lot of questions on the national issues but his lecture was so objective that he made quite an impression. I think we ought to elect a committe of You and Mark and Elmer to be official advisers to the President.

We had Janet's letter yesterday but Dorothy did not give me time to read it what with being on the faculty presidential committee and with Mark's lecture. I still wish you could consider the job down here but quite understand why you cannot.

Thank you again for the trouble you are taking in behalf of Erasmus. I do not expect a letter from you, I know you are too busy, but some morning at breakfast tell Janet the reactions you get on Erasmus and let her write me about them.

Dorothy joins me in love to you three.

Plus

March 23, 1949

Dear Blanche:

This was done by a Prof at Rollins.

Is there anything in it?

As ever yours,

Mrs. Blanche Knopff
501 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Smith, Starr

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 14, 1958

Dear Starr:

Thanks for the clippings. Your story in the sort of thing which gives radio no wish to be talking on a local station where it is possible to dig into local stuff that has developed growing for the listeners. This talking out moment in very often like getting broken in a holler log and not being sure exactly ever could be unstuck that.

Hope all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Starr Smith
The Mobile Press Register
Mobile 9, Alabama

The Mobile Press Register

MORNING EVENING SUNDAY

PHONE 3-1551 P.O. BOX 1609

MOBILE 9, ALABAMA

R.B. CHANDLER, PUBLISHER
W.J. HEARIN, JR., GENERAL MANAGER
J.L. POOL, CIRCULATION DIRECTOR

Dear Ed,

In view of Gov. Folsom's recent presidential announcement and the southern talk to bolt the Democratic party because of the civil rights issue....you may have more than passing interest in this story which we ran in the paper last Sunday. It shows, I think, the corruptibility of the present state administration in Alabama. It shows too, I think, something of the type of man who just last week offered himself for the Presidency.

Thanks for you letter. Enjoyed hearing from you.

Best regards,

Starr

Musicians Working (?) For Governor

Folsom's Fiddlers Cost Taxpayers $9000 A Year

(Editor's Note: When it was disclosed a few weeks ago that three members of the Strawberry Pickers, Gov. James Folsom's hillbilly band, had been placed on the state pay roll. The Mobile Press Register sent Starr Smith, one of its reporters, to Montgomery to report to the people their duties, hours, etc. Here are his findings.)

By STARR SMITH
Press Register Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY — Three members of Gov. James E. Folsom's personal band — the Strawberry Pickers—are drawing $250 per month each from the State of Alabama, but unlike many other state employes who work under the merit system and observe regular working hours, these three sleep until mid-morning and use the afternoon for rehearsal purposes.

They have no regular hours, no regular duties and even their "superiors" are confused and evasive in all matters concerning their activities.

In short, they are being paid for doing nothing.

The token efforts being made to cover up their tracks are so feeble they border on the ridiculous. The musicians—the Key brothers—are carried on the records as administrative assistants. They are paid from a fund controlled by the governor, and supposedly set aside for temporary clerk hire.

Even Top Layer Confused

They work "out" of the governor's office and are paid from there.

The actions of the Strawberry Pickers are so mysterious that two of the governor's top aides sat in the same office at the same time and told conflicting stories about the nature of their duties.

The boys are "assigned" to three different departments of the state. But their duties in

(Page 2, Col. 1, FIDDLERS)

'Ridiculous,' Says Merit Chief

MONTGOMERY—Here's what State Personnel Director Charles W. Terry thinks about Gov. Folsom's employment of the Strawberry Pickers:

"I received a letter from the governor saying that effective Jan. 16, 1948, the three Key brothers would be added to the state pay roll at a salary of $250 per month. They were listed as administrative assistants and were to be paid from the temporary clerk hire fund.

"The governor, of course, is using the title for the salaries. I don't know where the boys are. I don't know where they work. I don't know if they have duties or not. I seriously doubt it.

"They are supposed to work out of the governor's office. We have no control over them. It's ridiculous for them to be on the state pay roll under these conditions. It's wrecking the merit system. And you can quote me if you want to!"

More About Fiddlers

(Continued From Page One)

these departments are as nebulous as their working hours. Two of the department heads admit there is a Strawberry Picker assigned to their departments, but deny they have any control over them.

The head of the department to which the third brother is assigned denied the man worked there, until he discovered the query came from a newsman. Then he became vague and evasive.

From Folsom's Home Town

But let's begin at the beginning.

The Key brothers range in age from Emmett M., who is 20, to Hobert C., who is 27. The middle brother, James O., is 25. They are natives of Cullman, which is also the home town of Gov. Folsom. The three now live at two different addresses in Tarrant City, which is a suburb of Birmingham. By profession the brothers are "folk" musicians. Emmett plays fiddle; James picks guitar, and Hobert is the bass fiddle man.

When Gov. Folsom was making his successful bid for the governorship of Alabama, the brothers were the main members of the Strawberry Pickers, a name given the band by William Drinkard, who was later to become state finance director.

After the campaign and Gov. Folsom was inaugurated, the brothers were put on the state pay roll. In the words of their supervisors, they performed their duties with excellent results. Their individual salaries were under the $200 a month mark.

Played For Stump Tours

Last October, when the governor decided to take the stump against Sen. James Allen's "self-starter" amendment, the Key brothers took a leave of absence without pay, from their state jobs, and set about getting the band in shape to go on the road.

All through the last months of 1947, the band traveled with the governor, playing for the crowds which had gathered to hear him speak. Sometimes they played for five different speeches a day.

Although the boys received no salary while the campaign was on, they did receive expenses . . . from the "suds" bucket passed around the governor's audience.

By this time, Gov. Folsom had taken the band for his own, and Hobert Key was the manager.

The campaign was over on Jan. 5, 1948. On Jan. 6, the people went to the polls and defeated the "self-starter." Gov. Folsom had won the election.

It was on Jan. 16 that Charles W. Terry, director of personnel for the State of Alabama, received a letter from Gov. Folsom advising him that the Key brothers had been appointed, effective on that date, administrative assistants, each with a salary of $250 per month.

On Jan. 19, Emmett, James and Hobert Key signed the register of a small residential hotel on Dexter Ave. in Montgomery. They had come down from their homes in Birmingham where they had been resting after the campaign. They had come to the capital to take their new state jobs as administrative assistants.

Instruments Brought Along

It is worthy of note that when the brothers checked in at the hotel their musical instruments also were checked in.

Whether the boys "worked" out of the governor's office for those first two or three days, or were "assigned" to departments is not clear, and probably never will be. James lingered for a short time and then went back to Birmingham. Emmett and Hobert finished out the week of Jan. 24 in Montgomery and went on up to Birmingham for the week end. James had not returned to the capital up to late the past week.

Emmett and Hobert returned Monday night from their long week end in Birmingham. They slept late last Tuesday morning, then got up and went out for awhile. But, by 1:30 p.m., they were back in the hotel room, playing their musical instruments. The notes of the fiddle carried downstairs to the desk where this reporter stood talking to the woman manager, who said: "That's the Strawberry Pickers. They live here. Came in about a week ago. They are nice boys, never harm a soul. They play a lot, guess they are rehearsing. Spend a lot of time in their room, playing those instruments."

The rehearsal went on for an hour or two, and then the two musicians came down stairs and went out.

'Confidential Work'

Wednesday morning the brothers were up earlier than the morning before. It was 9:30 a.m. when we knocked on the door of their room, and they were just going down for coffee. Asked if they would consent to being interviewed, they readily agreed. The interview lasted for the better part of an hour. They were in no hurry.

Asked about their jobs, they both said: "We are doing confidential work for the governor."

The subject of James' whereabouts came up and Hobert said: "He's in Birmingham doing some confidential work."

Emmett said he was working for the revenue department. Hobert said he worked "out" of the highway department. James, they said, had been assigned to the conservation department.

"But all three of us," Hobert said, "actually get our orders from Col. Lyerly." (Col. William Lyerly is Gov. Folsom's chief-of-staff.)

The conversation then turned to Gov. Folsom's candidacy for President.

"We are tickled pink," Emmett said. "Best thing we've heard since the self-starter was defeated."

Coffee At 10:30 A.M.

When the interview was over, the boys went out to have their coffee. It was 10:30 a.m.

Thirty minutes later we were in the office of Philip Hamm, director of the state revenue department. After leaving the brothers we had checked with the personnel officer of the revenue department, asked if Emmett Key was assigned there. His reply was "He has been assigned to this office, but we never see him. He works out of the governor's office."

Director Hamm's answer to the same question was more to the point, but slightly out of [illegible] with the answer of his personnel man. He said, "Yes, Emmett Key is with me. He is not on my pay roll, but he is under my jurisdiction."

Asked to name Key's specific duties, Hamm said: "I do not assign him duties, that is done by the governor's office."

Hamm was then asked if Key kept regular office hours and his reply was: "He comes to work at 8 and leaves at 5, just like everybody else. He works as hard as any man I've got."

"Oh, he has duties," said Hamm. "He makes checks on things."

Hamm accused the reporter of looking for "gossip and not news." He said he disliked all newspapers and thought, "That guy Chandler who publishes The Mobile Press Register was a ... . liar and a . . . . . ."

James With Thomas

We turned next to James Key, who was in Birmingham, and, according to his brothers, was "assigned" to the conservation department. A call was made to Bert Thomas, director of conservation.

"Yes," Thomas said, "James Key is with me, good man, too. He's in Birmingham now, at Oak Mountain Park, number two."

Asked what James was doing at the park, Thomas said: "Oh, he's up there counting our fish and turkeys and things."

Thomas was asked if James was at the park at the present time, and he said: "He's up there right now." This was about noon Wednesday.

Early Wednesday afternoon, a phone call was put through to Oak Mountain Park. Ranger Oscar Cox answered. He was asked if James Key worked there. He replied: "Well, he was up here two different days last week, but only stayed a short time each day then went on home. He lives in Birmingham, you know. I guess he is supposed to work up here, but he is never around."

At 2:30 p.m. Wednesday, James Key was reached by telephone at his home in Birmingham. He was asked what type work he was doing and replied: "I am doing confidential work for the governor." He did not mention the conservation department.

Referred To Lyerly

Finding where Hobert was assigned for duty proved difficult. At the interview, he had said he was working with the highway department but a subsequent check with the personnel officer of that agency revealed he had been dropped from their rolls last October. The officer did say, however, "Check with Col. Lyerly in the governor's office. He keeps up with those Strawberry Pickers."

Our check with Col. Lyerly was not only enlightening but also amusing.

"Yes," he said. "Hobert Key is with us. Works out of this office. He's assigned to the Department of Institutions and Corrections, as a transfer agent. You know what a transfer agent is, don't you. A transfer agent takes prisoners from one place to another. It's damn hard work and dangerous, too."

A few minutes later, a call was made to J. D. Reese, who is in charge of the transfer agents of the Department of Institutions and Corrections. He was asked if Hobert Key was assigned to his office. He replied: "Never heard of the guy. Is he supposed to work here. What's your name anyway?"

It was not until Reese discovered he was talking to a reporter that he suddenly remembered. "Come to think of it, there is a guy named Key who is supposed to be working here, but I haven't seen him."

Have 'Special Jobs'

After all this, a personal call was made Wednesday afternoon to the office of Gov. Folsom. The governor was not available. His executive secretary, O. H. Finney, had this to say, when asked about the Key brothers: "Yes, the Key boys are on the pay roll. They are administrative assistants. They have special jobs and work out of this office. They have been assigned to departments."

Finney was asked what duties were performed by the brothers and he answered: "Why, we don't have to tell you what they are doing." We asked about their working hours. Finney said: "They have regular working hours. They are not investigators. They have regular hours and regular duties."

Finney said the brothers were paid out of the temporary clerk hire fund, and get their checks from "this office."

At this point in the conversation the telephone rang and while Finney answered it, we turned to Col. Lyerly, who was sitting in the office.

"What duties," we asked him, "are performed by the Key brothers?"

His answer was right to the point: "You're a newsman," he said. "That's your job to find out."

Then we asked if the boys were working and the colonel said: "Everybody in this administration works. I never worked so hard in my life. These boys are special investigators. They do confidence work (Finney was still on the phone). They always check out with us when they leave town."

Ex-Laurel Mayor Passes At Home

LAUREL — (Special) — G. (Bill) Hosey, 58, twice mayor of Laurel, died Friday of a heart attack at his home. Services were to be held Sunday afternoon at the home.

In addition to serving as mayor from 1932 to 1940, he was attorney for the 12th Judicial District and was defeated in 1936 for attorney-general of Mississippi. He was also Jones County's first prosecuting attorney.

Survivors include his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Cecile Taylor of Laurel and Mrs. Beatrice Janus of San Francisco; one son, Willis B., of San Francisco; a brother, Dr. R. N. Hosey of Marvell, Ark.; four sisters, Mrs. Arch Harvey of Memphis, Mrs. Mary Tyner of Laurel, Mrs. Lona McKenzie of Michigan City, Miss., and Mrs. Grady McDonald of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Coast. The weather has had a great effect on

7 per cent incr

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 19, 1948

Dear Stuart:

Your news is good, and I am delighted. The whole setup in Mobile, as I read the paper's policy, sounds very good indeed. I remain convinced that the real opportunity for the expansion of radio news exists in the local and regional field, and I think we'll find that the networks are increasingly confine themselves to provide more and more from abroad and out of Washington and kind of thing which our technical resources cannot be provided by the local stations.

I send you my best salute and best wishes for success. Let's keep in touch.

As ever yours,

Mr. Vernon Stuart Smith
The Mobile Press Register
P. O. Box 1609
Mobile 9, Alabama

The Mobile Press Register

MORNING EVENING SUNDAY

PHONE 3-1551 P. O. BOX 1609

R. B. CHANDLER, PUBLISHER
W. J. HEARIN, JR., GENERAL MANAGER
J. L. POOL, CIRCULATION DIRECTOR

MOBILE 9, ALABAMA

January 13, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

At our last meeting when I was a newly discharged air force officer trying to sell you on the idea of an aviation program, you suggested that we keep in touch with each other. You also suggested that the best way to further my career as a radio news reporter would be to join a station where I could write and broadcast news constantly, thereby gaining experience.

I am writing to say that I think you are right.

Before the war I had considerable experience as a radio newsman, but that was before the industry gave a newsman enough latitude to really do a workmanlike job. It was only through the efforts and brilliance of men like yourself, who pioneered the radio news field and proved that radio could alone, and in its own way do a job unsurpassed by any other medium...that the radio newsman began to come into his own.

Your paving of the way has made it easier for all of us.

With my pre-war background I had little trouble in getting a job. Not long after seeing you in Washington at Art Feldman's FCC hearing, I became the news editor of the ABC station in Montgomery, Alabama where I covered the state legislature and other events; writing and broadcasting my own material. Did one pick-up for ABC's Headline Edition.

But Ed, regardless of how cooperative a station is with reference to its news staff, it is still easy for it to depend chiefly on the wire services and network commentators for the bulk of the news, with its own staff being of secondary importance. It was this realization which made me determined to join a station owned by a newspaper; a station with an important and deep-rooted news policy.

The opportunity came sooner than I expected. I was offered the news director's job for WABB, a station now under construction and owned by this newspaper. It is a 5000 watt outlet, unlimited time with a Mutual affiliation. Operation begins within two months.

I came on here three months ago. In that time I have been briefed on the policy of the paper, and have been assured that the news department of the station will be of first consideration. The policy of the paper is unusual in that negro never appears in print, the feeling of the editors being that "colored" is better all the way around. Space is also provided for news of colored activities. I think that I felt for the first time that the south is progressing, when shortly after coming here I was assigned to cover the funeral of a colored veteran who had been killed overseas and returned here for burial. I wrote the story down the middle, but with compassion and I think, feeling. When my story appeared in print, it was under a three column head, on page one. Not much, but slowly the ice is melting.

Being the man you are, and feeling as I know you do on things of this nature....I though you might like to know of any break in the clouds. I must admit that it is not often here in the deep south, that one sees signs of improvement, but when a sign appears, it is like a fresh breath of hope.

I have thought of you many times, and like millions of others, was glad when you returned to active broadcasting. I hear your show often. Your tribute on New Year's Eve to the radio engineers was masterful, and badly needed. We also enjoyed your shows from London. It came as a pleasant surprise to hear your wife's voice.

I shall hope to hear from you and to keep in touch with you.

Kindest personal regards,

Vernon Starr Smith

Spadea, Jos. R.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, Inc.

902 Fisher Building

July 26, 1948

Mr. Wm. Gittinger
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Bill:

I am enclosing a reply to your request for a new Ford direct from the horse's mouth.

So, if you will have patience, maybe we can work it out. I am sure you can understand and appreciate the situation the Ford people are in. However, we will continue to do our best, without jeopardizing company relations, to help you get an early delivery. The move will have to be timed right, but I am sure it will come.

Cordially,

/s/ Joe

Joseph R. Spadea
mr

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
3000 Schaefer Rd.
Dearborn, Michigan

July 20, 1948

Mr. Joseph R. Spadea
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
902 Fisher Building
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Joe:

I suppose by this time you think that your letter of June 16, enclosing an order that Bill Gittinger placed for a Ford Coupe, has been sidetracked or misplaced. Frankly, Joe, it was included with hundreds of other requests I have received for priority delivery, and I am just now getting an opportunity to answer them.

We have a real problem. Here is just a quick glance at part of it. When we discontinued production of our 1948 model, we made a sincere effort to squeeze all the water out of the then unfilled individual orders on our dealers' books. When this work was completed, we shrunk the number from 1,023, 765 in March, to 959, 881 in the middle of April, or a shrinkage of 63, 884.

In the process of checking these orders, we discovered that over 388,000 of these people had been waiting more than eighteen months for their new Ford, and more than half this number over two years.

Then, when we introduced our new 1949 car, June 18, our dealers accepted another 465,000 orders during the first three days. Since then more orders have been added. As you might well imagine, the overwhelming majority of these folks want their new Ford "yesterday".

You can add to all this urgent, impatient demand, the thousands of deserving people like yourself, who contact the writer or some other executive of the Company for a priority delivery. You can appraise for yourself what kind of a "Solomon" task we would face if we attempted to tag cars for individuals rather than let the dealers deliver the cars in regular sequence. Frankly, the pressure for a new Ford following resumption of civilian production after V-J Day was gentle breeze, compared to the hurricane we are in the midst of now.

Then, to aggravate and complicate the whole situation, parts and steel shortages have cut sharply into our production schedules time and time again during the past twelve months, and we face further cuts for the same reasons during the next few months.

So won't you please tell Bill to bear with us a little while longer. We will keep his request alive in our Distribution Department and just as soon as we possibly can arrange delivery, we will do so.

Sincerely,

/s/ J.R.Davis

Spaden, Jos.

July 9, 1948

Mr. Joseph Spaden
Station WJR
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Joe:

Here is the blue slip for the Ford Station Wagon. I need it badly. Please do your utmost. I am gratefullest.

As ever yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

Sporn, Philip

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

[redacted]

October 14, 1947

Dear Mr. Sporn:

Thank you for your letter of October 9th. I trust that you will accept my belated apology for failure to answer your earlier thoughtful letter about our broadcast on atomic energy. I circulated it to my colleagues in the Documentary Unit and shortly thereafter, resigned as Vice President of CBS and went away on a month's holiday. I would not have you think that your comments were unappreciated, either by my colleagues or myself.

You may care to know I have returned to news broadcasting and Mr. Lilienthal's statement of October 6th was given wide coverage over CBS. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Philip Sporn
American Gas and Electric Service Corporation
30 Church Street
New York 8, New York

E. R. M.
F. HSS

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC SERVICE CORPORATION
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK 8

ILIP SPORN
PRESIDENT

October 9, 1947

Mr. E. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In my letter to you of August 27, commenting on the documentary broadcast by CBS on "The Sunny Side of the Atom", apropos of a point made in the broadcast - "If atomic energy had been available in Britain last winter, the British people would have been spared their intense suffering." - I stated the following:

> "As to the quotation immediately above, it may be so, but 10 million tons of coal, and possibly as little as 5 million, above what was actually mined in Great Britain, would have accomplished it with more certainty. The possibility of bringing that about was much more within the actual grasp of the British people several months before it was too late, than the possibility of their developing atomic power to supply their electric energy requirements 20 years from now."

On October 6, Mr. David E. Lilienthal, in a speech before the Economic Club of Detroit, made the following statement:

> "The following story is being spread in foreign nations by those unfriendly to American democracy, as well as by others who are friendly but uninformed:
>
> > 'Here we are facing another winter. Lack of coal will close industry in England, France, Germany, Austria, perhaps Belgium. People will be cold, will freeze, be out of work. The United States could have prevented this; she could prevent it happening again. For the United States has the secret of atomic energy and in that secret is the answer to limitless, almost costless energy and heat. Only America's military imperialistic passion stands in the way of solving Europe's most crying need, a new source of energy and heat.'
>
> Now this story is completely without foundation in fact. It is an important purpose of my remarks here today to say just that, <u>and to state in outline the scientific and engineering reasons why no one can count on atomic energy to solve the</u>

fuel problems of Europe and England within the foreseeable future."

I thought you would be interested in this in the light of my criticism of the broadcast as being too fictionized and particularly since you have never seen fit to acknowledge comments which you asked for.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Sporn
President.

PS JEB

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

Stadler

NEXT CALL ☐ Please read instructions below BEFORE checking speed of transmission desired. TODAY ☐

ing this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR** or **AIRMAIL** would not suffice, then be brief.

ss for WBBM, KNX, and WTOP are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room. Speed of transmission th for messages to other stations in the boxes at top of this form.

arked **NEXT CALL** are transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the day following their receipt in the Co Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Unmarked messages will be handled in this manner.

arked **TODAY** are transmitted to the addressee on the **SAME DAY** they are received in the Communications Room, providing the teletype eq receiving point is attended.

DATE April 1, 1941

GLEN STADLER
FARMERS UNION GRAIN TERMINAL ASSOCIATION
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

GLAD TO HEAR THE NEWS. CALL ME WHEN YOU GET TO TOWN.

ED MURROW

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association

ST. PAUL 8, MINNESOTA

25 Mar. 1948

You ask bounts call me

Dear Ed:

A bit of news....and an invitation.

I've been subpenaed to testify at the treason trial of Bob Best in Boston on April 5. We were interned in Germany after Pearl Harbor, and Bob went back to broadcast for the Nazis, as you know.

Anyway, I want to spend a day or two in New York, and would like very much to buy you and Mrs. Murrow a drink.

Helene and I will arrive Friday night, April 2, and stay until Sunday, probably at the New Weston.

Could we get together in the interim?

All the best,

Glenn

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association

ST. PAUL 8, MINNESOTA

Glenn

Stadler to Murrow:

"Looks like MacArthur
will beat out both
Dewey and Stassen."

Wisconsin voters to Stassen: -------

STASSEN GETS 19 DELEGATES

RETURNS IN WISCONSIN VOTE—Page Two

By RICHARD WILSON
Chief of the Washington Bureau of the Minneapolis Tribune

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Harold E. Stassen won a strategic place in the race for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination by a sweeping victory in Wisconsin's primary.

It is now apparent that Stassen will have a hard core of delegates from the midwest and New England which makes

* * * him a real

Stadler to Murrow: "OUCH!.....and I'm the wise guy who made a crack about percentages!"

(Written from a gopher hole),

GMS

Meant to leave this with you

A service for news and trade papers, published weekly in Paris and Frankfurt alternately

MACNENS

M 35
PARIS

John MacNair's European News Service

13 MARCH 1948

PARIS: 25 rue de Surène, VIII ANJ 02-16 "Philipwhit Paris" FRANKFURT: Press Club. 3-3331

European Jigsaw

A weekly column of significant bits from which the European picture may be put together

by Philip W. Whitcomb

(MACNENS) Paris, mar

Where is Britain in the gaullist plan for a new Europe? General de Gaulle's 'definitive' announcement at Compiegne didn't even mention the United Kingdom. And in listing the resources of a Western group he claimed 250 million people. Without Britain, but including Germany which he specifically welcomed, the western group totals 242 million.

o o o

The 42nd member of UNESCO is Afghanistan, population 10 million.

o o o

Jan Masaryk was a dual character from the very roots of his being—Czech and American, Slav and Western, philosopher and clown, statesman and sportsman. He had long known that if his country's westward door were banged shut, he would be cut apart and die; he believed that his country would die too.

o o o

The French Archbishops have made a declaration in which they urge workers to join the Christian Federation of Trade Unions At present the CFTC has only about a million and a half members as against the communist-led CGT's claim of over 5,000,000.

o o o

The French Archbishops also protested against the continued holding of 256,000 German prisoners in France, against the "too much hate" characterizing French national life today, and against the government's refusal of citizen's rights to more than 100,000 previously prominent French people.

o o o

"Inclusion of Germany in a Western Powers Bloc is creating German militarism which may become the source of a new aggression directed primarily against Poland and the Slavonic countries." — Statement by the Polish Foreign Minister, M. Z. Modzelewski.

o o o

Romania announces that all steel plans were exceeded by over 10% in the first 6 weeks of '48.

o o o

The latest top-secret instructions of the French communists to their militants tell them to be ready to 'strangle the economic life of the country by seizing electricity centrals, stations and ports.' The next order is to be dated 25 mar 48.

o o o

In Denmark 6.4% of the potential workers were unemployed in dec '47.

o o o

French and Italian governments have now agreed in principle to the formation of a customs union on lines proposed by a commission which has been at work for six months. The agreement will be signed soon. Abandonment of customs between the two countries, and harmonisation of their external tariffs, will be very gradual.

o o o

The Christian Churches of the world will make an effort at Amsterdam, from 22 aug to 4 sep 48, to come closer to international peace than UNO has succeeded in doing. 1300 delegates from 135 sects, with official Roman Catholic observers and perhaps with observers sent by the Patriarch of Moscow, will prepare a Christian world charter and a five year plan.

o o o

10,000 bicycles will be exported this year from Poland to South Africa, 3,000 having been shipped in February.

o o o

The number of unemployed in Bulgaria is 64% less than in '39 according to the government.

o o o

PAPERS RUNNING THE JIGSAW

may add this note:—

Further details on paragraphs printed in heavier type will appear in separate articles.

OR: are available on request.)

Editors please note that the supplementary articles are on this sheet. MACNENS can also furnish specials on any Jigsaw paragraph.

The Moscow economic pattern has been applied to the Russian Zone of Germany in what a western eye might see as a tangle of a 34-member Commission, a 9-man Secretariat, four Divisions and seventeen Administrations. Five members of the Commission are sent from the five Lands, but all other persons are appointed. The four Divisions are Planning Finance, Agriculture and Industry. In the US-UK Zone there are 18 "senators" and 104 "representatives" all named by the politicians now replacing the Nazis, plus a politically controlled Executive Director with six divisional Directors for Communications, Banking, Transport, Economics, Food and Cicil Service, plus an arbitration court and a bank.

o o o

The Bulgarian government is operating 16 of the former 38 cigarette factories and has closed the other 22.

o o o

The Polish government is installing $2,000,000 worth of home loudspeakers wired to landlines

o o o

The Russian high command is said to bear in mind that the liberal plot of 1825 was carried out by Russian officers who had taken part in the Russian occupation of France in 1814.

CHRISTIANS HOPE TO EXCEL UNO

By **Philip W. Whitcomb**

(MACNENS) Paris, mar.

The Christian churches of the world will attempt, in an opening Ecumenical Congress at Amsterdam 20 aug to 4 sep 48, to lay a more solid foundation for world peace than either UNO or URSS has yet provided.

Like UNO they will adopt a world charter and try to pool the wisdom of all sects and countries

Like the URSS they will adopt a five year plan, and rely on working internally in each country rather than through national governments.

Since the collapse, with the Reformation, of the system by which the Roman Church tried to control both the governments and the people of all Christian countries there have been only a few efforts of the kind which Amsterdam will see next summer—Stockholm '25, Lausanne '27, Jerusalem '28, Oxford und Edinburgh '38, all on a small scale. There is a Bureau of the Ecumenical Congress in Geneva, route de Malagnou.

At Amsterdam 135 denominations will be represented by about 1300 delegates from all the world. The Pope is sending observers; it is possible that the Patriarch of Moscow will also send.

The Ecumenical Congress ('ecumenical' means 'universal') has been under preparation for three years. Drafts of charter and five year plan have been prepared by committees and to facilitate the work of delegates speaking many languages an instantaneous transmission system like that of Nuremberg may be used.

JAN MASARYK

By **Philip W. Whitcomb**

(MACNENS) Paris, mar.

Jan Masaryk's suicide followed from the duality that underlay his birth, his character and his life.

He was both Czech and Amerian,, Slaw and Western, logical philosopher and clown, hard bargainer and whimsical negotiator.

This duality of contrasting and often conflicting forces held together so long as Jan Masaryk lived in a free world. Russian and Communist intolerance—insistence that there is but one truth and one way, and that deviation is crime—made duality impossible. He could not surrender either side of his nature and so died.

Of the constant errors made in judging a man who never risked standing where he might obscure the gleaming memory of his father no error was greater than that of 'Jan Masaryk the playboy.' It was an essential duality of soul that provided a protective covering of lightness over hard determination and deep sentimentality.

In school he clowned partly because he had a gift for it but more because the depth of his love for his father's character and beliefs stopped him from parading it

But the clown make-up was thin. An irritated master, beginning ironically with "You're always being very clever, Mr. Masaryk," told him to define wit.

"Wit consists in the juxtaposition of incongruous concepts in one neat phrase," Jan replied.

"Then if I present the concept 'able scholar' and the concept 'Jan Masaryk' in one neat phrase that will be wit?"

"Yes," the boy answered, "but very stupid wit."

But this protective pose gave him no readiness to suffer fools kindly.

"We seem much alike," he is believed to have said to Jan Bata "same first name, both large fathers, both wealthy and distinguished, and both of us fools. I see only one vital difference: you don't know what a fool you are."

At the end of hundred of encounters in diplomacy or affairs during which the other side had seen themselves winning easily all along the line, it was discovered bluntly that Jan Masaryk, far from yielding an inch had picked up dangerous advantages in the form of new arguments and information.

The plunge from the Czernin which shocked a hesitant world into belief, must have come at a moment when the Gottwalds believed they had triumphed.

Jan Masaryk's last long interview with Macnens was dictated to me slowly word by word from his bed in the room from which he may have thrown himself. It was revised carefully, and filled nearly a column. Of five long despatches sent on five successive days by airmail to our Paris office, this was the only which disappeared in the mails and never arrived.

Duality marked a nearly every thought in this interview.

"We are loyal allies of the Soviet Union . . . but our ties with the West are longstanding, solid and very necessary . . .

"Exports to Russian might rise to 30% of our total but we produce many kinds of goods which they do not take and which the West needs. It is our intention to continue to trade in those goods . .

"We read Russian literature but equally ardently we read American literature . . .

"There are only two great powers which at this moment (can) carry out their program—the United States and Soviet Russia."

There was one warning paragraph: "We are not prepared to shut ourselves off from the cultural, religious and philosophical happenings in the world at large."

Jan Masaryk could live his dual life if his country's western door opened both ways. He knew that if he were cut in two by the shutting of the door he would die. He believed that his country would die too.

★

FRENCH COMMUNISTS PREPARING

By **Philip W. Whitcomb**

(MACNENS) Paris, mar.

An attitude of glowing self-confidence among French communists has been noted by non-communists during the last few weeks. Or at least they profess to have noticed it.

Three explanations are popular One is that communists expect a gaullist attempt to take over the government, which would give the communists a badly needed excuse to bring their militants into action with a battle cry of "save the Republic.'

Another is that the burst of communist violence at the end of last november was an rehearsal for a full-dress attempt to be made about april 22nd in Italy and France.

A third idea is that French communists are merely proud of the way which Czechoslovakia and Finland have been saved from the slavering jaws of Democracy.

The latest top-secret circular issued to communist militants in France specifies steps to be taken at once toward two objectives.

One objective is the strengthening of the rather shaken communist-led labor federation, the CGT The chord of sentiment is to be played on in appeals not to forsake the trusted old leaders who have given the best years of their lives to the service of their comrades.

Burning speeches are to be made at every opportunity against the iniquity of referendums among the workers, and against secret strike ballots. (The usual communist arguments are that workers should be sincere enough to state their opinions openly, and that referendums are stupid because only the leaders know all the facts and therefore must make the decisions alone.)

The CFTC (Christian Federation) is to be opposed in every way. The Archbishops of France have just issued an appeal urging workers to join the CFTC wherever it exists.

The second objective dealt with in this latest secret order is the tightening up of the action groups in such a way that the economic life of the country can be paralysed instantly by seizing (a) electricity generating stations, (b) railway centers, and (c) ports.

A note of doubt is introduced by sharp warnings to trust no one and to make sure that no one gets into these action-groups who is not absolutely trustworthy. The next top-secret order is to be issued 25 mar 48.

It should be added that the great mass of the French population does not expect any change based on violence this spring; and that the professional politicians believe that the present government by the combined center, against the combined far-left and far-right, is much better suited to the French temperament than any conceivable government by some huge and therefore autocratic majority.

The French, they think, prefer the sensitiveness and flexibility of the present precarious balance.

MACNENS' OFFICES IN GERMANY

Frankfurt: room 106, Industrie Bldg., 52 Taunusstr. Tel.: 3-1329.

Berlin: room A 207, U. S. News Bldg., 2 Argentinische Allee, — Zehlendorf West. Tel.: 80 40 18.

Dollar payments may be made to any office of the American Express Co for credit of Account 711 Frankfurt.

Mark payments must be made direct to either the Berlin or Frankfurt office.

Make Your Own Comment

Half a dozen openings offered to clever quipsters

by Philip W. Whitcomb

"Only the balloon can dethrone the railway. When the balloon can be guided, all our ways of life will be changed and the change will be so radical that it would be rash to predict the effect on the world . . . But the technical difficulties are so great that despite the efforts of science and industry our own generation may not see the solution." — Written in 1946 by Napoleon Chaix, founder of the French timetable, grandfather of the publisher of the first all-world timetable, 1948.

o o o

726 students at Erlanger University who had joined the Nazi Party stated on their questionnaires that they had not done so.

o o o

"Adult Education Pushed by Unesco." — Handout heading.

o o o

"UNESCO's Communication Program, which includes Exchange of Persons, Mass Communication, Libraries and Copyright, has been assigned a high priority for 1948." — Official.

o o o

Then pounds of sugar for each acre of potatoes planted will go to each German in the Combined Zone who plants his full quota. And for every 200 lbs of potatoes beyond his allotted crop he gets another pound of sugar.

o o o

Every adult Berlin resident—on the average—went to a legitimate theater at least twice during '47.

o o o

"Monthly Ball Bearing Report MG/IND/80/F AG 319.1 (ED) OMGUS 23 jan 48 eliminates weekly Ball Bearing Report." — OMGUS announcement.

o o o

"Great masses of peoples in many countries are still engulfed in false illusions." — British Zone Review.

EDITORS USING "MAKE YOUR OWN" are invited to add this note:

Send your own comment on any one of these items to (name of paper). The wittiest received will be printed here next week.

Stadler, Glenn

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 27, 1948

Dear Glen:

Please forgive the delayed reply to yours of the 5th. I have been trying to get the reference on that Dickens' quote for you, but I'm afraid my efforts were unsuccessful. Under our own book of quotations had no information on it I put it in the hands of our Reference Department, but they were also unable to come up with anything. I am sorry.

Just in case you didn't get the full quote here it is: "He that wanders about the world sees our forms of human misery. And if he chances to meet an old friend, meets a face darkened with trouble. Fortunately, every traveler has a home of his own, and he learns to appreciate it all the more from his wanderings."

As ever yours,

Mr. Glen Stadler
Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association
St. Paul 8, Minnesota

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association

ST. PAUL 3, MINNESOTA

5 Dec. 1947.

Arm can do?

Dear Ed:

I've been searching all through Dickens for the full quotation of him in your "Word For The Day" last Monday, Dec. 1, but can't find it.

Would you please send me the specific reference. The quote will go well in the autobiography I'm just completing.

Congratulations on a grand job at London. Only one question: Did they ever kiss?

73's,

Glen Stadler

Mr. M.

"He that wanders about the world sees new forms of human misery. And if he chances to meet an old friend, meets a face darkened with trouble. Fortunately, every traveler has a home of his own, and he learns to appreciate it all the more from his wanderings." (No reference—conclusions of Charles Dickens and Samuel Johnson)

No reference

Startz, Edward

October 19, 1949

Dear Ed Starts:

I am delighted to hear that you are coming to this country.

Please give me a ring when you have arrived and we will arrange a meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward Starts
Gov. Gulleman 7
Hilversum, The Netherlands

Will see

RADIO NEDERLAND
WERELDOMROEP

POSTBUS 137
TEL. K 2950 - 4741
TEL. ADR: MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

Airmail

HILVERSUM, September 19th 1949.

Ger.Gullaan 7 (pers.address)

Mr. Ed.Murrow,
V.P. COLUMBIA Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22. (U.S.A.)

International
Worldprogramme
Station PCJ -

ES/JV

Dear Ed.Murrow:

May I drop in for a minute to enquire after your health and happiness? I hope both are splendid. -

The chances are that November next your telephone will ring announcing that 'yours truly' is in town again. I certainly hope to find you in for a little chat filling in the gaps as to what's doing in the U.S.A. and in Windmill land.

If there is anything I can do for you, or might bring along, please don't hesitate to flag me at: Ger.Gullaan 7, Hilversum. A short line will be much appreciated.

So long....and no longer!

Very sincerely yours,

Ed. Startz
EDWARD STARTZ.

paid home to see

Startz, Edward

September 28, 1948

Mr. Edward Startz
Ger. Gullaan 7
Hilversum, Netherlands

Dear Ed Startz:

Many thanks for your letter of September 15th. I received it on my return from Berlin yesterday.

Your September 6th piece came over well, and we used it intact. We all enjoyed your enthusiasm, and one listener even wrote that she recognized your voice as that of a pre-war broadcaster whom she had heard on short-wave.

I doubt if I'll get to Paris, but thanks, nevertheless, for your invitation.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

AIRMAIL

RADIO NEDERLAND
WERELDOMROEP

POSTBUS 137
TEL. K 2950 - 4741
TEL. ADR: MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

International
Worldprogramme
Station PCJ

ST/AV.

HILVERSUM, Sept.15th. 1948

Ger. Gullaan 7 (pers.address)

Mr. Ed. Murrow, V.P.
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM,
465 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22. N.Y. (U.S.A.)

Dear Ed Murrow,

Hope my mouthful of jubilee and coronation was adequate for your programme! As to reception, your recording engineers said that they "got it alright". Please let me have your own comments and do so candidly. I suppose you had to do a little editing here and there, or did you?

As you can perhaps imagine it was quite a madhouse over here during the celebrations. Your broadcast went out live from our recording-van, which stood in the Stadion while about 60.000 people were yelling themselves hoarse, and firework crackers went booming into the night air. I just had to race through my comment to keep the noise out and follow my own voice. Never in my life did I see such crowds going wild with enthusiasm. It was all a huge success here. Yet I am glad it is all over as I had to take care of the musical productions of the three Stadion plays, your programmes, and the ones over PCJ during that period. There were broadcasters from many nations and I saw some go completely haywire.

I am also writing to Ted Church about the two spots I did for him. May I add that while in Amsterdam I had to go to some little expense preparing for the three programmes, amounting to about $ 25.-. These could perhaps be added to the fee still to be settled by the newsroom.

By the way I expect my friend Eddy Gilmore, Chief of the American Associated Press Bureau in Moscow, to be here in Holland within short. Should you be interested in a short interview with him for the benefit of Columbia, you have only to ask.

I suppose you will be soon over here yourself to

RADIO NEDERLAND
WERELDOMROEP

POSTBUS 137
TEL. K 2950 - 4741
TEL. ADR.: MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

HILVERSUM, 19
BOTHALAAN 1

cover the Paris Convention of the U.N.O. If you should pass Holland I hope you will do me the favour of appearing on my programme for an informal chat for my PCJ listeners. Meanwhile I'll keep the homefires burning and a cool drink for you!

With kind regards,

very sincerely yours,

Ed. Startz

EDWARD STARTZ

P.S. Under separate cover I am sending you today a complete picture report of the celebrations as published in our magazine "Ons Vrije Nederland". - E.S.

HOLLAND

Hilversum, July 22nd.
1948.

HOLLAND FOR TOURISM. For information: Official Netherlands Tourist Office, 38, Parkstraat, The Hague.

LA HOLLANDE POUR LE TOURISME. Renseignements: Office National du Tourisme, 38, Parkstraat, La Haye.

PARA EL TURISMO: HOLANDA. Informaciones: Oficina Nacional del Turismo, Parkstraat, 38, La Haya.

Dear Mr.Murrow,
I expect to be in N.Y. on a courtesy trip by K.L.M., arriving the 28th. of July. Here is hoping I can "drop in" on you one day convenient to you.
With kind regards,

very sincerely yours,

Ed. Startz

EDWARD STARTZ,
Station PCJ,
Hilversum, Holland.

Nede
Wo

AIRMAIL Stanley Ed

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Broadcast Director
THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, Inc.

NEW YORK 22. N.Y. (U.S.A.)

World Listening
Lunch

RAIL
AIR
LEEUWARDEN
ASSEN
NEPPEL
ZWOLLE
AMSTERDAM
HILVERSUM
THE HAGUE
UTRECHT
ARNHEM
ROTTERDAM
DOIS-LE-DUC
EINDHOVEN
GERMANY
BELGIUM
MAASTRICHT

Startz, Edward

WERELD PROGRAMMA

TELEFOON 4741-4742-4743 HILVERSUM (K 2950)

International
Worldprogramme
Station PCJ

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
465 Madison Avenue,
New York. 22. N.Y. (U.S.A.)

ST/AV HILVERSUM Dec.19th.1947.
POSTBUS 150

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Back from Scandinavia I find your letter of December 3 and the one from Mr. Davidson Taylor. I see CBS is making its own arrangements as to the celebrations next year. I also regret you will not be able to come to Holland either. Well, at any rate, many things may change until that time. Let it be a change for the good!

Wishing you a peaceful and prosperous New Year,

very sincerely yours,

Ed. Startz

EDWARD STARTZ.

Starts, Edward.

COPY

December 4, 1947

Dear Mr. Starts:

Mr. Murrow has shown me your letter of November 14 and his reply. We can assure you that we want to take proper cognizance of the celebration marking the 50th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina. We probably, however, will not wish to go outside our present European staff to obtain the broadcasts on the subject from Holland nor outside our present CBS News staff to do broadcasts in the United States.

I am placing your letter in the hands of the head of CBS News, and if he feels that it is necessary for us to take advantage of your gracious offer, he will communicate with you directly.

Sincerely,

Davidson Taylor

Mr. Edward Starts
Ger. Gullaan 7
Hilversum, Holland

cc: Mr. Murrow

D. T.
F. 926

Starts, Edward

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 3, 1947

Dear Mr. Starts:

Many thanks for your letter of November 11th. I am just returned from two weeks in London covering the royal wedding and the opening of the Foreign Ministers conference. Since writing you last I have resigned as vice president of CBS and am now back behind the microphone again doing a news analysis five nights a week. Therefore, I can't give you a definitive answer to your suggestion about CBS broadcasts in connection with the anniversary of my friend Queen Wilhelmina. I will, however, pass on your letter to my successors.

I wish that I might anticipate coming over to cover some of the celebrations myself, but I am afraid that will be impossible.

As ever yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Edward Starts
Gar.Gullaan 7
Hilversum, Holland

cc: Mr. Davidson Taylor
with correspondence

E. R. M.
F. 1133

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 20, 1947

Dear Mr. Starke:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 14th which had been received in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow is presently in London, and is expected to return to the office a little after the first of December. Your letter will be called to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. Edward Starke
Gen. Gallaan 7
Hilversum, Holland

COPY

E. R
F.

Statler, Hotel

June 2, 1948

Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith your May 26th and 27th bills for myself and Mr. Zemmer since we arrived at your hotel at 8:30 on Thursday morning and were told by the Desk Clerk and the Assistant Manager that you did not have reservations for us and that you could not give us accommodations that day.

Sincerely yours,

Hotel Statler
Washington, D.C.

Stephens, R. W.

March 8, 1949

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I am inclined to claim a foul. Nothing would pleasure me more than to lunch with you and some of your colleagues on March 16th, but you spoke of "interruptions in the form of questions". I didn't figure to make any speech—indeed, I had looked forward to the opportunity to ask some questions myself of such a distinguished group.

Maybe we could just argue?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R. W. Stephens
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Rockefeller Center Office

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

New York Offices
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue at 44th St.
Madison Avenue at 60th St.
40 Rockefeller Plaza

40 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Foreign Offices
London
Paris
Brussels

March 2, 1949

In replying please refer to R2-LP

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are delighted to know you will be able to join with a group of our friends and associates for luncheon at our office at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 44th Street on Wednesday, March 16th, at 12:30 P.M. This will be a completely informal occasion, and I will send you in advance a list of those who will be present. Your observations of world affairs will be of keen interest, and I hope you won't mind interruptions in the form of questions.

We will have a group not to exceed twenty in number and of the sort of people with whom I think you will enjoy chatting between courses. We will plan to conclude about 2:00 o'clock.

It was a pleasure to spend some time with you in Winter Park. The college and town were honored to have you there.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Stephens

R. W. Stephens
Vice President

Stevenson, Bertram S.

January 20, 1948

Mr. Bertram S. Stephenson
North Tonawanda
New York State

Dear Bert:

Many thanks for your note of January 6, enclosing the excellent quotation. I shall certainly be happy to use it if and when I can find a place where it will fit in.

As ever yours,

ERM:ER

BERTRAM S. STEPHENSON
NORTH TONAWANDA
NEW YORK

January 6, 1948

Dear Ed:-

When we were snowed in at Quaker Lake during the holidays I re-read this old favorite.

It occurred to me that if you were searching for wise words with which to close your broadcast some of this might fit in very well for February 11.

This remarkable fragment is quoted in full but the heart of it is in the final paragraph, the earlier paragraphs being important only for the context. I think the final two lines should be dropped as they refer to matters current twenty-five years ago.

Yours cordially,

Bert Stephenson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
130 East 74th Street,
New York, New York.

MANUSCRIPT FRAGMENT WRITTEN MAY 17, 1921,
AND FOUND IN HIS ROOM. FRANKLIN K. LANE
DIED MAY 18, 1921, (FOLLOWING AN OPERATION
FROM WHICH HE RALLIED FOR A TIME).

- - * - -

And if I had passed into that other land whom would I have sought -- and what would I have done?

No doubt, first of all I would have sought the few loved ones whose common life with me had given us matter for talk, and whom I had known so well that I had loved dearly. Then perhaps there might have (been) some gratifying of a cheap curiosity, some searching and craving after the names that had been sierras along my skyline. But I know now there would have been little of that. It would not have been in me to have gone about asking Alexander and Cromwell little questions. For what would signify the trifle which made a personal fortune, that put a new name up upon some pilaster men bowed to as they passed?

Were Aristotle there, holding in his hands the strings and cables that tied together all the swinging and surging and lagging movements of the whole earth's life -- an informed, pregnant Aristotle -- Ah! there would be the man to talk with! What satisfaction to see him take, like reins from between his fingers, the long ribbons of man's life and trace it through the mystifying maze of all the wonderful adventure of his coming up. The crooked made straight. The 'Daedalian plan' simplified by a look from above - smeared out as it were by the splotch of some master thumb that made the whole involuted, boggling thing one beautiful, straight line. And one could see, as on a map of ocean currents, the swing and movements of a thousand million years. I think that I would not expect that he could tell the reason why the way began, nor where it would end. That's divine business, yet for the free-going of the mind it would lend such impulse, to see clearly. Thus much for curiosity! The way up which we've stumbled.

But for my heart's content in that new land, I think I'd rather loaf with Lincoln along a river bank. I know I could understand him. I would not have to learn who were his friends and who his enemies, what theories he was committed to, and what against. We could just talk and open out our minds, and tell our doubts and swap the longings of our hearts that others never heard of. He wouldn't try to master me nor to make me feel how small I was. I'd dare to ask him things and know that he felt awkward about them, too. And I would find, I know I would, that he had hit his shin just on those very stumps that had hit me. We'd talk of men a lot, the kind they call the great. I would not find him scornful. Yet boys that he knew in New Salem would somehow

appear larger in their souls, than some of them that I had called the great. His wise eyes saw qualities that weighed more than smartness. Yes, we would sit down where the bank sloped gently to the quiet stream and glance at the picture of our people, (the negroes being lynched, the miners' civil war, labor's hold ups, employers' ruthlessness, the subordination of humanity to industry,) - -.

- - * - -

From "The Letters of Franklin K. Lane". Houghton Mifflin Co., 1922, Boston and New York. Copyrighted 1922 by Anne W. Lane. Appears on pages 464-5.

Stevenson, George

August 5, 1948

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

First of all, my apologies for the delay in thanking you for your thoughtfulness in sending me the picture, "The Face of Christ". It now adorns the wall of our log house on Quaker Hill. I would have written to you earlier, but I have only recently returned to New York from a trip to the West Coast.

We enjoyed enormously the afternoon with you and Mrs. Stevenson and hope to have the pleasure of repeating it.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Stevenson, 2nd
Bay Head, New Jersey

July 4th 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Enclosed with this note is "The Face of Christ" which seemed to interest you last Sunday.

We certainly enjoyed hearing you and Mrs. Murrow with us, even for so short a visit, but Mrs Stevenson and I that our latch string is out for you both any time you are in Bay Head. Next time come in time to see the races start.

Yours very sincerely
George Stevenson Jr

Stone, Martin

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 11, 1947

Dear Mr. Stone:

Thank you for your courteous letter of June 5th. It only remains for me to wish you much luck with "The Author Meets the Critic" in its new spot.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Martin Stone
THE AUTHOR MEETS THE CRITIC
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

dm

E. R.
F.

THE AUTHOR MEETS THE CRITICS
70 PINE STREET
ROOM 4810
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Taylor
Franklin
Woodson
H.H.F.

June 5, 1947

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will recall that at our meeting a week or so ago, I mentioned there was doubt whether THE AUTHOR MEETS THE CRITICS would move to the NBC network. However, all differences between the network and myself have now been resolved, and I have decided to go ahead with NBC, particularly because the time offered us is extremely desirable for our type of program.

I am sorry that the interest expressed by CBS over a year ago never materialized, but I think you will agree that it is difficult for me to pass up the opportunity for a Sunday 4:30-5 P.M. network spot for THE AUTHOR MEETS THE CRITICS.

Very cordially yours,

Martin Stone

MS:HCH MARTIN STONE

Please address all mail to:
Room 1101
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Stone, Shepard

May 9, 1949

Dear Shep:

About Ebbinghaus: I don't believe that the Institute of International Education has any remaining funds for this kind of work, in fact, I'm sure they haven't. I would suggest that John Marshall of the Rockefeller Foundation is the only guy who might be able to tap some funds for such a purpose.

I'm sorry I can't be more helpful.

As ever yours,

Mr. Shepard Stone
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Times Square
New York 18, New York

The New York Times
Times Square
18

April 19, 1949

Dear Ed:

How is your German?

Here is a letter from Professor Ebbinghaus (incidentally, would you return it to me, please), who was the first rector of Marburg University after we captured the place in 1945. He is a fine fellow. He is one of the few men among the German professorial group who understands the time he is living in.

In this letter Ebbinghaus informs me that there is a good chance that he will be invited to come to the University of Chicago to teach next year. Nevertheless, he faces the great problem of money to finance his passage to this country. He wonders if he could earn any money writing articles, but I am afraid his type of material just won't find editors very enthusiastic, except at philosophical journals.

The question is: does the Institute of International Education have any means of helping out a man like Ebbinghaus? It would be a very worth while project.

Best regards.

Yours,

SS:mat

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

P.S. Jack Gould tells me that you are going to get the Peabody Prize later this week. Congratulations!

P.P.S. Also CBS Director. n

Strabolgi, Lord

FROM: LORD STRABOLGI.
TELEPHONES:
ABBEY 1503.
ABBEY 5276.
FREMANTLE 6897 (RESIDENCE).

BURWOOD HOUSE,
CAXTON STREET,
LONDON. S. W. 1.

February 14th 1949

My dear Ed.,

This is just to let you know that I expect to be in New York about the 14th/15 March, staying at the Waldorf Astoria, and I look forward with very great pleasure to seeing you and your wife.

Kindest regards to you both

Very sincerely yours,

Monty Strabolgi

Call tomorrow

Mr. E.L.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue
New York.22.

FROM: LORD STRABOLGI.
TELEPHONES:
ABBEY 1503.
ABBEY 5276.
FREMANTLE 6897 (RESIDENCE).

BURWOOD HOUSE,
CAXTON STREET,
LONDON. S. W. 1.

February 17th 1949

My dear Ed,

Further to my letter of the 14th, I now find that I must leave on the 9th March ,arriving New York on the 10th. I hope I will see you - and I should much like the opportunity of broadcasting once again.

Yours ever,
Monty Strabolgi.

I will be at Waldorf Astoria

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting
485 Madison Avenue
New York. 22.

Strachey, Lord

c
o
p
y

MINISTRY OF FOOD

WHITEHALL

23rd December, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You wrote to the Minister on the 24th November enclosing a memorandum on the subject of Campbell Soup Company's quota for token imports from Canada in 1948.

We have consulted the Board of Trade (who look after the Token Import Scheme) about this, and the following is the gist of their views on the proposal made in the memorandum.

The scheme is intended to provide for the limited resumption of the pre-war trade of exporters to the United Kingdom. It was in order to secure as fair a basis as possible that the three year period was chosen for basic performance, so that any inequalities as between an exporter's trade in one year or another might be evened out.

The arguments advanced by Campbell's Soup Company for the selsction of a different period in their case might conceivably be put forward by a number of other exporters who would benefit thereby, and I am very much afraid therefore that an exception cannot be made as the essence of the scheme is that it should be standardised and therefore simple in its administration. I am so sorry for the negative reply.

Yours sincerely,

/s/J.T.S. Lewis
Private Secretary to the Minister - Lord Strachey

E. Murrow, Esq.
c/o European Offices
Columbia Broadcasting System Incorporated
Flat 71, 49, Hallam Street
London, W.1

Received December 29th—original sent to Ward Wheelock

Stroud, Jimmy

May 17, 1949

Dear Jimmy:

Thanks for your note. I am returning your check. I reckon that my expenses totaled about $150, and if my arithmetic is right, that means I owe you another $100 to meet my pledge of $250. My check for $100 is enclosed.

I hope my visit to Memphis didn't do any permanent damage to your project.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jimmy Stroud
Memphis Union Mission
107-111 Poplar Avenue
P. O. Box 330
Memphis 1, Tennessee

Memphis Union Mission

POPLAR AVENUE • P. O. BOX 330 • MEMPHIS 1, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE 8-5522

MM

May 2,1949

JIMMY STROUD
SUPERINTENDENT

EWIS
REWS
OWN
RTER
UER
TINGTON
RS
LEN
REWS
ON
OWN
CK
RTER
RTER
RTER
ARTON
SON
EUER
ULL
JOHNSON
G
LEWIS
LONE
ERS
GILL
IERCE
LES
HARDSON
BROOK
LERS
HEAT
EN
TINGTON

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having not heard from you as to your expenses I am enclosing our check for $100.00 which I want you to accept as a covering for your expenses.

I could never tell you how much I appreciate your coming to Memphis and for your graciousness.

With kindest personal regards,

In Christ,

Jimmy

Jimmy Stroud

JS/vp

Everyone fell in love with you — Rom 1-9

Attend INTER-DENOMINATIONAL
MEMPHIS "YOUTH FOR CHRIST"
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Tune in
"ABOVE THE CLOUDS"
6:05 A. M. WEEK DAYS
WREC

Telephone
MINISTRY CALL
37-8501
GIRLS SHELTER
1084 POPLAR

Evangelistic
SERVICES EVERY NIGHT
MISSION OPEN 24
HOURS A DAY

Studebaker, John

March 25, 1949

Mr. John Studebaker
Scholastic Magazines
7 East 12th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear John:

Many thanks for yours of January 6th, and please accept my apologies for my belated answer. It was good of you to write about Gassy's Christmas performance - if he were at the reading stage I'm sure he would be flattered by your kind words. It's been too long since I've seen you; please give me a ring and we will have lunch one day.

As ever yours,

Scholastic Magazines

7 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

January 6, 1949

Personal

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Ed:

"This is (not) the news" to you. It is, however, just a friendly note to say two things. First, as Mrs. Studebaker and I customarily listen to "Murrow tomorrow", we were delighted to hear little Casey's broadcast the day before Christmas. He was really marvelous, Ed. You know the old saying, "Bring them up in the way they should go." Well, you have made a splendid start with Casey.

The other thing is to say that several weeks ago I heard your comments on the air with respect to the way in which writers and commentators often use some individual or country or agency as a target, which is quite obvious to the reader or listener, but don't name it. As I remember your comments, you were urging frankness; you were insisting that under such circumstances the persons or countries or agencies be named. I've often thought, Ed, that the customary policy is a very peculiar one for those of us who are dedicated to real enlightenment and honest, frank handling of discussion. If I interpreted your purpose correctly (or even if I haven't), I hope, in any event, that as occasion arises you will hammer some more on that theme.

As always, with very best wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

John Studebaker

Vice President and
Chairman of the Editorial Board

Sullivan, John L.

August 3, 1949

Dear John:

This is to wish you well and to say that you are one of the few men I have known in public life who has not lost the art of knowing how and when to resign.

As ever yours,

Mr. John L. Sullivan
Sullivan, Bennett and Shea
9th Ring Building
Washington 6, D.C.

LAWRENCE J. BERNARD AND JOHN E. SHEA

ANNOUNCE THAT

JOHN L. SULLIVAN

FORMER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

HAS REJOINED THEM IN THE PRACTICE OF LAW

UNDER THE ORIGINAL FIRM NAME OF

SULLIVAN, BERNARD AND SHEA

914 RING BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Sullivan, John.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

18 November 1948

Dear Ed:

I regret that I will not be in Washington Monday and Tuesday, November 22nd and 23rd, to see your friend, Norman Collins. I shall have my secretary leave that word at the Mayflower in case you are unable to get in touch with him.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

John Sullivan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

November 17, 1948

Dear John:

A good friend of mine, Norman Collins, Program Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation and author of "Pulcinar Street", is spending Monday and Tuesday, November 22nd and 23rd, at the Mayflower in Washington. If you should have a few minutes to see him, perhaps your secretary would leave a message for him there.

As ever yours,

The Honorable John L. Sullivan
Secretary of the Navy
Department of National Defense
Washington, D.C.

Sunshine - Betty Gr

August 30, 1948

Dear Betty:

Many thanks for your note; it was good to hear from you.

I saw John Ennis on Friday afternoon. He was a very nice lad and I will be glad to do whatever I can.

Janet and Casey are in the country for the summer months. I don't know yet if we will be going to Paris, but we will hope to see you sometime in the fall.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Betty Gwynn Swing
Spring Farm
Newfane, Vermont

Copy of Betty G

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 25, 1947

Dear Betty:

I am sorry we missed the telephone connection. It seems that I spend all of my time talking to everybody except those I would like to.

Janet and I would love to come out and see you one weekend, but we have got to spend the second week in April in Washington, and I have got to go to the middle west the first week in May.

Maybe you and Janet could arrange a suitable time between you. The home address is 130 East 74th Street, and the telephone number, BUtterfield 8-6795.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Betty Gram Swing
Conanicut
Newport, Connecticut

CONEYHURST
WESTPORT
CONNECTICUT

March 22,1947

Dear Ed;

I am sorry to be such a nuisance, but I was not calling about our past interview but to invite you and Janet to a party for Mary Somerville of the BBC who is coming middle of April or a bit later. However, there is plenty of time and if I can get the home address I can send my invitation there.

It has been so glorious out here that I wanted to suggest your dropping in for tea or luncheon or a drink or anything, if you had friends out on the Merrit Pkwy. My telephone is Westport 2-2365 and a short notice is all we shall need. John and Lucy Tunis and Chas. and Nancy Siegmann are converging here in the near future and it would be fun if you could come them, too.

Please please realize how ~~xxxx~~ very much I sympathize with you in your vulnerable position as V.P. regarding friends wanting jobs. Their number must be legion and rather than lose your friendship I shall withdraw my request for consideration. A small station doing a dialogue of all sorts of things incl. Eh, horrors recipes if necessary , interiors etc. must be up my ally. I am NOT moving to Boston. Lonely mothers are not good for growing sons, especially adolescents, so I shall carry on here in this quaint old place. A cousin just brought me two bottles of Black label Johnnie Walker, so you want have to drink Martin s with me.

Yrs .

BGS.

Betty

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Br. System,
New York, N.Y.

SPRING FARM
NEWFANE, VERMONT

August 24,1945

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed;

For a long time I have been meaning to write you about your broadcasts which I find so good and so refreshing. Being a true sentimentalist I like a moral ending and for 10 yrs. tried to get your great predecessor to unbend a bit. Now you have done it with aplomb and success. At first I cringed at your opening remark, "THIS is the news" and wanted to telephone you right then and there that coming after the sage and sardonic commentaries of Elmer Davis, it sounded a bit peremptory but I felt that perhaps the suggestion itself might prove to be so. Now thank God, you have yourself softened the emphasis.

I am so glad you are being a success. After our talk when we both eschewed the idea of commentating, you changed your mind and now that I am healthy again and restored to a faith in life, I,too,am flirting with the idea, but that is not what I am writing about now. Instead I am intercedding for a lad who is as dear to me as a son. He is John Paul Kuntz who has been working at Columbia this summer and delivering your mail and too shy to approach you without this introduction. He is a great lad and the son of my closest friend so you wont think I am presumptuous in asking you to see him. He wants some advice about radio altho he is going to the University this fall being just demobilized from the Marines. Since he is leaving the employ of CBS on Friday I am sitting down this morning at 8 A.M. to get this letter off at once.

Are you and Janet going to Paris for UN? If so I may see you there but if not do look up Sal. She knows a lot about the situation and is very deeply distressed, as am I since my work at the special session in Congress last month. The only consolation one can get is what a scientist once said- " The only nice thing about the next war is that none of us will leave any relatives.

SPRING FARM

NEWFANE, VERMONT

Also please tell Janet that I am only an hour and a quarter out of N.Y. on the Merrit Pkwy and that after October 1, I shall be back in my enchanting Salt Box which Brook Pemberton has now occupied for two summers. I would so love to see the boy for he sounds like a marvel. My own too, one now married come today for a few weeks before Harvard opens. Peter graduated cum laude with a thesis on Mozart quartets, thank you, and John has just rec. a scholarship from Harvard, a boon I can tell you since none of us ~~have~~ has any income now at all. What a life!

Warm greetings to you both and my great thanks for your broadcasts and your wonderful help in the Children's Crusade. During the war, I helped withraising money for innumerable nurseries so appreciate your program more than I can say.

You will like meeting young John Paul Kuntz but I thank you anyway for sparing the few minutes, if you possibly can hopinh I am not presumptuous.

Yrs. always afftly,

Betty Gram Swing.

Betty G. S.

Switzer, Mary E.

December 31, 1948

Miss Mary E. Switzer
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mary Switzer:

Many thanks for yours of the 29th. I appreciate your kind words about the album.

I'm going to Washington on Sunday, and therefore will miss your visit, but will be at the Statler all month and hope to see you down there.

As ever yours,

Switzer

Federal Security Agency Washington 25, D. C.

December 29, 1948

Dear Ed Murrow:

On Christmas night around our fire we listened to your record of history this last decade. It is really a thrilling experience to relive with you so many great moments. I wish you had been able to include a few of your own This is London broadcasts. But your narrative presentation is very skillfully done. Congratulations on another superb job - I hope you sell thousands of sets!

I am hoping to be in New York briefly next week. There is much going on here I'd love to talk over with you. So I'm taking you up on your suggestion to let you know I am coming. I'll be up Thursday morning and until about 4 on Friday would have time free. Staying at the Commodore. If you are free at all in that stretch, a wire here or a message there would be swell.

Meanwhile, I hope you are over your shingles and that 1949 is your best year.

Yours ever,

Mary Switzer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Switzer, Mary

THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25

Office of
THE ADMINISTRATOR

December 5, 1947

Dear Ed Murrow:

I feel as if I had been with you on the trip to London and certainly enjoyed it, but welcome you back. Your broadcast Monday night was moving beyond measure. No commentator on the air has your special qualities of mind and heart, as well as the philosophy and skill of expression to get across your distinctive philosophy on the most urgent problems of our time. I confess to being a more enthusiastic fan of yours than ever.

You said when we talked in New York that you might be coming to Washington for several weeks. When you come, I hope that you will have the chance to talk to our new Administrator, Oscar Ewing. Consequently, I hope you will not be coming for the next two weeks since both he and I are going to be out of Washington.

After your visit to London, some of our domestic issues may seem less urgent to you. In your news gathering and analyzing process you will know how to cast your shadow on our bureaucratic scene so that some public officials with an opportunity to influence our national policy may see a complete picture and be willing to subordinate some of our own projects to the more compelling needs of our foreign policy. It is for this reason too that I hope you may have a chance to talk with our Administrator.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mary E. Switzer

phoned to E.R.M. in Wash.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Switzer Mary

RECEIVED
1947 NOV 11 PM 1:41
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WUF26 DL PD

TDW ALEXANDRIA VIR NOV 11 1247P

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO

VERY SATISFYING TO HAVE YOU NEWSCASTING AGAIN HOPE PRESSURES INCIDENT THERETO LEAVE ENERGY FOR OTHER CAUSES WILL BE NEW YORK WEDNESDAY TO FRIDAY HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA WOULD YOU HAVE TIME FOR BRIEF TALK LUNCHING ALFRED COHN WEDNESDAY PRESIDING MEETING THURSDAY MORNING SCHEDULE OTHERWISE FLEXIBLE WILL PHONE YOUR OFFICE WEDNESDAY MORNING

MARY E SWITZER.

127P.....

Mon
Will talk

WESTERN UNION

Swope, Herbert Bayard

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

14 January 1948.

Dear Ed:-

I shall be glad to see any friend of yours. At the moment I am unable to translate this attitude into action, because I am leaving the city. However, Lennox has written in detail and I shall take his letter with me and then respond.

Good luck to you.

HBS

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 13, 1948

Dear Herb Swope:

An old friend of mine, Victor Gordon Lawrence, (an Englishman) is over here trying to raise funds for a project which might well be worthwhile. It is described in the attached copy of a letter which Lawrence has sent on to a few people.

Will you see him? He is at the New Weston Hotel. May I suggest that he call you?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

COPY

Sykes, Mary

THE
NEW YORKER
No. 25 WEST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

May 19, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to tell that I have finally left the ranks of the unemployed and am now the proud possessor of a job that is just a week old today. As far as I can see it is a healthy growing baby, I hope that opinion is shared by my boss, Mr.Truax.

My work, though not exactly what I was looking for is far too interesting and enjoyable to let the opportunity go by on the hope (a slim one at that) of finding the exact conterpart of my mantal picture.Thus far I must confess I have been underworked and overpaid, a situation which I am sure will be remedied when I know my way around a little better.

Thank you for your interest and assistance. From the other side of a desk I am beginning to realize my complete naivete in the whole matter of job finding, but now that I am working,God will protect me.

Again many thanks and my best regards.....

Sincerely,

Mary Sykes

Symington, Stuart

April 26, 1948

Dear Mr. Symington:

I have just returned from Italy and, unfortunately for me, I find that my travelling schedule will not permit me to attend the seminar, May 10th to the 15th, at the Air University in Alabama. I am very sorry.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable W. Stuart Symington
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C.

April 12, 1948

war — Regrets — find Roosevelt schedule — can't funnel P.

Mr. W. Stuart Symington
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Symington:

Thank you very much indeed for your kind invitation to be present at the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, between May 10th and 12th.

As I am writing you on the eve of my departure to Italy, I am afraid that a definite answer will have to be deferred until after my return. I am hopeful that I will be able to be present for the seminar, and will notify you ~~as soon~~ as I return, which should be within three weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

SECRETARY

1 APR 1948

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In an effort to provide the nation's key civilians and military leaders an opportunity for study and exchange of ideas on national security, the United States Air Force is conducting a seminar at the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, 10-12 May 1948.

We cordially invite you to join thirty other prominent professional, industrial, business, farm, and labor leaders at the seminar. Your experience as a leader in radio broadcasting would be an important factor in the success of this affair.

Comfortable accommodations will be available at the Air University and air transportation will be provided to and from the seminar. A flying trip (approximately one hour) will be made during the seminar to the Air Proving Ground at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, so that you may witness demonstrations of the latest type aircraft, air weapons, and tactics.

It is our hope that you will be able to participate. We will appreciate your early consideration of the invitation so that necessary arrangements can be made.

Sincerely yours,

W Stuart Symington

W. STUART SYMINGTON

Szabo, Tamas

Tamas Szabo,
c/o Ferenc Nagy

Herndon, Va.

10th October, 1947.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I enclose Judith's letter, what I unfortunately forgot to take with me Thursday.

Many thanks for your kind help and I hope very much something will come out regarding some job in the U.S.

As you told me, I call you Monday afternoon in your office.

I am very much obliged for your kssistance,

yours very sincerely,

Tamas Szabo

Tainter, Erie
Pending

November 29, 1949

Mr. Erie Tainter
News Editor
Station KMBC
300 Waltower Bldg.
Kansas City 6, Mo.

Dear Erie:

Many thanks for yours of the 16th. I'm grateful for the kind words about the broadcast.

I'll be delighted to autograph your album, so just send it along at any time. It was good to see you at the NARND convention, and I hope to meet you again before too long.

As ever yours,

PPER
BLICATIONS, INC.

KCKN
Kansas City

BEN LUDY, GENERAL MANAGER
ELLIS ATTEBERRY, MANAGER

KCKN-KANSAS CITY • WIBW-TOPEKA

Studios in both
Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri
Address reply to . . . 300 WALTOWER BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

ERIC TAINTER
NEWS EDITOR
Special News Phone VI-4749
Studio Phone VI-3864

November 16, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed:

The highlight of my attendance at the recent NARND convention in New York was last Friday night when I talked with you at the studio and watched you broadcast. Since my return I have had to answer a million questions - not about the convention - not about New York - not about the U-N - not about the Notre Dame game (which I did not attend) - it was about you. Right now I'm your best publicity agent in the heart of America. And if I laid it on a bit thick, honestly however, I'm sure you will forgive me. Because in my book you're tops.

When the new album comes out, the preview of which we were fortunate to hear at the banquet at the Commodore, I hope you will do a bit of autographing if I send it along. And that's the first time I ever asked anyone to give me his name unless it was on a check.

Thanks again for making my New York visit a memorable one.

"Goodnight and good luck"

Eric Tainter

Talmey, Allene

VOGUE

The Condé Nast Publications Inc.
420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17

August 8, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for sending me the note about Leo Hochstetter. I am delighted to have it as up to now there has been a certain amount of difficulty in finding the right contacts in Istanbul. I am very grateful to both you and Ralph Colin for helping me.

Sincerely yours,

Allene Talmey

Allene Talmey,
Feature Editor

f.

Talmey, Allene

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

August 6, 1947

Dear Miss Talmey:

Our "stringer" in Ankara and Istanbul is Lee Hochstetter. I have today cabled him asking that he get in touch with you at the Para Pare on August 21st. If, by any chance, he fails to reach you, you can locate him through the American Consulate in Istanbul.

Hope you have a pleasant trip.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Miss Allene Talmey
Vogue Magazine
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Mr Murrow 3/29

From MR. SEWARD

I had a train discussion with your counsel which led to my sending him Stanton and Ream on Radio Editorials – a subject in which he has a lively and articulate interest.

Think you would enjoy a lunch with him some time.

Jim

Tarleau, Thos. N.

1892-1944
ER
JR.

WILLKIE OWEN FARR GALLAGHER & WALTON

15 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK

NATHAN L. MILLER
COUNSEL

TEL. HANOVER 2-3100
CABLE ADDRESS "CONVEYANCE"

March 25, 1948

Mr. James M. Seward, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Seward:

Thank you for sending me the material on Radio editorials. I have read both statements with a great deal of interest and although I am not fully persuaded I must say that I have a greater understanding of your view of the matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Thos. N. Tarleau

Thomas N. Tarleau

TNT:EH

Taylor, Dave.

SEA ISLAND-GEORGIA

9 October 1947

Dear Ed,

The car performs perfectly. I had it lubricated and the oil changed on arrival and I plan to get you a tire somewhere along the way. Otherwise, no suggestions for improving a worthy vehicle.

This is a good quiet place. The golf course is very beautiful, built on a former shore plantation. I don't particularly like it because it is a shade too formal for my mood, but the beach and casino are quite good, the islands are pretty, and the Marshes of Glynn, which separate the islands from the mainland, are spectacular.

This morning the hotel finally got around to taking cognizance of Luckman's food-saving program. No eggs all day. I have heard only two radio sets here, each for a few minutes, one tuned to audience participation and the other to dance music. The people to whom we talked on the way down live in small worlds and the horizon is close in.

Mary Elizabeth is getting brown and I am getting red. We are resting well and send our love to you and Janet and Casey. Word from our Nancy says all is well with Alison.

Dave

Taylor, Ha

June 21, 1948

Dear President Taylor:

Your letter of June 11th has been received during Mr. Marver's absence from the city. It will be called to his attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Marver

President Harold Taylor
Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville 8, New York

Taylor, Harold

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

F THE PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
BRONXVILLE 2-0700

June 14, 1948

Mail for holiday

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall our telephone conversation in which I asked your advice about sending a Sarah Lawrence delegate to the conference of the international union of students. We finally decided to do the sort of thing you suggested, and to send our students to each of several conferences. There are now three individuals who will go abroad representing Sarah Lawrence College. Their names are Judith Alling, Theodora Joffe, and Robin Roberts. At one point in our conversation you suggested that you might be able to provide introductions to people in Europe who would be able to arrange for some discussions about the work of students these days. I would appreciate very much your giving our students any introductions which you think would be profitable in informing them about conditions amongst young people.

In the meantime, I hope to see you in town one day this summer.

With best regards.

Harold Taylor

Harold Taylor

HT/M

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Teitelbaum, David E.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

April 8, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for taking time out yesterday to speak to me.

I trust that your trip will be both comfortable and profitable.

Thanks again for your courtesy.

Respectfully yours,

David E. Teitelbaum

DAVID E. TEITELBAUM

Tepper, Joseph L.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 17, 1947

Dear Mr. Tepper:

Your letter of October 7th has finally reached my desk and I hasten to reply. First of all, let me say that I quoted a clause from my contract because I thought it fair and proper that listeners should know the ground rules and the terms of reference. Secondly, I wrote most of that clause myself while I was an executive of CBS, and I believe it to represent conditions under which a responsible reporter can work.

A copy of that first broadcast is enclosed, and I think if you read it you may well conclude that what I am really trying to do is to divorce ascertainable fact from personal opinion. There is a place for both, but they should be clearly labeled and I do not believe that any individual should, by virtue of sponsor or a contract, have a monopolized opportunity to express his personal opinions disguised as fact.

Sorry you find the present broadcasts "anemic, colorless, and lacking the warmth and punch" of those I did from London. Maybe they will improve.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Joseph L. Tepper
25 Luddington Road
West Orange, New Jersey

cc: Mr. Ackerman

Tuesday

10.15

LIAM C. ACKERMAN

As discussed.

Suggest your whole statement would be good, including the part about a microphone not making a man infallible.

WCA

JOSEPH L. TEPPER
25 LUDDINGTON ROAD
WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

October 7th, '47

Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, City.

Gentlemen:

It is with deep disappointment and chagrin that I learn from the press of your having dispensed with Cecil Brown and William L. Shirer as newscasters; also that Ed. Murrow, tho retained as news commentator, is restricted in the expression of any "personal opinion" as he construes his contract of employment.

One can easily discern that from his recent broadcasts. They are anemic, colorless and lack the warmth and punch of his famous war time broadcasts beginning with "This is London".

I am not disposed to reach hasty conclusions or indulge in reckless denunciation. I am aware of the present precarious and critical period in our history; also the pressures and complications that face those who shape the policy of your company. But it is important to recall and emphasize that a broadcasting company is more than a commercial enterprise. It is, or should be, a public service agency for the dissemination and interpretation of general knowledge and information and the promotion of the public interest. It is therefore expected, in formulating its policy, to take the longview interest of the public in place of merely following the pendulum of the political clock. On the face of things, you seem to do just the opposite, bending to the reactionary trend that is now engulfing us forgetting that an opposite trend is sure to follow.

The resevation in the contract quoted by Mr. Murrow that news programs are broadcast "to solely enable listeners to know the facts***" is to leave the listeners in a sea of contradictory and baffling reports. You can hardly expect a patient to diagnose his ailment even tho he knows the facts that trouble him. The public is sick at heart with present world conditions and need help from forthright and sincere specialists as to the meaning of what is happening. The latitude which the phrase in the contract "to elucidate, illuminate and explain facts***as fairly to enable the listener to weigh and judge for himself" implies, apparently does not reassure Mr. Murrow that

FRANK STANTON
OCT 9 1947
9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5

JOSEPH L. TEPPER
25 LUDDINGTON ROAD
WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

he is free to express his opinions.

If the situation perplexes you and you really aim to do the right thing and at the same time play safe, you can solve the dilemma by giving adequate and free expression to both sides of any controversial issue. The opinions of Shirer, Cecil Brown or Murrow can be offset and balanced by opinions of commentators of the type and calibre of a Fulton Lewis and similar ones. Surely you will have little difficulty in obtaining competent talent for each point of view.

I respectfully submit that your present policy undermines the fine and well deserved ~~###~~ reputation and goodwill your company has enjoyed until now.

People like this writer who are deeply interested in public questions and lecture (in the South--the above being my summer home) will not soon nor easily forget your actions and attitude in the present crucible of trying and dangerous times.

Please consider this as a prayerful appeal that you do not yield to what appears a temporary expediency.

Very truly yours,

Jos. L. Tepper

Terry, Hugh B.

RADIO STATION KLZ

THE PIONEER STATION OF THE WEST

DENVER 2, COLORADO

SION, INC.

December 21, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

On your broadcast of Monday, December 19, I made the unforgivable mistake of being late in tuning you in. I got there in the midst of your reporting of the Transit Radio decision from Washington, D.C. Would you be so kind as to have someone mail to me that portion of your program that dealt with Transit Radio, the decision, your added comments, etc.?

Hope you and your family have a very happy holiday season and that the new year is good to you.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh B. Terry

HBT:EG

Script sent 10/27/49

To Terry, Hugh B

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

24

October ~~18~~, 1949

From

Mr. Hugh B. Terry
Station KLZ
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Hugh:

I, too! I was sorry not to be able to make it to Denver this summer, and I'm hoping for better luck next time. I'm looking forward to seeing you in New York during November, at any rate. let's be sure of it - come on I'm impressive

Fine! Here is the September 13th piece you asked about.

Best regards. Same to you.

As ever yours,

Ed

Where? No enclosures!

Hugh

Terry, Hugh B.

October 18, 1949

Mr. Hugh B. Terry
Station KLZ
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Hugh:

I was sorry not to be able to make it to Denver this summer, and I'm hoping for better luck next time. I'm looking forward to seeing you in New York during November, at any rate.

Here is the September 13th piece you asked about.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

RADIO STATION KLZ

DENVER 2, COLORADO

ISION, INC.

September 15, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Some day I think I'll listen to KLZ's own radio programs...but the other day I guess I absent-mindedly failed to tune in your program. This was on Tuesday of this week, September 13th, 5:45 p.m. MST. I have had several very favorable comments about a portion of this show, which is described as "Search for Security." I wonder if it would be possible for me to have a copy of at least that portion of the program?

We missed seeing you out here this summer, but I suppose you were too busy, which is the customary excuse used by all easterners. I hope to get back in November at least to say hello, and we are still planning on your showing up out here any time it is convenient.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh B. Terry

HBT:EG

JUNE 15, 1949

HUGH TERRY
KLZ BROADCASTING COMPANY
DENVER, COLORADO

VERY SORRY CHUM BUT CLIMAX HISS TRIAL AND WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS MAKE IT IMPERATIVE I REMAIN HERE THEREFORE NO GOVERNORS CONFERENCE BUT WILL STOP OFF ON MY WAY TO WEST COAST SOMETIME DURING JULY OR AUGUST. REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Terry, Hugh

May 16, 1949

Dear Hugh:

Many thanks for the kind words.

I am still hoping to get to the Governors' Conference but there is a possibility that I will be in Paris at that time for the Four Power meeting. I will let you know as soon as I have any definite plans.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hugh Terry
KLZ Broadcasting Company
Denver, Colorado

KLZ Broadcasting Company

Denver, Colorado

Hugh B. Terry
Manager

April 22nd,
1 9 4 9.

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on your second Peabody. This is really swell. While not surprised about it, I am certainly pleased to see the recognition continuing to come your way.

We are still expecting you out here for the National Governors' Conference in Colorado Springs, so be sure it is on your agenda.

Sincerely,

Hugh

Hugh B. Terry

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Terry, Hugh B.

April 13, 1949

Mr. Hugh B. Terry
Manager
KLZ Broadcasting Company
Denver, Colorado

Dear Hugh:

Many thanks for yours of the 30th. I'm still hoping to get out for the Governors' Conference in June, and I'll let you know as soon as things are definite. I wouldn't mind a bit of golf, either!

As ever yours,

KLZ Broadcasting Company

Denver, Colorado

Hugh B. Terry
Manager

March 30th,
1949

Dear Ed:

Thanks a lot for your help regarding the duPont affair. It was quite interesting and of course a very gratifying experience for all of us at KLZ.

I have been thinking a lot about that possibility of yours of coming out to the Governors' Conference at the Broadmoor. This letter is just to repeat the invitation. I hope you will come...maybe we can sneak in a little golf or in other ways relieve the routines. I understand there will be about 40 Governors here and perhaps the President, as well as other dignitaries. Certainly this should be a very logical place for you to be at that time. What do you say?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Hugh

Hugh B. Terry

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

May 21, 1948

Dear Hugh:

I think Gerald Mudsley could undoubtedly give you more dope than I could about the visiting German broadcasters. I participated in the original deal in which the Rockefeller Foundation put up the dough. So far as I know, these men are under no special restrictions. The original plan was they should each have an opportunity of observing the operations of individual stations but not confine their studies to network operations.

I am delighted that a couple of them are coming to Denver because having Terry and having Denver, I am sure it is the best of all possible places for them to see how a really outstanding station operates. I'll ask Terry to send you some more dope on them.

My own plans are still indefinite. I will write you a signal as soon as things check down.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hugh D. Terry
KOA Broadcasting Company
Denver 2, Colorado

cc: Mr. Mudsley
With correspondence.

Terry Hugh B.

March 22, 1948

Dear Hugh:

Many thanks for yours of the 11th; it was good of you to write. If things go according to schedule, I'll be out in your park of the country sometime in June. I hope to see you then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hugh B. Terry
KLZ Broadcasting Company
Denver, Colorado

KLZ BROADCASTING COMPANY

DENVER, COLORADO

GH B. TERRY
MANAGER

March 11th,
1948.

Thanks
hope see him in June!

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on the duPont award! You really won it, brother, by a country mile.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh B. Terry

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

August 1, 1947

Dear Hugh:

With the belt and a good stout pair of suspenders, I may be able to keep my pants for at least thirteen weeks. The belt will also be right handy to wrap around my blanket roll when the sponsor cancels and I start hitch-hiking west.

One thing that disappoints me about this chess game that has been going on here is that it means I can't get west to win Terry's trousers on the golf course. I am hoping to get a couple of weeks off in August but promised Bill Paley before he left that I would stay within shouting distance in order to lend a hand if it should be required.

I am already anticipating a wire from Denver to the management, coming about the middle of October, reading something like this:

> "Get that abrasive voiced bastard off the air at 7:45 EST before we lose all our listeners!"

Like always,

Mr. Hugh Terry
NBC Broadcasting Company
Denver, Colorado

KLZ BROADCASTING COMPANY

DENVER, COLORADO

7/24/47

GH B. TERRY
MANAGER

Dear Ed:

Having successfully invaded the west you are now entitled to membership in Terry's exclusive club---limited to CBS tenderfeet.

The enclosed membership badge is also most timely in view of your forthcoming air-assignment....it will help you to keep from losing your pants.

Also, it will be a more-than-gentle reminder if---in this new life of lushly paid commentator (gahd forbid the word)---your waist line becomes too large.

Also, it can be used effectively for child training.

Also, it is a good item with which to securely tie-up a sponsor.

And I could go on like this, but it gets duller by the word-----so, accept this little remembrance of your western trip.

Best regards,

Hugh

Thackrey, T. O.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 3, 1947

Dear Ted:

That right kind of you to send me your editorial on Sydenham, and even kinder of you to have had it published. I was in London when it appeared and otherwise might have missed it. Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. T. O. Thackrey
NEW YORK POST
75 West Street
New York 6, New York

New York Post
FOUNDED 1801
WEST STREET • NEW YORK 8, N. Y. • WHITEHALL 4-9000

D. THACKREY
TOR AND GENERAL MANAGER

November 28, 1947.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you would like the enclosed clipping from the Post of November 26th for your files. It is really a response to your original letter about Sydenham Hospital on November 3rd and further to my letter of November 5th.

Please don't bother to acknowledge.

Sincerely,

ed

TOT:mi
encl/

New York Post

FOUNDED IN 1801 BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON

The New York Post is owned and published daily except Sunday by New York Post Corporation, 75 West Street, New York 6, WHitehall 4-9000. Dorothy S. Thackrey, President; Marvin Berger, Secretary; L. H. Cook, Treasurer. Entered as 2d class matter at Post Office, New York.

MR. and MRS. T. O. THACKREY.. Editors and Publishers
PAUL A. TIERNEY..... Executive Editor
MARY McCLUNG..... General Manager
GEORGE L. CASSIDY..... Editorial Page Editor

Subscription Rates Postpaid

	One Year	Six Months	One Month
UNITED STATES	$16.50	$8.25	$1.50
CANADA	20.00	10.00	1.85
FOREIGN	41.00	20.50	3.50

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it, or not otherwise credited to this newspaper, and also the local news published herein.

The design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects, to inculcate just principles in religion, morals and politics, and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.—Prospectus of the EVENING POST, *No. 1, Nov. 16, 1801*

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1947.

The Post will not be published tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day.

Sydenham's New Horizons

Nearly fourteen years ago, Sydenham Hospital, one of the smaller ones in Our Town, acted upon a big idea.

The board of directors deliberately adopted an inter-racial policy, consciously determined to make their hospital one where Negro doctors and nurses would become members of the staff on the same terms as their white colleagues.

This transformation could not take place overnight, but it has taken place. Negro doctors and nurses hold positions of real responsibility in the operation of the hospital. Long ago, the professional men and women and their patients ceased to regard Sydenham's inter-racial service as an experiment.

Now it is taken as a matter of course, as, indeed, it should be anywhere and everywhere. High professional standards, faithful discharge of duty, mutual effort for the relief of suffering and the restoration of health are values of which no race has a monopoly and to which all can contribute.

Sydenham Hospital has proved this truth. Its professional rating is the highest possible to achieve. It is accredited by the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association. The Sydenham idea already has widened the horizon of American medicine and American hospital practice.

ciation. The Sydenham idea already has widened the horizon of American medicine and American hospital practice.

* * *

The practical idealism of the sponsors and operators of Sydenham, however, was not exhausted by the long strides they have made toward realization of the goal they originally set for themselves.

They drew from their fourteen years of inter-racial co-operation and service a new concept of the place of a hospital in American community life.

This new concept is that a hospital should be part of an institution concerned not merely with the illnesses of individuals but also with the maladjustments of the community which it serves.

Such an institution would combine the functions of hospital, clinic, out-patient program, and nursing, with research in medicine and applied social science, supplemented by direct community education. The new institution would concern itself not only with the diagnosis and cure of the sickness of individuals but also with the psychological and other diseases of their society.

Now it is planned to make Sydenham Hospital the central part of a new enterprise to be called Sydenham Institution, also to be an adventure in inter-racial co-operation.

The plan calls for the establishment of an Institute of Community Relationships to study and diagnose community maladjustments, an Institute of Medical and Related Sciences and a Quarterly Journal.

This will require expansion of present facilities. It is planned to erect a new, 10-story building adjoining the present hospital. Four full stories will be devoted to medical and surgical research. Facilities for the treatment of patients will be increased. There will be space for the social scientists to conduct their work. Perhaps most important of all will be an auditorium where there will be public lectures and other functions connected with the community-relationships program.

* * *

To make possible Sydenham's new program, there will be needed about $7 million. All of this must come from voluntary subscriptions. Soon the sponsors will organize a drive for funds but only after they have explained their ideas not only here but throughout the country.

We think they are right in believing that the Sydenham Institution should be a project of nation-wide interest and support, for it is a bold attempt to widen the horizons of all the healing arts—not least the art of human understanding.

When Sydenham does ask for contributions, New Yorkers should lead in the generosity of their response.

Thomas, Lowell

December 23, 1949

Dear Tommy:

Just a note to say that the effort at the Dutch Treat the other day was masterful and altogether enjoyable. I don't remember ever seeing that bunch of weary, old pseudo-sophisticates so enthusiastic.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, New York

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

December 10, 1949

Dear Ed,

We'll be watching for the Album. Thanks a lot! I hope it outsells the other one, and that all the profits are earmarked for the Murrows.

I have one major disappointment this winter: I had looked forward to getting you and Janet to go with us on some ski weekends -- along with the Smiths, Sawyers, Lindseys, Frank Rogers and a few others. I hope you and Frank will decide to do something about it. For instance, if you would go to North Conway, and spend a few days with Hannes Schneider I'd go along and watch you from the sun deck of Harvey Gibson's Mt. Cranmore hut!

Cordially,

Tommy

Phoned 11/30
Thomas, Lowell

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

November 28, 1949

Plat
Ed

Dear Ed,

Sorry I missed you the other morning. If Janet and you are going to be here this weekend, will you come along down andhave dinner with us Saturday evening, at 6:30? The Murphys will be on the Hill. So we thought we would also round up the Hogans, Sumners, and Smiths. Not a mob! Just enough to fit into the dining room!

Hope you can make it.

LOWELL

Thomas, Lowell

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

October 28, 1948

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for the map.

They did build those railroads! The one that puzzles you is, I understand, the most prosperous line in America -- freight only. Up until a few years ago they had one freight a day with a rickety passenger coach on the tail end.

How about a final round of golf?

Cordially,

Tommy

Thomas, Lowell

October 18, 1948

Dear Lowell:

I ran into this 1876 map of the Pawling territory the other day. What a good think it is that they didn't build all those projected railroads.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Thomas, Lowell

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 11, 1948

Dear Lowell:

Just a belated note to say my thanks for getting me elected to the Dutch Treat Club.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
[illegible]
Pawling, New York

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1133

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

February 18, 1948

Dear Ed,

There are a lot of things I'd like to talk over with you. I thought we would have plenty of chance, at some ski spot in the north country. How about it? Can you and Janet get away for a week or two of broadcasting at North Conway, and Franconia? We are just back from two weeks in Canada, and I'm ready to go again. I'd like to get away Friday night, February 27th, for one jaunt, and then back to New York Monday morning, March 8th.

And then, I hope to go again the following Friday night, March 12 and stay for a week or two.

If you want to retain all that youthful vigor, you and Janet had better hurry up and say yes. Whatever you do, come along and try it for one week. I'll have the problem of lines, engineer, and western union operator under control. And you won't even need a secretary -- nor a production man, nor any representatives of either the agency or the sponsor!

While I was off in Canada the Dutch Treat Board passed on your name which I put before them about two months ago. So far as I know it's about the most difficult club in America to get in for two reascns: First, because you have to wait for someone to die, and second, because every member has at least one or two friends that he has been trying for years to get in. The last time I attended a Board Meeting I despaired of our getting any action this year. But, the passing of Frank Crowninshield and Burns Mantle changed that almost over night.

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

In my absence I don't know who did the heavy persuading that must have been done. Maybe it was Johnny Kieran. I'll find out. At any rate, you and Bob Considine were elected.

I suspect that you care as little for most clubs as I do. But, if you attend the Dutch Treat fairly regularly (and they drop you in a hurry if you don't) I think you will find as I did, that it is the one New York outfit you will enjoy most of all.*

We've moved back to our old home at the Park Lane and if you are not out of town how about joining Pros and me, Tuesday the 24th at the Park Lane Bar, at 12:15?

Cordially,

Lowell

*Not because of the speeches! But because it's your crowd.

Thomas Lowell

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

November 20, 1947

Dear Ed,

Apparently you had an audience of only two here in New York this morning when you and the Princess, Baron Greenwich, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York shared the air, from the Abbey. I had left a call for six and was with you all the way through. Fran says she also heard it, but I doubt it. At any rate, we haven't found anyone else who rolled out for this momentous occasion.

But, I understand that all the networks have used the program either in whole or in part all through the day.

I hope the macaroni cooks who sponsor you will do the smart thing. Tonight, at your regular hour, they ought to have your announcer talk about you for a minute and then play back an abbreviated version of the ceremony -- which I suppose could easily be done by pulling out bits, re-recording, and weaving it together -- a speeded up version.

You have missed your calling. You should have been an Anglican Bishop, -- perhaps Bishop of Durham. At any rate, yours was the only outside voice that fitted into the show. Yours the only voice that didn't jar. More about that when you get home.

I hope you will forgive me for not answering your generous October letter, long ago. I put it in an envelope of mail, all of which I felt required

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

more than a hurried reply. I've told Lynn, Frank, Pat, Ed Carey, and others about your generous offer. They all feel as I do that we don't want you to do a damn thing about the golf course except come and play on it. Of course if helping on that water hole would tie you a little more closely with the Hill and make it certain that you establish one of your many homes there, well, that's another matter. We'll go to almost any length to lure Janet and you, and Casey to our Berkshire Hills hide-away.

Hope to see you soon.

Cordially,

Tommy

Thomas, Lowell

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 2, 1947

Dear Lowell:

You must regard me as a complete churl for not having written earlier. The fact is that the return to the stress, subway and scamper of New York was too much for me, and I caught myself a cold. I am writing now to say that I shall always embarrass you with my gratitude for the month we spent on Quaker Hill. It was our third vacation in ten years, and it was, in all respects, ideal.

My thoughts have returned so often to that fifth hole that I hope you can persuade the Green Committee to permit me to finance the construction necessary to make it a water hole. The only condition I would suggest is that I might be allowed to have the concession of retrieving Frank Smith's golf balls from same. Such an arrangement should leave me with a net profit at the end of next summer.

I am finding the business of sitting behind a microphone again very strange and not altogether pleasant, but maybe things will shape down. I thank you for your good wishes which, as you will know, are returned in full measure. Again our sincere thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Thompson, C.V.R.

London Daily Express

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT
C. V. R. THOMPSON

50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
TEL. CIRCLE 7-5896-7

October 23, 1947.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Dear Ed:

The New York staff are giving a farewell party to Arthur Christiansen, Editor-in-chief of the Daily Express of London at the Barberry Room, (Room 204), 19 East 52nd Street, New York City, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Thursday, October 30. We would be very happy if you and Mrs. Murrow could attend.

Yours sincerely,

Tommy

C.V.R. Thompson.

Thompson, C.V.R.

London Daily Express

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT
C. V. R. THOMPSON

50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
TEL. CIRCLE 7-5896-7

September 4, 1947.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City

Dear Ed:

I warned Chris that you might want him to broadcast, and he asked me to tell you that, whereas he has consistantly refused to do so in England, he feels the influence of America might cause him to change his disposition.

Yours sincerely,

C.V.R. Thompson

with the Malkpisters for
whom these past days of 1948
will be made memorable —

Ever so many thanks
to you for the kind
thought — on behalf of
your fellow Sarkians
with good wishes for 1948.

David Cleghorn Thompson

31st December

Thompson, Edward C

Savile Club,
69, Brook Street, W.1.

MAYFAIR 5462.

My dear Ed,

Your munificent parcel of six dozen eggs arrived yesterday at the Club — and your name is being blessed by numbers of members who are, from now on, partaking of your bounty — More particularly is this the case

Thompson Elsa Knight

Hotel of Quiet Charm ..... On Convenient Lower Fifth Avenue

Hotel Grosvenor

FIFTH AVENUE AT TENTH STREET • NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

June 25th

Dear Ed Murrow:

I have waited a long time to thank you for putting me in touch with Morris Novik: = hoping to be able to tell you the outcome -

I finally saw him and he appeared very interested in which I might be able to do for U.S.I.S. He asked me to submit in writing some ideas - I did so about a month ago and doubtless will hear from him soon - he has been terribly busy, I believe, getting the station open, and made it clear that it would be some time after they was launched before they would be expanding at all.

Meantime I am both idle and discouraged - I have been asked to do a weekly commentary for U.E.V.T. beginning the middle of July - however they don't pay anything and hold small hope of getting a sponsor -- and so little do I know of the radio setup here that I'm not even sure I was wise in accepting

Elsa Knight Thompson

(M.G.)

DIRECTION, AMERICAN HOTELS CORPORATION

the invitation -

It is disconcerting to feel that you have something to offer, to be sincerely devoted to the work you know, and yet find nothing - Especially if you have no experience in selling yourself -

I enclose a copy of the suggestions I submitted to Mr Irik so that you can judge for yourself whether or no I disgraced your introduction!

Again my most sincere thanks.

Elsa Knight Thompson

Suggestion 1

A five (or ten) minute "news program" spot daily on a topic of current interests.- To follow immediately after the "lead" news bulletin.

(a) Straight talk by an "outside" speaker - Experts, visitors, people of note in the news.

(b) Same, by myself, on some aspects of the news, or some topic which we feel needs amplification or background to be understood.

(c) As an interview- Example- Clay's recent visit - President of Brazil, etc.

Topics and speakers to be selected in consultation with News, and/or program editor. I to contact, brief, edit and produce speakers. Exact procedure would, of course, depend on whether or not speakers are to be live or recorded, or a combination of both methods. The latter being ideal when the problem is to get busy and prominent people to the microphone for little or no fee.

The range of subjects and speakers for this sort of talk is unlimited. It can be anything from a human interest story told by the man or woman "in the news" to an interview with a head of state, a United Nations delegate explaining the work of an important subcommittee or a scientist describing the battle against the Tetse Fly. It can be arranged and completed within the hour when necessary, but also a backlog of items of longer range interests can be built up for use on off days.

Suggestion 2

One fifteen minute News Documentary a week.

Again the subjects and treatments possible are unlimited. This type of documentary, where one deliberately introduces a perspective on the current news and attempts to clarify, correlate and fill in the gaps on a given subject or issue, serves a truly educational and dynamic end, because in each case it can be brought home to the listener himself. How and why this subject affects him and what if anything he can do about it. (My assumption being always that the listener is probably uninformed, never that he is stupid. Also that anything can be expressed in simple terms intelligible to a mass audience if the writer is prepared to go to enough trouble to do so.

Method -
Simple explanatory narration which carries the story, with inserts in the form of short talks on various aspects, excerpts

from relevant documents, debates in Congress, speeches, United Nations and the like.

Example -
The International Conference on Refugees issues its final report. One would set out to answer the following questions -

1. When, Where and Who attended?
2. What problems did it face?
3. How many DPs are there and what do these figures mean in human terms?
4. Where and under which conditions are they living now?
5. How has the Conference defined a refugee -
   Two human stories:
   The man who is not
   The man who is
6. What plans are envisaged for the care of those who qualify under the definition?

7. How does it concern the listener. In this case is he willing or not to accept his share of responsibility through whatever channels are at his disposal?

Note: Obviously, applicable to everything from Indonesia to a strike in a major industry.

Suggestion 3

John Q. Public Documentaries

Not about people but by and for people. Built up, not on the usual lines, of the outsider observing or investigating, but actually getting ordinary people to express their own ideas, discuss their own problems, describe their own lives and work. The advantage of F.M. over other radio is, among other things, that it can be put on a genuine community basis; that by handling community problems, encouraging the people's forum aspect, and in fact seeing to it that the people themselves come to the microphone you can help to insure an eager audience. The "amateur" carefully and sympathetically handled can often command the attention of his audience more effectively than a professional. The sort of thing I have in mind is this -

Suppose the income of the average worker in New York is fifty dollars a week, (or $25) - How is it spent - what sort of housing, food, schooling, medical care, entertainment and other amenities does it buy?

Or take the day of a Social Service worker. What problems does she find? Various types of cases could be followed up, etc.

What do people read? Do they gamble, if so on what?

The ramifications go on and on - but such a series objectively done could be really exciting and valuable radio. Requiring, of course, infinitely more work on the part of the producer than studio work with professionals, but serving a constructive social end. I have been very successful in producing amateur speakers and after years of radio experience I am convinced that it is in this direction that radio's biggest contribution to democratic citizenship lies.

Suggestion 4

Adult Education

A Series

Moulders of our 20th Century Ideas -

1. Working in conjuction with individual authorities or experts in various colleges and universities or through their public relations departments to arrange a series explaining simply but without vulgarization what the key thinkers, who for most people are still only names, have contributed to our own lives and thinking - Spengler, Dewey, Freud, Marx, Plato, etc. (A similar series at Brandeis University recently drew unexpectedly large audiences.)

2. Take a given subject - American Literature - American Government - The Union Movement - and through a group of speakers break it down into its component parts. Perhaps four talks in each series. The Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council in Boston has done signally fine work with which you are doubtless familiar. Two examples that come to mind are the "Your Child and Mine" and "The Problems of Old Age" series. This whole field - again based on the need for careful "translation" of difficult subjects into simple terms, is a very rich one.

Note -

Suggestions 1 and 2 could easily be done at the same time by one person. In fact I could do No. 1 in conjunction with any one of the other three. Or we could begin with two of the ideas and when staff expansion was possible I could add the others.

Elsa Knight Thompson

Thompson, Mildred
(Alan)

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 19, 1948

Dear Dean Thompson:

I venture to send you this note about Alden Calmer who has applied for admission to Vassar College, but all I can say is she is an intelligent, attractive girl and might be described in a phrase you educators often employ as being "well balanced". I would seriously suggest that she merit consideration by your committee on admission. She is an intelligent girl in spite of the fact that her father is a broadcaster and a colleague of mine.

As ever yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Dean Mildred Thompson
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

cc: Ned Calmer

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 203 A-2/42

Ed Murrow

Ned Calmer

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Dean Muldieck Thompson
Vassar
Poughkeepsie

It was extremely nice of you to agree to write a note for my daughter Alden, especially since you don't know her personally. She's away at school at the moment so I can't trot her around to meet you (which I would be proud to do) but I can assure you of her excellent character and good brain. I think the thing required in this is just to remind the Dean that she met Alden last summer when we drove up for a preliminary interview, and that the kid is very eager to get into Vassar this fall from the Ethel Walker School where she's graduating in June. Alden is a well balanced person who at 17 already has a pretty definite idea of what she wants to do: study history and government with a view to working eventually at an editorial job.

Thompson, Mildred C
Dean

August 1, 1947

Dear Dean Thompson:

I am sorry to have delayed so long in acknowledging your letter of July 17th.

Thank you for your kind words. I hope that you will find the broadcasts acceptable. I confess that after almost a year and a half the thought of facing a microphone again frightens me a little.

Sincerely yours,

Dean C. Mildred Thompson
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

VASSAR COLLEGE
POUGHKEEPSIE · NEW YORK
Office of the Dean

July 17, 1947.

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I was delighted to see in The Times this morning that you were going back to broadcasting the news. I do not know what reason prompted you to do this but I hope that your decision was taken with some consideration of the listening public. I have missed you very much because I thought in the years during which I always listened to you when I could that you were the best broadcaster of straight news.

May I say also that I was delighted with the program which I heard last Monday evening, "CBS Is Here." I missed the first number, "The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln," but I thought "The Fall of the Bastille" was excellent. I was excitedly interested throughout and a friend of mine who was listening with me, an expert in the field of French Revolutionary history, declared that the material was accurate and well selected. I shall look forward to listening to the other numbers. It seems to me an imaginative and distinctly rewarding program.

With my good wishes for continued success in your radio field, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. Mildred Thompson

CMT/BQ

Thornburgh, Don

January 20, 1948

Mr. Don Thornburgh
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Pacific Network
Columbia Square, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Don:

Thanks for your note of January 12. I regret to say that I have had to tell Val Larson that I cannot get an autographed picture of Winston Churchill for Dr. Branch.

Enclosed is a copy of my note to Mr. Larson.

As ever yours,

ERM:ER

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
PACIFIC NETWORK
COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
. THORNBURGH
ICE PRESIDENT

January 12, 1948

Mac - send him copy of my letter to Larsen

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Val Larsen asked me the other day if I would write you and see if you could get an autographed picture of Winston Churchill for his physician, Dr. E. W. Branch. Frankly, this seems as though it might be a difficult request but I felt that I should at least pass it on for your judgment.

Yours most sincerely,

Dan Thornburgh

DWT:dha

THE
NEW YORKER
No. 25 WEST 43RD STREET

EDITORIAL OFFICES
BRYANT 9-8200

January 22, 1948

Dear Ed Murrow:

I am sorry I missed your broadcast -- I don't miss many of them -- but I greatly enjoyed the records and so did my whole household. I allowed Jap to proceed on the usual agency basis of protecting Thurber only because he assured me that it was all right with you. I felt that the prestige I got and the publicity the book got from your excellent telling of the fables was plenty compensation. Thanks again for a swell job.

My, how the time flies! It was 1932 when I called on you in your office. I was married in 1935 and I was not allowed to go with Miss Honeycutt in 1936.

Best wishes,

Cordially,

James Thurber

jt:dt

Thurber, James

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Thurber:

If I butchered your fables please regard it as belated revenge for the time in 1936 when you almost persuaded me to allocate to you fifteen minutes of network time for the Bull Moose Party.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. James Thurber
Cornwall, Connecticut

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Thurman, Bedford

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA

OCATION SPEAKERS COMMITTEE

August 23, 1947

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I deeply regret to learn from your letter of August 8 that you will be unable to participate in our convocation program during the coming school year.

Perhaps you will be able to make it another year. I want to say now that I am delighted to hear that you will be returning to the air and that your voice will again be heard by those of us who listened to it during those dark London days.

Very sincerely yours,

Bedford Thurman

Bedford Thurman, Chairman

BT/g

ARTS AND SCIENCES, ENGINEERING

Tillich, Mutie

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. Murrow

Mr. Fineshriber

Station

January 7, 1949

Kamerad;

The attached note from Miss Mutie Tillich will interest you. I think her decision is a wise one and have so written her. Personnel is going to do whatever they can to find an opening here as she suggests in her second to last paragraph.

Incidentally, many thanks for passing on to me the letter from Mr. Hackett concerning Joy. I think we touched all the bases and we will have to await developments at Riverdale.

How about lunch sometime next week?

Called 1/7

Bill

C O P Y

January 5, 1949

Mr. W. Fineshriber
485 Madison Ave., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fineshriber,

Thank you for your letter in which you discussed my script "A Day on the Job". I cannot say it made me very happy, but I certainly appreciated the serious consideration which you gave it, and I hope to profit by your criticism.

I have decided to get an M.A. in Dramatic Arts at Columbia next term in the hope that further education will make a better writer out of me.

As practical work is still the best teacher I am still eager to work at C.B.S. I could only work part time, but if any such opening (page girl, typist, etc.) were available, I should be most grateful for consideration.

Please give my thanks to Mr. Michel.

Sincerely yours,

(signed: Mutie Tillich)

Tillich, Martin

99 CLAREMONT AVENUE
NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You were so very kind to me when I came to see you on Wednesday - thank you.

I was most happy to meet and talk with Mr. Fensterheim and Mr. Minkel and to be able to leave my script with them.

And the atmosphere at CBS was really thrilling.

Thank you for
the time and thought
which you gave me.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Welch

Tillich, Paul

November 23, 1948

Professor Paul Tillich
Union Theological Seminary
Broadway at 120th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Paul Tillich:

It was good to hear from you again, and I do indeed remember you very well.

If your daughter will call my office for an appointment, I will be glad to see her.

Sincerely yours,

Rec'd - Dec 1st
7:30

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
BROADWAY AT 120TH STREET
NEW YORK

November 20, 1948

Mr. Edward Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Edward Murrow :

Assuming that you still remember me as one of the first refugees you helped to settle down in this country and as a friend of Trude Lash I dare to ask you a favor.

My daughter Erdmuthe Tillich (22 years) has finished Barnard College last Spring where she majored in psychology and drama. She is now taking radio script writing classes at Columbia University. During the summer she was in a Reform school and took active part in casework. Now she would like very much to have - even the smallest- job with one of the radio stations in order to get practical experience in the general field of broadcasting.

I should be very grateful of you could give her a few minutes of your time or if you could send her to somebody else who may be helpful.

Cordially yours,

Paul Tillich

Prof. Paul Tillich

Tinney, Cal

May 1[illegible], 1948

Mr. Cal Tinney
125 W. 12th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Cal:

Many thanks for your note. You're a generous guy, and your compliments were greatly appreciated here.

Needless to say, I liked working with you, and hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Cal Tinney Presents

STOP ME

IF YOU'VE HEARD THIS ONE

WOR - MUTUAL

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LEW LEHR
MONEY AMSTERDAM
CAL TINNEY
ROGER BOWER

The Original
Joke Expert Program

125 W. 12th
New York 11, N.Y.

May 17, 1948

Dear Ed,

Thank you so much for being a good sport the other night, when we had to knock ourselves out in front of that WFIL-TV television set-up -- on practically no notice whatever.

You were very good.

Also take it from me that your Dutch Treat talk of last week was well-liked. I've heard several favorable comments on it.

Yours,

Cal Tinney

Tobin, Jos. H.

STO

DE TOW

June 27, 1949

Mr. Joseph H. Tobin
President
WJMA
Quincy, Mass.

Dear Joe:

I'm glad to know that all went well with "Operation Braintree", and hope that the cables were able to facilitate matters somewhat.

Many thanks for the invitation to share some New England lobster with you; I hope that before too long I'll be able to take you up on the offer.

As ever yours,

WJDA

SERVING THE SOUTH SHORE
1000 WATTS AT
QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

JOSEPH H. TOBIN, PRES.
JAMES D. ASHER, TREAS.

Telephone MAYFLOWER-9 1300 ON YOUR DIAL

June 20, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Have received several broadcasts from Asher from London. All went very smoothly with "Operation Braintree". Once again I am indebted to you for your cables to London and Paris. Asher is headed for Paris now. No doubt he'll need your man there to interpret the lingo.

Please accept this letter as a firm contract between WJDA and Edward R. Murrow for a commentary on the Republican and Democratic conventions of 1952, at the same stipend as of last year. Of course, if things really get rough here at WJDA we might have to do a bit of bargaining.

Have gone after Variety Showmanagement award for this peanut roaster and the one thing that certainly will help us will be your commentary on the conventions.

If you ever come this way I have a famous New England baked stuffed lobster sitting on the grill anxious to serve your appetite.

Thanks again for everything.

Gratefully,

Joseph H. Tobin
JHT:cb

OWNED AND OPERATED BY SOUTH SHORE BROADCASTING CO., Inc.

Tobin, Jos. H.

June 9, 1949

Dear Joe:

Jim Ashby stopped in on Friday and we cabled our boys in London and Paris and sent him off with their addresses. They'll be happy to do whatever they can for him.

I hope all goes well with "Operation Brainteaser". Let me know when next you expect to be in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph H. Tobin
Radio Station WJDA
Quincy, Massachusetts

WJDA

SERVING THE SOUTH SHORE
1000 WATTS AT
QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

OBIN, PRES.
HER, TREAS.

May 18, 1949

Telephone
MAYFLOWER-9 1300 ON YOUR DIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Since you were on our payroll during the conventions, thought I would re-employ you at the same fee again and ask your kindness in a little matter overseas.

Jim Asher, my partner in this powerful 1000 watter, is going to London and Paris on the Queen Mary on June 4th. The purpose of the trip is to do some broadcasts from Braintree, England to Braintree, Massachusetts. Braintree, Massachusetts is the adjacent town here and is cooperating with Braintree, England in the celebration of the 750th anniversary of it's sister town in England.

Naturally Jim would like to see operations of the BBC and Radio France when he is over there. I wonder if you would be kind enough to drop a note to your representatives in London and Paris to pave the way for Jim when he arrives. I hate to impose, but this trip could mean a great deal, sponsor-wise in this area.

We have made some heavy arrangements and are going into it in a big way for a little outfit. I think it will be a cute promotion for a local station.

In Paris, Jim wants to line up a few fashion experts and cut some shows on tape.

A great big thank you for any of the above that you may be able to do.

My best to you and yours,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Paris 17th
London 9th

Joseph H. Tobin
JHT:cb

Tobin, Joseph H.

WJDA

SERVING THE SOUTH SHORE
1000 WATTS AT
QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

N. PRES.
. TREAS

Telephone MAYFLOWER-9 1300 ON YOUR DIAL

July 21, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your kindness to all of us from WJDA while in Philadelphia.

I hope that you have been able to return to your vacation and really get the remainder of it without interruption.

Your cooperation and your brilliant commentary was enthusiastically received here on the South Shore.

Please be assured that the welcome mat will always be out if you ever come to Boston for a visit or any kind of an assignment. I am sure you will find one of the famous Cape Cod lobster barbecues (we call them clambakes) even better than the cheese and crackers of the Press Lounge.

Thank you again Ed, we are forever grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

cb/
Joseph H. Tobin

Todd, Charles L.

March 29, 1963

Dear Mr. Todd:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 16th. I'm afraid, however, that I am unable to be of any help to you.

Since the original Dunkirk-to-Dunkerque broadcast I have resigned as a vice president of CBS, and no longer have any say in matters concerning its broadcasts or coverage of special events. I am therefore sending your letter along to my successor, Davidson Taylor, who will, I am sure, be glad to let you know if anything can be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Charles L. Todd
Operation Democracy, Inc.
369 Lexington Avenue
New York 17
New York

cc: Mr. Davidson Taylor
With correspondence

Tomphins, Pierre

July 9, '48

Dear Mr Murrow,

thank you so very much for seeing about the money and for being so thoughtful as to send me a cable which set my mind at rest. The money arrived yesterday and I am now happily paying up debts.

Winston Burdett just called to say that the Greek thing was finished in so far as a CBS man staying there is concerned. This makes me terribly happy as I expect Peter will be back soon. I miss him so that I was on the verge of flying there.

Many many thanks again.

Sincerely

Tompkins

Pierre Tompkins

Tomphins, Mrs. Peter

July 6, 1948

MRS. PETER TOMPKINS
STAMPA ESTERA
54 VIA DELLA MERCEDE
ROME

STOP
MONEY DISPATCHED JULY 6TH/CHECK AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
TOMORROW OR DAY AFTER STOP PLEASE UNHESITATE ADVISE ME
IF I CAN RUN ANY ERRANDS HERE REGARDS.

ED MERROW

CBS, NEW YORK

Mrs Peter Tompkins
Stampa Estera
54 via della Mercede
Rome, Italy

June 30, '48

Dear Mr Murrow,

you are the only person in CBS I feel I can write to in my present predicament. Peter left for Greece last week as you probably know. The day he left, I believe it was the 23rd, he cabled CBS in New York to please send him the money they owe him to the American Express here. Until now it has not arrived and as I am rather stranded here with the babies etc. I wondered if you could inquire about it.

I'm sure Peter would be most annoyed if he knew I had written you but truthfully I don't know who else to turn to.

George Secondari let me read the first thirty minute broadcast by you, Howard K. Smith and Hollenbeck on the Polk murder. I found it extremely good. What a horrible business. I so admired the attitude Mrs Polk took when we met her on her way back to the States from Greece.

I am so sorry I didn't see you when you got home from here or just before I sailed. I wanted to telephone you and say good bye but my last days in New York were so hectic that many things slipped my mind.

Please excuse my asking you this rather embarrassing favor.

Sincerely yours

Peter Tompkins

May 19, 1948

BURNETT, VIALE PARIOLI 50, ROME

COLUMBIA BRO

DESIROUS LEA

PROBABLY/POSSIBLY WORK POSSIBILITY WILL YOU ANY REGULAR

DATES FROM SHOW BUT PLEASE ASSURED WILL CONTINUE SCOUT POSSIBILITIES

STOP RELATED BUT WITHOUT THANKS YOUR INVALUABLE LABORS STOP UNFORTUNATELY

WE HERE EVENT THEY MOST CORDIAL REGARDS

CHURCH

RECEIVED
1948 MAY 13 AM 10:18
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

V

CBS/RC1 CBS/IATP610 ROMA 44/42 13 1550 PRESS

MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

PETER DESIROUS LEARN EXYOU WHETHER ANY POSSIBILITES PERMANENT JOB OR PROSPECTS SPECIAL COVERAGE PROYOU ROME OR ELSEWHERE STOP HE CAN CONTINUE FREELANCE IF YOU ENVISAGE SOMETHING FUTURELY BUT OTHERWISE WILL SEEK UPLINE OTHER STABLE EMPLOYMENT REGARDS

BURDETT

CFM. PRESS

SENT 916A EST

PLSE ACK

R1CBS

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
FORM 101 PW-C

TIONS, INC. RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC. RCA COMMUNICA

Tompkins, Mrs. Peter

April 27, 1948

Dear Mrs. Tompkins:

Here is the check Peter asked me to hand to you. I will give you a ring when I hear from him again.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Peter Tompkins
120 East 66th Street
New York, New York

Toomey, Frederick E.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 23, 1947

Dear Fred Toomey:

I do indeed remember our flight in "Ye Olde Gramby", and I am sorry as the devil to tell you that there is not in existence, a record of that particular broadcast. Seemingly the boys in New York fail to record and that was one of the occasions. I am very sorry indeed that it happened on that particular flight, because nothing would have given me more pleasure than to have sent you a transcription.

Many thanks for writing, and I hope all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Frederick E. Toomey
2745 Southeast 76th Street
Portland, Oregon

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Edwin R. Murrison
C.B.S.
New York

Dear Sir;

Some 3 years ago, I had the honor and privilege of meeting you, and accompaning you on a mission from England to a target in France abroad, a B-26 Bomber named "Ye old crock".

I was the line chief of the 554th Bomb Sqd. not a member of an air crew, but was giving the chance to make that one mission. I flew as tail gunner on that mission.

3

You may recall the time
During our trip out to
the end of the runway we
had a flat tire, but we did
make it later in the day.

What I wanted to know
Mr Murrow if there would
be a possible chance to get
a copy of that transcription
of that mission, that you
made. It seemed that your
New York office didn't get in
touch with my family in
time to hear the Broadcast.
I would be glad to pay you
for this record.

Just one more thing,
congratulations on your new

Many people
listen out this way and
enjoy your comments and
reports of events that you
dont read in the papers.

Hoping your success and
health continues

Thanking you in advance

I remain Very Truly Yours

Frederick E. Toomey
2705 S.E. 78th.
Portland,
Oregon.

Tangyes Limited
21. Kings Road
Camforth.
Lancashire.
England.
12/12/47

Dear Ed Munroe,

When leaving of your visit to London I sent the "First Edition" to the London Office, but was told by Miss Dunn that I had just missed you. It was hard luck; but cannot be helped; maybe the books were returned; and that's that. I enjoyed your Sunday night talk immensely; but failed to see why it was necessary to present your credentials to the British Public; surely we have not forgotten the debt we owe you so soon.

Enclosed a seasonal card designed by an artist friend of mine who has a village art group in Yorkshire three miles from here. It might interest you to know that she has drawn miniatures of the Royal children, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose; and the Lascelles boys; and some of their cards were purchased this year by the Royal Family.

Again extending sorrow at missing you and wishing yourself and family a happy Christmas and prosperous and happy new year. With best wishes.

Yours sincerely.

Harry Tangyes M.Sc B.Sc (Tech).

Edward R. Munroe Esq.

E. Brockbank
R.M.S.

If, far beyond the legend
Of the snows;
Some gracious gesture brings
A lovely rose—
Then shall the soft-flushed pageantry reclaim
Bright summer flame:
And unseen silent power
Give thee the crowning of the earth:
And — peaceful hour.

—Alice Miller.

A card designed and hand-coloured
by the Yealand Studio, Carnforth.

With
Greetings for Christmas
and for
the New Year.

To Edward P. Munson and family.
From Harry Thomson Carnforth England.

Saucers

AT last we know the reason for the shortage of saucers in this country. H. Hain (Mrs.).
43, Babbacombe-gardens,
Ilford, Essex.

* * * *

I SAW a flying saucer, but I ducked just before it hit the kitchen wall.
Edwin R. Freeston.
The Nook, Blisworth, Northants.

Busy bee at work

Tongue
21, King Brian Quay
Camforth, England.
14/7/47.

Dear Ed Murrow,

Many thanks for your letter, and the news; I don't think it took you long to reply, rather lay the blame on the mail for from the postmark it took about a month to cross.

I must apologize for not answering earlier, but I saw that you were down to give the American commentary, I desired to listen to that before replying. It was deeply gratifying to hear your voice again and I enjoyed the broadcast immensely; quite like old times. I had hoped for your being a regular contributor to that fifteen minute programme; but alas I see Clifton Utley is back again for the week; not that I have anything against Clifton Utley, but I prefer Edward R. Murrow.

With regard to the first editions I think your suggestion is admirable; the autumn will not be too late, in fact in this district it will take several years for the hill farmers in the Troutbeck & Bowland to recover their sheep losses, as they lost their breeding flocks to build up again from the stock that is left. A shepherd mine it is not a simple question of bringing sheep from other districts to the hills; they would not live here; they have to adapt the special local breed; hence the time factor and the difficulties of the hill farmers. Holding on until their flocks have again been built up.

[illegible] from travellers in the States that people were
unhappy and unsettled; but perhaps that's just the aftermath
of the war, after all the change over from years of fighting
to civilian life with its different tempo is a vast change;
and they have still our economic situation to face,
where one knows one has got to get down to it if
past standards have to be maintained and surpassed.
Perhaps it is we are forced by reality (circumstances) to
have a definite objective in views, and to work for it
whilst in the States your policy is still unsettled and
will likely to remain so until after the Presidential
elections.

Speaking of Presidential elections I heard that
broadcast of the Democratic convention in 1940 by C.B.S
when Mr Roosevelt was renominated; I stayed up all night
to listen to it; and it was certainly an education I would
not have missed.

I was surprised to hear that you put the
improvement in Anglo American relations to the credit
of the Russians; surely with all the broadcast talks
and the mixing up when you boys and girls were over here
should have done away with a lot of misconceptions?

Perhaps we need a joint B.B.C. C.B.S programme
similar to the "Transatlantic Call" type which did
a great deal of good in putting before the hubbers on both
sides the wartime set up of our towns and industries.
Surely if it was necessary in wartime to have this type
of programme, when we were tied together with one
common objective; it is more than necessary we should

with complementary programmes showing how these forces and industries are tackling their peace time problems. With a showing of the difficulties and how they are overcome, with the common people again taking part, I think it would help to build up a better appreciation of one another's countries, which is so vital if U.N.O is to succeed.

Trusting you and your family are in the best of health, and again thanking you for giving up so much of your precious time over my request. With heartiest good wishes.

Yours sincerely
Harry Towson. M.Sc. B.Sc. (Tech).

Ed. R Munroe.
455, Madison Avenue,
New York 22.
U.S.A.

P.S Enclosed a clipping from the correspondence column of the Sunday Express, you'll see we have the latest "Ideas" in common. "The Playing Season Madness". If the C.B.S are issuing "Programme Schedules" again for their English transmissions I should be glad if they would forward me one. With thanks.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 15, 1947

Dear Harry Townson:

This is, I am afraid, a belated answer to your gracious and [illegible] letter. Let me say at the beginning that I have had an almost overwhelming desire during your fuel and flood crisis to be back in Britain again. The news of the [illegible] from Lord [illegible] [illegible] with the impression that [illegible] Conservative candidate, [illegible] and [illegible] the British and [illegible] It seems to me that [illegible] but I am [illegible] for it seems that any [illegible]

I have learned lots [illegible] of the first editions, and I am [illegible] to my [illegible] generation. I am [illegible] in London, even if only for a few weeks, [illegible] and perhaps I could bring them home with me and arrange as favorable a sale as possible.

It might interest you to know that I have, in the course of the [illegible] I [illegible] many unemployed more unhappy people than I did in Britain. My fellow countrymen are well [illegible] with all the [illegible] for comfort and happiness, but they don't succeed quite as well in achieving it.

If I do get back to London in the autumn, I shall certainly communicate with you. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Townson M.Sc., B.Sc.(Tech)
71 Kings Drive
Cheadwick
Lancashire, England

dm

21. Kings Drive.
Carnforth
Lancashire
England.
4/4/47.

Dear Edward Murrow,

I write this letter to you as an old but unseen wireless friend who every night (except when you had a deputy) during the war years heard your voice; battling for Britain's cause; in the 'World Today' news broadcasts. It was always the last voice I heard before going to bed, and it was heartening to know we had such a valiant friend, especially when many times one did not know what the morrow would bring, or in fact if there would ever be a tomorrow. I even did a little private "cursing" when I heard you broadcast from the bombs over Berlin, I was afraid you might be shot down, and apart from losing a personal though unseen friend, it would have meant the loss of one of England's most valiant workers and in those days she needed all the friends it was possible to have. Since you have returned to America; a loss which I mourned; though I sincerely congratulate you on your further step up the ladder, a reward well merited by hard work; England is fighting another battle, as you know an economic battle. This has been a severe winter and with the thaw has come heavy flooding which has caused damage to cattle, sheep, food crops, and the homes of the humble workers, who you admired so much, and whose mode of life, ambitions and shortcomings you endeavoured to put across to the great American public. This damage has got to be put right, large "Spring cleaning" has to be done and funds are being collected in order to lighten

the blows on innocent sufferers. I have a first edition of Wilkie Collin's "After Dark", in two volumes, and a first edition of Guy Boothby's "Pharos the Egyptian", I wonder if you could sell them, and then help to swell the funds to soften or cushion the blow dealt by nature on unsuspecting rural communities, and town dwellers alike. Mind you this is not just nature's fault, but the malaise of Conservative Governments between the wars who would not spend money on flood prevention even when the unemployed needed work. As you know flood prevention measures was part of the Liberal Yellow Book plan for conquering unemployment, but the Liberal Party were not strong enough to get into Parliament a government who would have seen the matter through a boom with shortages of manpower and machinery the job will have to be tackled; what irony on man's misguided thought. I know you had no room for the Chamberlains and Baldwins with their "Safety first" slogans, how you stated them, and how I applauded. Yet it is a pity that thousands of innocent people should suffer. Of course the weather has been exceptional, but that has only aggravated a weakness.

By the way could you tell me the broadcast time of "The World Today" news, I have not been able to pick it up lately. I wish to heaven the old Columbia programmes would come back, and less of this "American Forces" tripe, selfish perhaps but I enjoyed the Columbia news and programmes. so sane and different from N.B.C.

Well will have to close now, as I have to go into the garden and start planting food crops, sowing seeds (even some of the Brussels Sprouts which you

appeared to dislike), with the prolongation of the winter weather much time has to be made up, and it is as important to "dig for life" as it was to dig for victory during the war. Anyhow with all the weather, fuel cuts, and floods, and shortages we have still got our "pickers up", and with hard work will pull through; particularly you will tell the dismal Jimmies who are trying to bury us before we are dead, that.

I hope I am not causing you too much trouble, and taking up too much of your valuable time, with regards to the Fire edition and the Flood Relief Fund.

With all good wishes to yourself, and wife, and I believe a little boy for the future, and hoping to hear your excellent broadcasting voice again on this side of the Atlantic. And again many thanks for what you did for Britain during the war. I am your humble admirer.

Yours very sincerely,
Harry Tourson. M.Sc. B.Sc (Tech).

Edward R. Morrow Esq.
Vice President Columbia Broadcasting System.
Madison Avenue.
New York.

P.S. I hope all your old team are well. Charles Collingwood. Larry Le Sueur etc. how I miss their cheery voices.

Treadwell, —

MRS. LOUIS MEAD TREADWELL
1170 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 29, NEW YORK

February 11, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
4 85 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks very much for your nice note. I feel sure you will understand my not calling upon Mr. Shuster at this juncture.

I have made mighty positive statements about my qualifications and fortified them with a good many references to men with whom I have worked, but I don't wish to besiege the committee, or the board. Enough is enough!

Sincerely yours,

Margaret R.G. Treadwell

Louis Mead

February 9, 1949

Mrs. Louis M. Treadwell
1170 Fifth Avenue
New York 29, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Treadwell:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 2nd, and for the summary of your career. The information will be most helpful, and as soon as I know something definite, I will be in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. LOUIS MEAD TREADWELL
1170 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 29, NEW YORK

February 2
1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am satisfied that I might well have been born, raised and trained for the IIE, I am so sure that I am outstandingly qualified for the job.

To come anywhere nearly realizing the possibilities for which the foundation has been laid, and to meet the additional demands of the present political situation you must have the best man you can possibly find.

My record is short. It indicates on the face of it virtually nothing about my administrative ability. (I believe as you do that this is essential.) I should say that the reports of individuals on such a candidate must be of a high order and very complete, to warrant consideration for such an appointment. I think your board will get such reports from the men I have listed.(Encl.) It is a lot of work for the sub-committee, of course.

Being self-supporting I have not the slightest notion of going off with Dorothy for a week until I have actually undertaken another job. I shall be here. The resume you have says I am 'writing'. The man for whom it was written knows that I have been rehabilit-

MRS. LOUIS MEAD TREADWELL
1170 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 29, NEW YORK

ing a family property since I wound up the Seabury committee, trying to get a piece or two done when I could, and am now through and ready for work.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Treadwell

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

MRS. LOUIS MEAD TREADWELL
1170 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. NEW YORK

REFERENCES

<u>NonCourts</u>:
Kenneth M. Spence (often in court, so harder to reach)
40 Wall Street
William D. Embree, 15 Broad Street
John G. Jackson, (finance chmn.) 15 Broad Street
Harold B. Johnson, Watertown Times, Watertown, NY
Francis H. Horan, 15 Broad Street
Thomas F. Keogh, 67 Wall Street
Lewis Ryan, (recent pres., NY State Bar) Hills Bldg., Syracuse, NY
Dean Paul Shipman Andrews, Syracuse U. Law School, Syr. NY
Dean Ignatius M. Wilkinson, Fordham U. " "
3 02 Broadway, NYC

Capacity to handle a large, heavy, exacting professional program: Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, NY Herald Tribune.

Administrative capacity, character: Goldthwaite H. Dorr
61 Broadway, NYC.
Character: Presiding Justice David W. Peck, Appellate Division, 1st Dept. Madison Ave at 26 St.
Organization: Glenn R. Winters, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor Michigan (Sec-Treas. Am. Judicature Society)
Personal: Rev. Dr. Geo.P.T.Sargent, St. Bartholomews Church, 109 East 50 Street, NYC

MRS. LOUIS MEAD TREADWELL
1170 Fifth Avenue
New York New York
Telephone AT 9-1143

Education and Background: 44 years old. Radcliffe College 1924. Did graduate work in English, outstanding as an undergraduate in extra-curricular activities. Has traveled extensively. Served as husband's interpreter in oil negotiations in Near East in 1935. Well and favorably known alumna of own college. Returned to work after death of husband in 1942. Son 18 at Yale University. Free to travel.

Present Work: Writing

1945-Mid 1948: Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee on the Courts, a non-partisan association to promote public interest in the courts of New York State. Chairman of Board Allen Wardwell, President Samuel Seabury, Chairman Executive Committee Kenneth M. Spence; Directors Paul Shipman Andrews, Louis L. Babcock, John T. Cahill, William D. Embree, William B. Given, Jr., Harold B. Johnson, Thomas Keogh, Jr., J. Edward Lumbard, Jr., Irving S. Olds, Auguste Richard, Whitney N. Seymour, Myron S. Short, C. Everett Shults, Daniel W. Streeter, Robert T. Swaine, Bethuel M. Webster, George W. Whiteside, Charles S. Wilcox, Ignatius M. Wilkinson, Clifton P. Williamson.

Scope of Work: organization, service to communities, publicity.

Organization: Selection of state-wide board of directors. Selection and enlistment of county committees in key districts throughout the State; committees made up of one-third lawyers, two-thirds leaders in industry, labor, education, religious, social and civic groups. Establishment of state-wide Women's Advisory Council of similar character to promote education and action by Federationof Home Bureaus, State Federation of Business and Professional Women, State Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, A.A.U.W. et al, and local groups. General and contributing membership campaign led by these county committees. Establishment of informed support for legislative measures among political leaders and politically active citizens throughout the State. Development of correlated and effective support from above groups for referendum on N. Y. State Amendment 4 at 1947 election. Enlistment of such organizations of both men and women as Catholic Youth, Protestant Council, Urban League, et al, in educational work.

Service to communities: Lectures to social workers in New York City by Judge Medina and other outstanding authorities (sponsored by Welfare Council), radio program on same lectures, club program service, development of graphic chart of courts with state-wide Social Studies Teachers Committee designated by State Department of Education.

Addresses to business, professional, educational, social groups throughout the State.

Publicity: Interpretation of legal and judicial problems to the layman. Daily and weekly newspaper articles, editorials, magazine stories, lectures, radio programs, publication of Citizens Committee

Notes, leaflets; advisory publicists brought in as contributing members.

1945 (Ghosted) Biography of Alice Marble for Maxwell Perkins of Scribners.

1944 Assistant to J. Edward Lumbard, Jr., Campaign Manager Republican National Headquarters in New York City for 1944 presidential campaign. Duties were to organize and implement the work of lawyers, also to make reports and analyses for campaign heads regarding Sidney Hillman, the Hague Machine, et al.

1942-1944 Editorial assistant to Stanley High, roving editor of Readers Digest, on special assignment. Set up domestic political office looking toward 1944 presidential campaign. Did political reporting in New York, New England, and Washington, D. C.

Research: Analyzed issues of campaign, obtaining vast array of facts and figures from state and federal government officers, leaders in industry and professions. Set up "morgue" selecting pertinent material from the nation-wide field and from public and private publications. Employed and trained women clerks in highly specialized reference work.

Wrote weekly analyses of editorial opinion trends, covering significant articles in 10 or 12 leading magazines and a similar number of papers throughout the country.

Also under heading of research, did studies on an exhaustive and academically exacting level of such subjects as: The United States Supreme Court from establishment forward in both political and legal aspects; comparative study of the spiritual climate leading up to and during World Wars I and II - covering the civilian population and the services, newspapers, magazines, books, public and government figures, morals and religion. Interviewed key figures for studies above, as well as for reports on such subjects as renegotiation of war contracts; bureaucracy in the federal government; race relations. Gathered material from heads of many large corporations for Wendell Willkie article in Readers Digest entitled "Better Management, Please, Mr. President".

Prepared for Mr. Wallace of Readers Digest a complete analysis of New Zealand, historical, economic and political, including original mss., confidential reports from various sources. Made arrangements in Washington for a top editor's reception by Prime Minister and others. This exhaustive and authoritative piece of work done in a limited time, typical. A similar analysis was made of Puerto Rico, covering lawyers, politicians, medical and hospital establishments, Catholic and Protestant religious groups. Made confidential reports on organizations of many kinds.

Mrs. Treadwell's rating on the Johnson-O'Connor tests ranks her as close to the absolute maximum in qualities of a successful administrator. Her vocabulary rating is close to the maximum, as is her acquired knowledge in nine pertinent fields.

Tunis, John

March 29, 1948

Dear John:

Arthur Hepner suggested I send you this. It's wholly inadequate, but the best I could do at the time.

I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Tunis
Roxbury, Connecticut

Tuttle, Clyde 7,

F. Clyde Tuttle
1426 21st Street NW
Washington, DC
September 9, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Care CBS, Station WTOP
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As an introduction I would like to quote Under Secretary of Defense Stephen Early:

> "F. Clyde Tuttle has for a number of years owned and edited two of the better small town newspapers. He has asked my advise and assistance on a project which has tremendous appeal to me and which, I believe, will appeal to you in the same measures".

Will you devote a little undivided attention to serious consideration of the idea roughly presented in the inclosed brief, and its potential value to the National welfare, if properly handled?

We will greatly appreciate your reaction to this idea, and if possible, your active moral and mental support.

Sincerely yours,

F. Clyde Tuttle

A GRASS ROOTS IDEA FOR

STRENGTHENING SELF-GOVERNMENT

A self-financing, practical, permanent, proven plan to provide:

a. an impartial, accurate, easily understood digest of current affairs and their significance; and other information vital to the free man and his self-government

b. dramatic inspiration and constructive leadership to stimulate every citizen to an intelligent participation in his self-government

c. distribution of that data at the begining to half the American homes every week, year in and year out, and to expand that coverage to every home as income justifies

A [illegible] FOR THE PRESERVATION [illegible] SELF-GOVERNMENT

The basic theory of The American System of Self-Government is that free man -- given complete, accurate, and understandable information -- will act intelligently to keep himself free.

The bed-rock principles of the American System are the moral precepts of the Christian religion.

It is recognized that the greatest danger facing any free people under self-government is lack of dependable information in the mind of every citizen on all matters upon which he, through his government, must act.

The baffling problems of American world leadership; the conflicting claims of individuals, groups, races, and nations; the selfishness and greed of mankind at home and abroad -- all these, complicated by vast floods of biased propaganda, leave today's free man bewildered and most susceptible to unwise leadership.

A SOLUTION:

Establish The University of American Democracy; a non-profit, impartial, nonpartisan, educational institution, devoted to the preservation, development, and promotion of The American System of Self-Government as defined by The Declaration of Independence and The Constitution of the United States of America.

(A) The University should attempt to see that every citizen understands exactly what the American System of Self-Government is; how it operates at all levels; what the rights and responsibilities of each citizen are; and what each individual can personally do to enable that system to survive, and to render an even greater service for the good of all.

(B) The University should provide accurate, unbiased information and facts on current events and on all matters affecting the free citizen and his self-government; it should digest and clarify that data, place it in its proper context, and in simple language, so that all may understand its significance and application. It should make every possible effort to get that data into the minds of every citizen so that he may have a sound basis for intelligent action in the operation of his self-government.

(C) The University should coordinate, cooperate with, promote, and originate activities directed toward strengthening self-government. It should attempt the most effective, comprehensive, organized national effort of all the people as successfully demonstrated during the war. It should provide dramatic inspiration and constructive leadership in stimulating every citizen to an active, consistent, and intelligent personal participation in the successful operation of the government of The United States of America -- and its various sub-divisions -- to the end "that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

All existing media of communication should be used to the fullest possible extent. New media should be developed where necessary.

A CRITICAL NEED:

More than twenty million homes in the small town and rural field, served by 9,000 community papers, get very little dependable information on national and international affairs. These papers generally carry only local news, because they lack management, facilities, equipment, and revenue to do more.

The University should provide each hometown paper with a special supplement printed complete, including each paper's imprint, and requiring only insertion of supplement into the regular section of the paper, (as is done with the "Sunday Funnies" and "The American Weekly" in the big dailies). This supplement should combine the best features of the news magazines, the picture magazines, readers digests, and special features and stories showing the American System in the making, those who made it, and that system in action today, for the benefit of the individual, the Nation, and the world. It should be so edited that it will become an accepted handbook of reliable information for the [illegible]

The supplement, while only one step in the program, would be the springboard from which to win public acceptance, and to expand the program to every home in the Nation.

Common sense plans, thoroughly proven in every day usage, have been combined to solve the major problems of such an undertaking. Self-financing plans that provide ample funds for all needs, and plans for both printing and distributing have been carefully worked out. Also plans that assure continued impartiality of the effort.

The obstacle which is holding up successful operation of the program, is the active moral and mental cooperation of prominent, interested citizens who thoroughly believe in the American Way of Life, and want to see it maintained and developed -- an organization committee.

A DYNAMIC FORCE TO BE PROUD OF:

Jefferson said in 1801, something that is even more true today: that the American System is "The World's best hope." It has -- despite the faults of human operation -- provided its people, as a whole, the highest and most abundant standard of living in all the history of mankind, without basically abridging the freedom and dignity of the individual. It has overflown the National borders to serve untold millions all over the earth, and to bring life and new hope to a desolate world. It has won the envy of the people and the enmity of selfish rulers, and should be upheld with just pride by every citizen. It is flexible enough to meet changing times and conditions, and to do even greater things for its people and the world in the future -- a dynamic force for "the greatest good for the greatest number."

The mind shies away from things with which it does not understand how to cope. The chief interest of all people are the things they best understand and can do. So as civilization becomes more complex, and the problems confronting man and his self-government more involved and confusing, without reliable information in his mind to enable him to understand and act intelligently, free man retires more and more from his essential responsibility of self-government. He allows would-be dictators, political bosses, and demagogues, to assume his responsibilities and absorb his rights, hoping that they better understand the problems which confound him. That is the seed of totalitarian government, and the hope of dictators.

Jefferson said: "Educate and inform the mass of the people -- enlighten the people generally and tyranny and oppression of body and mind will vanish." Washington said: "Promote, then, AS AN OBJECT OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE, institutions for general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is ESSENTIAL that public opinion should be enlightened." John Adams said: "Liberty cannot be preserved without a general knowledge among the people."

Most modern writers and speakers recognize this great danger to the United States today. General George C. Marshall, ex-Secretary of State, says: "Ascertaining the facts cannot be done by superficial reading of a single newspaper or listening to your favorite radio broadcaster. There is so much confusion and at times, special pleading, that it is exceedingly difficult to get at the true facts." General Omar Bradley, United States Army Chief of Staff, says: "Too many young men come into the army appallingly ill-informed on the issues and crisis that warrant their service."

Most of the effort being made today to meet this need is directed to the top 10 to 20% of the people who are already swamped by the avalanche of publications available to them. Such effort too often ignores the "grass roots" where it is so vitally needed.

REACHING DAILY THE PEOPLE THROUGH ONE MEDIUM:

The local community paper has the highest reader interest and the keenest personal loyalty of any human medium, as repeatedly proven by independent survey of universities in many states. Here is the very bed-rock of American Independence provided with very little accurate information upon which to defend, develop, and promote that independence. Here is the ideal soil for the revitalization seeds of The American System.

The American Press Association says: "Only 5% to 10% of National magazine circulation goes to towns of 10,000 population, and far less to towns of 5,000 to 2,500 and less. Farm magazines, in reaching a limited farm population, fail to cover adequately the small town group. Metropolitan newspapers are not even designed for concentrated rural coverage. More than two-thirds of the Nation's congressmen & vast majority of state legislative representatives; and most of the half million citizens who serve as officials of the 175,000 units of local government, come from these farms and small towns of less than 10,000 population."

The active counsel, cooperation and services of the Nation's great public servants and outstanding leaders, will be sought to carry this program through to maximum success.

The heart of the organization should be the Editorial Board, headed by such a man as Byron C. Price (former head of the Associated Press; War-time censor; now, Director, United Nations Information Service). It should include the most competent, experienced, and impartial editors in the Nation.

ASSURED IMPARTIALITY:

The problem of gaining and maintaining strict impartiality for the organization and its work is solved by a four pronged attack: The integrity of those associated with the project; The experienced judgment of more than 20,000 independ cooperating media owners; The Board of Regents; and The Representative Council.

The University will have three independent branches: (A) The Representative Council set-up like committees for War Bonds, Red Cross, Polio, etc., with National, State, and County units composed of true representatives of each of the basic segments of the population, and serving as the action committee to implement the program at all levels. The National unit of the Representative Council will be the Policy Board of the organization. This branch to be headed, if possible, by General George C. Marshall. (B) The Board of Regents composed of Chief Justices will be the judicial arm to determine and enforce impartiality. Its ruling shall be final. This branch to be headed, if possible, by Chief Justice Vinson. (C) The Board of Directors would be the administrative arm responsible for the successful daily operation of the University in carrying out its program. This branch to be headed, if possible, by ex-Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. The Honorary Chancellor should be the President of the United States. The Chancellor should be, if possible, Herbert Hoover.

So far this idea, and plans for implementing it, have been worked out by "grass root" amateurs, inexperienced in such undertakings. Outstanding authorities in business, education, publishing, public relations, and government, to whom the idea has been roughly presented, think it a practical, timely, essential undertaking which deserves serious consideration of citizens who are capable of helping with their ability, influence, and effort, to make it a reality.

A PERPETUAL PROGRAM:

The "cold war" of ideologies is a timeless war, and temporary palliatives only emphasize its endurance. Truth -- complete and accurate information in the minds of all the citizens -- is the only indestructible weapon upon which American self-government can depend. The University of American Democracy is an indestructible arsenal, proportioning itself by the service it renders. It drives a Freedom Train of reliable information, dynamic inspiration, and constructive leadership into the hearts and minds of all the people -- week in and week out; year in and year out. This is possible only because it does not depend on charity, but on practical, sound business operation.

The signers of The Declaration of Independence ended that historic document with these words: "And for the support of this Declaration, with the firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

That is the unselfish spirit that made possible the American Way of Life. That is the spirit that must maintain and develop it.

Will YOU help?

Tyler, I. Keith

THE INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION BY RADIO

Sponsor of
The American Exhibition of Educational Radio Programs
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS 10

onorary Director
ector
ON, Secretary

F

May 17, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note of May 11. I am counting on this as a tentative commitment to be our dinner speaker at the 1950 Institute. The dinner will be on Sunday afternoon, May 7. I can think of no one who could do more to inspire and inform the group of educators and broadcasters who attend the Institute. We all consider you a great friend and leader.

I shall write you again around the first of the year in the hope that you will know by that time whether you will be in the country in May.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

Keith

I. Keith Tyler

cmh

nual international conference devoted to the exchange of techniques and experiences in educational broadcasting

May 11, 1949

Mr. I. Keith Tyler
Director
Institute for Education by
Radio
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

Dear Keith:

Many thanks for yours of April 13th. I, too, am sorry that I won't be able to get out to Columbus this season. However, if I'm in the country on May 7th of next year, I will certainly hope to come to the Institute then.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

THE INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION BY RADIO

Sponsor of
The American Exhibition of Educational Radio Programs
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS 10

.TERS, *Honorary Director*
.LER, *Director*
I. HOLTON, *Secretary*

April 13, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Needless to say, we are feeling very sad because you find it impossible to be our dinner speaker at the annual Institute for Education by Radio, Sunday, May 8. I know of no one who could do more effectively the job that needs to be done with these folks in view of the whole international situation. But, of course, I realize how busy you are and it was on the off chance that you would not be tied up that I asked you.

You have many enthusiastic listeners among the staff of this University. Without any implications on your mass audience, I want to assure you that the foks I hear commenting on your program are the people I consider to be the bright and intelligent folks here. Personally, I think they have excellent judgement!

My wife thinks I should line you up for next year's dinner right a way. I think she is right. You might put May 7, 1950, down on your calendar now! Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

Keith

I. Keith Tyler

ail

An annual international conference devoted to the exchange of techniques and experiences in educational broadcasting

Tyler, Keith

APRIL 11, 1949

MR. KEITH TYLER

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS OHIO

SORRY FRIEND BUT CAN'T ARRANGE SCHEDULE TO BE WITH YOU ON MAY 8TH REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Tyson, Lewering

October 17, 1949

Dear Ty:

I, too, am rather out of touch with what is happening at the Institute. Apparently the search for a successor for Larry has not yet been successful, but the job seems to be expanding all the while. I gather from the grapevine that a decision will be made before long and it looks like it may be Ken Holland. I think so far as an approach there is concerned, it might be wise to wait until Dave gets back by which time things should have shaken down.

We had a quiet and uneventful summer. We frequently talked of the possibility of inviting ourselves to Bayhead but never got around to it. Do let us know when you are coming to New York again.

As ever yours,

President Lewering Tyson
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pennsylvania

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

E OF THE PRESIDENT

September 27, 1949

Dear Ed,

Yesterday morning we had a letter from Dave who, as I think you know, has been in Paris and is a correspondent for I.N.S. He has pretty definitely made up his mind now to come home, and I know what that means. We want to give him a little chance to unwind. He plans to get here about the eighteenth of December — the kid is wise enough to schedule himself for the Christmas season — and then he will be scouting around.

In his letter he didn't mention a single thing about what his plans are or what lines he is going to try to enter. He has a bit of insight into the international situation, and it occurred to me that perhaps there might be a chance for him in the Institute of International Education. Of course since Larry's death I have been totally unfamiliar with any developments. I suppose Don Shank is the chief executive officer, and of course he and I know each other. Realizing your pretty close contact with that whole outfit I thought I would write you first to get whatever suggestions you might have. The youngster isn't too bad, and I must confess he is in a category of people that I wouldn't hesitate to recommend for some position!

Our love to Janet. We missed seeing you this summer. Reba was in Bay Head practically all the time and I was back and forth. We frequently spoke of you and hoped that something would turn up to draw you in our direction.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson
President

LT:RMR

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Tyson, Levering

February 1, 1949

President Levering Tyson
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Dear Ty:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of David's piece. I enjoyed it mightily. He is indeed growing up!

Best regards.

As ever yours,

LEVERING TYSON

1/9/49

Dear Ed:—

Thought you might enjoy this—

The toy is growing up.

Ty.

Tyson, Lewering

January 7, 1949

Dear President Tyson:

Mr. Murrow is presently in Washington, and in his absence I am sending you the attached copy of a letter regarding the Free University of Berlin which we have just received from our Berlin correspondent, Bill Downs.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

President Lewering Tyson
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pennsylvania

, 1949 - 10:00 pm, Saturday - Paris

About 12:30 this noon a young American tumbled out of his bed in Paris's Cite Universitaire and looked out on the world. Automobiles and long-headed French trucks were rumbling past his window on the cobbles of the Boulevard Jourdan. It was like any other morning to David Otto Tyson, 23, of Allentown, Pa., except that a high wind had swept over Paris during the night, clearing the air as if to start the new year in a fresh clean atmosphere.

No sentimentalist he, Tyson could not help but reflect on the events of 1948 which had carried him from one of the happiest Christmases at home he could remember to a Christmas entirely without the traditions he had known in far-away frenetic Paris.

He had passed through the crowded and often smoke-filled classrooms of New York's Columbia University. Those conducted by such intellects as the far-ranging Jacques Barzun seemed to him in retrospect, but for the lack of emotion, like mental revival meetings. Names which heretofore had meant nothing were brought to life in his mind: Henry James, Henry Adams, Hector Berlioz, El Greco, even Mark Twain.

He had learned to do research. He came to know the state of Pennsylvania from the Delaware Water Gap to the Ohio River as he turned out several gross of telegraphic articles by the assembly-line methods of the Columbia Press, earning $15 each week to buy his meals at Columbia's John Jay Hall.

Nights, often until 1:00 am, he had sweated and fumed and whined over a master's thesis* which seemed to him incomplete indeed when on a sunny afternoon in early June he, in company with his close friend William R. Palmer** of Brooklyn, was granted a master of arts degree on the steps of Low Memorial Library.

---

*"The Motives Behind American Occupation of Siberia, 1918-1920"
** He was to George Herbert Palmer (1842-1933), American philosopher and educator.

One week later in Muhlenberg College's stately Gothic chapel he received his bachelor of arts degree at the hands of a beaming mustached father, President Levering Tyson, who had told him, "If there's anything I can ever do for you, just let me know." (There was nothing as the year drew to a close.)

Ten days later he was on the moonlit Atlantic, eastward bound on a European Grand Tour, atomic age style. By the last day of 1948, the tour had taken him from Tomintoul, the highest village in Britain, to the Church of the Sacre Coeur on the heights overlooking Paris. He had swum on the beach where the babe King Arthur was washed ashore, played the links at St. Andrews, sung the chants at Westminster, and heard Vishinsky's voice raised in anger.

He had written 44 articles of good, bad, and indifferent quality for the Allentown Evening Chronicle on subjects ranging from an interview with a farmer in a Lincolnshire potato field to tea with Madame Roosevelt in the Hotel de Crillon, Paris.

The last day of 1948 he had 3 francs in his pocket. He had spent $500 of his own savings, $614 of his brother's, $152.50 from the Veterans Administration, $100 from the Evening Chronicle, plus gifts in various currencies from friends and family.*

Looking back he singled out the month he spent in a Lincolnshire harvest camp, living closely with young people from every corner of Europe (west of the Iron Curtain), as the most satisfactory experience of 1948. He little realized at the time the opportunity he had to understand post-war Europe as reflected in the tales told by his comrades.

He had made a few friends there. The last day of the year he received

---

* His rations were augmented and his days brightened in no small measure by the several relief parcels he received from his mother.

a Christmas card from Pierrejean LeRoy, the bearded French vagabond and self-appointed jester of the Lincolnshire camp. The same day he received a packet from Ahmet Stampa, one of the rotund frauleins from Schleswig-Holstein enclosing a handful of Christmas cookies (crumbled), a color print of El Greco's Christ Driving Out the Money Changers, and a letter:

> We are really disappointed that you are not able to spend Christmas with our family; and I hardly can imagine how you will spend it alone in Paris. But I think it is not impossible to have you with us, and if it is only in our mind. Is not Christmas a festival that shows us clearly that there are not distances and no time?!
>
> Now it has become really winter. All trees and plants are adorned with rime. Last night I had a walk. That was so wonderful! The moon was still hanging very low in the east and gave a mysterious yellow light. For a moment it seemed to me as if she was coming straight down from heaven towards me. The road coming from east seemed to be swept cleanly for her coming. - That was really a feeling like Christmas. - After that I saw an enormous shooting-star with a very long tail. That means something to that person who watches it. Do you know that in America? I like the stars awfully much. At this time everything makes me thinking of Christmas. . . .
>
> Yesterday we did the Christmas bakery. Brown and white bisquits. We use to cut many different things out the dough, as there are angels, animals, music-instruments, toys, and stars. Also these signs for every month of the year, like scales, twins, lion and so on. Look, with these cakes, with sweets, coloured balls and candles my father (he always does this job, he alone and secret) decorates the big Christmas tree. You can not imagine what a pleasure that is for little Helge and also for us! The whole afternoon before Christmas Eve we are not allowed to enter the mysterious room where the tree is standing and the presents and parcels are put on a table. In the afternoon we go to the service into the church of our village, where huge fir-trees spangled with lights are erected. After that, when all preparations are done we take our evening meal, that is on Christmas Eve always macaroni with apple-sauce or rice with preserved pears. And then we go altogether into the candle illuminated and marvellous smelling Christmasroom.
>
> There we make music and sing Christmas carols. I can not imagine how that would [illegible] if my father would not play upon his lute, which I love so very m[illegible] . . . .

No other American at this crossroads of Europe, Tyson thought, regretted being from home so much at Christmas as did he. "This is the time of the year when homesickness really hurts," he had written earlier in a Christmas card to a friend.

Painful it was in the days preceding the holiday, but the day itself was not an unhappy one. As the year drew to a close, Tyson wondered if at long last he might not be emerging from his lethargic.

He had worried about this, about his inability to learn French, about his lack of finances which hamstrung several grandiose projects he could cut out for himself. He deplored his inability to strike responsive chords immediately in the varied people he met, his lack of the gift of gab, a prime requisite, so he thought, for those wishing to get the most from an atomic age grand tour. But he was learning how to listen, to recognize a good story when he heard it, and to set it down on paper.

Tearing away all inhibitions and mental reservations of various sorts, Tyson had to admit to himself that he wanted more than anything to be a writer. He viewed with envy rather than the expected reprobation the announcement that his intimate Morningside Heights associate, Mary B. Ricketson, 23, of New Bedford, Mass., was engaged in writing a book of an undisclosed nature. In like manner he watched his roommate, Richard P. Jones, 24, of Fairmont, W. Va., at work on "the Great American Novel", sitting at the desk opposite him at night, hammering out three pages a day on his Royal portable.*

Perhaps futile efforts these. "But you might as well play at the game," said Tyson, "until you're beaten and have to settle down at an office desk, draw your weekly paycheck, and take your two weeks vacation a year."

On the stroke of midnight on New Year's Eve, Tyson, Dick Jones, and their associate, Paul Roth, were standing on the ballroom floor of the

---

* The subject: American student life in the French capital and what makes young Americans run away from home to Paris. Asked by Jones what he had run away from, Tyson answered, "I guess the best way to state it would be to say that all my life I've been under the wing of one or more institutions: the family, Kent School, Muhlenberg, the Navy, Columbia. You are nowhere more on your own than here. I want to see how far I can get."

Fondation des Etats-Unis, vermouths in their hands. "Here's to crime," one said. They drained the cups, seized a black-haired buxom Irish girl, each kissed her on both cheeks, and then all four swept into the boisterous snake-dance swirling about them.

Before tumbling into bed at 5:30 am, Tyson had danced with blonde, blue-eyed Helena Koldova, a refugee (like her father of the UN's Film Division) from the government of Klement Gottwald in Prague where her mother and brother were still living precariously; with Denise Peron, a short athletic blonde, who smoked cigarettes down until they burned her lips, spoke no English, was a French student at Jean Louis Barrault's school of dramatics, and had arrived at the Fondation des Etats-Unis in ski-pants, boots, and a pack on her back as big as a house after a hitch-hike from Fontainbleau; with Bernie Haywood of Omaha, Nebraska, an enormous hunk of American womanhood, former Marine Pfc., and now studying art under the GI Bill. He had also drunk the cognac and smoked the Turkish cigarettes of the red-haired John McClane, formerly of Weisbaden, Germany, anti-Hitlerite, a devoted adherent to the Prussian system, and American citizen since he served in Army Intelligence during the war, and now a student of French literature.

There were good stories here. Tyson hoped he could get some of them down on paper. Looking out on the Boulevard Jourdan this noon, he stretched and nudged himself. "Look, fella," he said, "you're in Paris."

Tyson, Levering

December 30, 1948

Dear Ty:

Here's the first of the dope on the Free University of Berlin.

As ever yours,

President Levering Tyson
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Tyson, Lewering

December 8, 1948

Dear Ty:

I know I ought to know something about the Free University of Berlin, but I don't have any reliable dope on it. However, I am getting some. I have asked the Institute to send me anything they have and have also asked Bill Downs, my colleague in Berlin, to airmail me a complete wrap-up of its activities and merits. I will pass this on to you as soon as possible.

I will be working out of Washington all during January, but if you are in town either before or after that, let's have an evening. Tell Reba that I have acquired a few new ones.

As ever yours,

President Lewering Tyson
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pennsylvania

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

ICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 2, 1948

Dear Ed,

Dave has been having himself quite a time in Europe, which is awfully good for the youngster. He spent the summer in the British Isles, largely in London and in St. Andrews. Then he went to Paris and has been there ever since. He has met a lot of interesting kids and is really getting a grand bit of experience.

While he was working at some International Harvest Camp in Yorkshire he met up with a young German who interested him a great deal in the Free University of Berlin. Apparently the University of Berlin proper is in the Russian Zone and is laboring under restrictions to the extent of which you can imagine. An attempt is now being made to organize the Free University of Berlin in the American Zone. With your Institute of International Education connections I wondered whether you know anything about this or whether you can find out something of its respectability and whether or not it has any responsible backing.

The reason I am asking this is because Dave suggested that the student body here at Muhlenberg might do something that would start a snowball rolling on other college campuses. What the institution seems to need most of all is just ordinary supplies as paper, pencils, etc. He gave me quite an outline of the whole problem which I turned over to the Student Council. This crowd of kids met at our house the other evening and are willing to go ahead in a preliminary way at least by making a token donation, of course very likely doing something more later. However, two points came up: how can we get such supplies into Berlin and also to what extent could something of this kind be publicized so as to make it an impetus so that it would be followed on other college campuses — all on the supposition the Free University of Berlin is something that really ought to be helped. I thought perhaps you might have some suggestions.

We have had a busy fall of course, and I thought of you many times, but most keenly election evening and the period immediately following! That really was something.

When are we going to get together — anywhere? Our love to Janet.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson
President

LT:RMR

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Tyson, Lewering

August 1, 1947

Dear Ty:

We were right sorry we couldn't join you at the beach but maybe we can make it next year. One thing about this new job is that I will at least have weekends free, and when the sponsor fails to pick up an option I shall retire and apply for the job of caretaker on your summer estate.

The football reunion sounds wonderful and we will look forward to it.

As ever yours,

Lewering Tyson, President
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pa.

LEVERING TYSON

July 28, 1947

Dear Ed,

As you can imagine, the fire dislocated a lot of our plans and it wasn't until this last week that they began to clear a bit.

Reba and I were awfully sorry you and Janet couldn't make it this last weekend. Of course, we are sorry too that your going up New York State way for your vacation will cut out that month too but we are awfully happy you can get away for a rest. I hope you will take it a thousand per cent.

Also, the new job looks fascinating in many ways. You know without my telling you how much we both hope for you continued and expected success in this most recent venture.

Under separate cover I am sending back the two books you were good enough to let me borrow. I think Gunther has done a masterly job and I wish every high school senior and college freshman could be required to read it. I wonder whether he could be persuaded to do another one entitled Inside American Colleges.

As ever,

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

LT:ECK

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
130 East 74 Street
New York, N. Y.

P.S. - Perhaps we can work out a reunion over here during the football season. L.T.

Tyson, Levering

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

FFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 15, 1948
Dictated December 11, 1948

Dear Ed,

Thanks for your note of December eighth.

I am hoping to get to Washington myself in January, so will you please have your secretary tell me how to get in touch with you down there. Of course I will be glad to get the dope about the Free University of Berlin as it comes from the Institute and from Bill Downs.

Reba is coming back from the hospital tomorrow! She has been fussing since the middle of the summer about a lame back and after a checkup several weeks ago it was discovered that she had a bad gall bladder. This has now been removed and she is showing signs of emulating a colt. That means trouble for me. You keep whatever new ones you have for her when we next get together.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson
President

LT:RMR

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Tyson, Mrs. Levering

August 16, 1948

Mrs. Levering Tyson
212 East Avenue
Bay Head, New Jersey

Dear Reba:

Many thanks for your kind words of August 2nd; it was good to hear from you.

I have received the picture from George, and have already sent him my thanks.

I'm glad that the news of David is so good; his news letter to Allentown should be helpful to his writing. As to seeing Churchill: I understand that presently he is in the country writing, and he is not seeing any but political friends. Therefore, I think a meeting would be impossible right now.

Hope that by now Ty's been able to dispense with the ice-bag! My very best to both of you.

As ever yours,

August 2nd 1948

g Tyson

212 East Avenue, Bay Head, N. J.

Reba + Ty -

Dear Ed -

We listened tonight and liked it - as usual. Reba sat with the Je- Bag on his face (not his head) after a session with the Dentist this afternoon, and laughed at your final touch, saying "No danger of me getting bit by a horse these days - I wonder if there's danger of getting bit by something else tho' staying up late nights!!

We just want you to know we're here as your star audience - wishing you well - and loving you and Janet and Casey.

Did you get the pictures from

g Tyson

212 East Avenue, Bay Head, N. J.

George Stevenson 2nd!! ? He got one for us and hearing camp see it yet (already)
George would love to receive a short
not from you, I know – in case you
did get the picture, address just B.H. He's life
is not too full of interesting things.
David is having a wonderful
experience and sending home (allentown)
letters twice a week to be published in
the Evening News. Very good too.
Theering wondered if it would be
possible for him to meet Churchill – He is
thro' at St. Andrews about Aug. 20th. Going to
London again (he spent 2 wks there in June) then
staying on to work in France, Holland – n Italy
to get experience for his writing –
Take care of yourself. Love to you all.

Reb

Underhill, C. M.

RKO PATHE, INC.
625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

12 April 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am naturally very sorry that it is impossible for you to narrate the one reel appeal that we are editing for the AMERICAN OVERSEAS AID - UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN. But I couldn't let it stop there, for your willingness was so gracious (and so unusual) that it revived my faith in the decency of the working profession. So, for your kind response, whether or not we could put it on film, many many thanks.

Sincerely,

C. M. Underhill

CMU:s

United Nations

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

United Nations

March 11, 1948

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of February 26th and for the material you sent from your Research Section. As things stand now, I seem to be getting all the material I require, however, I have your Contact Card on file and will not fail to take advantage of your service.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George Ivan Smith
Chief Public Officer, English Section
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1135

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

REFERENCE:

February 24, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
125 East 57 Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Charles Hodges has been with me today to discuss the best service we can give you by providing background material which might be of value to you in your broadcasts.

I attach samples of our Research Section output, and will in the future send you new issues as they are printed. Mr. Hodges and I, in our discussions, were very conscious of the fact that it would be impossible for us to send, or for you to read, all the other material that constitutes a day's printing here. However, we do not want you to miss any key items, and would suggest that your secretary contact us as per the attached contact card whenever you need material on any particular subject. We have a check list available here, and can very often supply the documents you need at a day's notice. However, some of them are out of print and it may take from three to four days to get them to you.

I would be grateful to hear from you if you know now of any particular papers you would like to have sent regularly. If you feel the research papers you are getting are not enough, do not hesitate to let me know so that I can order the pattern as you require. I would like for you to get in touch with us if there is any way we can help you in your work.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE IVAN SMITH,
CHIEF RADIO OFFICER, ENGLISH SECTION.

P.S. In an emergency we can arrange to send papers that are available here to our Manhattan Building within two hours of your request being received. I imagine in an emergency of this kind you would be able to pick them up in the Manhattan Building.

United Nations World

April 30, 1948

Dear Bert White:

Many thanks for yours of the 23rd. It was indeed thoughtful of you to think to put me on your list for the advanced copies of the UNITED NATIONS WORLD. I have in the past found its articles to be very good, and the advance proofs will be most useful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert White
UNITED NATIONS WORLD
385 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

united nations WORLD
THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE
335 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Cable: Unatworld

Now thanks

23 April 1948

Mr. Edward Murrow
Radio Station WCBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many of our editorial friends tell us that they find UNITED NATIONS WORLD extremely useful to them as source material, both for background and for direct quotation. We have been told that UNITED NATIONS WORLD is now the most-quoted monthly magazine in the world.

In order to enhance the usefulness of the magazine to you, we are now arranging to make its contents available to you in an advance form. The enclosed proofs are those of the May issue which will be on sale April 30th.

Each month from now on you will receive, several days before publication date, similar rough page proofs of the forthcoming issue. With these proofs there will be a summary page of blurbs so that you can quickly spot articles or features of special interest to you.

You are free to extract quotes or use the material for background.

We are also putting you on the complimentary list. Your copy will be the first mailed, so that you should have the finished product slightly ahead of regular subscribers.

We hope these plans will make the magazine more useful to you. If you have any comments or suggestions, we should be most happy to have them.

Cordially yours,

Bert

Egbert White
Publisher

EW:rah
encl.

Urquhart, Hector

Tues Oct. 18th
2:30
appt. made

Box 217,
Montville, N.J.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I tried to reach you last week in connection with a certain plan which I have presented to the British Consul in New York. Mr. McCarthy of the Consulate asked me to present it to him in writing by the end of last week, in order that he could take it up with the British Embassy. I was unable to complete it, however, but hope to do so this week.

It is my desire to form a corporation for the specific purpose of assisting British manufacturers to export more of their products to this country. While I cannot explain the whole plan to you by letter I should like to do so if you can find time to see me. You are so well known in the British Isles that your moral support would go a long way towards the success of this plan. I have talked over my scheme with the owner of another importing house in New York, and he in turn discussed it at the Chamber of Commerce. No one there made adverse criticism; it was just agreed that the plan was ambitious.

I have talked it over with my employer, Mr. William B. Franke, senior partner of Franke, Hannon & Withey, C.P.A., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, and he has consented to become a director should this corporation be formed. Mr. George E. Hite, Jr., a partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 15 Broad Street, New York, has consented to be secretary and director. Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley will be the attorneys of the corporation, and of course my employers would be auditors. The matter has also been discussed with Mr. Leroy of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 59th Street and Madison Avenue branch.

The plan is so ambitious that it requires the support of well-known people. I would, therefore, greatly appreciate it if you would find time to see me. I could explain it quite fully in about ten minutes.

Will you kindly call me at Plaza 5-4526 when and if you can grant me an appointment. As my office is at 444 Madison Avenue I can reach your office in a few minutes.

Very truly yours,

Hector Urquhart

Hector Urquhart

Utley, Clifton

April 27, 1948

Dear Cliff:

This is too much! And here all along I have regarded you as an isolationist. By under-dollars I have contributed to the Ku Klux Klan--what have you done with yours, Comrade?

As ever yours,

Mr. Clifton Utley
5827 South Blackstone Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

CLIFTON M. UTLEY
5627 SOUTH BLACKSTONE AVENUE
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

April 21, 1948

Dear Ed:

I regret to see you are keeping bad company. Look out or Bertie McCormick will stop eating your spaghetti. He may even boycott the soup too.

You are doing a terrific job. Keep it up.

Sincerely,

Clifton

Encl.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE:
Part 1 Page 22 April 18, 1948

CLIFTON UTLEY ON PAYROLL OF BRITISH RADIO

Gets $100 a Show from BBC

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, April 17-Clifton M. Utley, Chicago radio commentator, is one of several American broadcasters who are also employed by the British Broadcasting corporation on a part time basis, justice department files of registered foreign agents disclose.

BBC is registered as a foreign agent with operations in this country. As such, it is required by law to file periodic reports on its expenditures in the United States.

The BBC statements on file show that Utley, who broadcasts from Chicago for the National Broadcasting company, receives $100 a broadcast from the British corporation for "American commentary" carried by the BBC network. Since Oct. 1, 1946, Utley has broadcast over BBC one or more times a month.

BBC Pays Others

Other American commentators who have received compensation for BBC broadcasts, the files show, include Eric Severeid, Quincy Howe, Edward R. Murrow, and Joseph C. Harsh of the Columbia Broadcasting system, and Elmer Davis of the American Broadcasting company.

Prior to Oct. 1, 1946, British agents were exempt from public filing as foreign registrants with the justice department. The exemption was in force during the war, under an act of congress, for agents of foreign nations whose defense the President deemed vital to the defense of the United States.

Agents of such nations were required to file registration statements, but the statements were kept secret. The secret file was terminated on Sept. 30, 1946, but the names in it were not made public.

Not British Agent

Utley's name does not appear in the public file as a British agent. He is merely listed by BBC as a recipient of pay for broadcasts over the British network.

When World War II, broke out in Europe, Utley advocated all-out aid to Britain by the United States and was among those who before Pearl Harbor advocated our intervention into the war on the side of

Van Acker, D. G.

November 28, 1949

Mr. D. G. Van Acker
Associated Technical Writers, Inc.
250 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Dr. Van Acker:

I am writing to the Overseas Press Club today in support of your nomination, and I hope to stop in at your shop some day soon, but there never seems to be time enough to see one's friends in this miserable city.

As ever yours,

IATED TECHNICAL WRITERS
incorporated

250 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

JUdson 6-3727

cable address:
assotech, new york

November 3, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As you know, I have been asked by Mr. J. Rosapepe of the AP to become a member of the Overseas Press Club, for which my four years with CBS in Paris between 1934 and 1939 make me eligible.

I want to thank you for having indicated your willingness to act as one of my sponsors. Whatever the nature of my current activities, I remain a newsman at heart.

Can you find a minute to look up our place sometime?

With my best regards,

Sincerely,

D. G. Van Acker

D. G. VAN ACKER

DGVA:dr

PS – Just got a swell letter from Hans v Kalt., to whom I also had dropped a line – no one will ever have been so well sponsored –

Van Ackor, D. G.

E. R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

June 16, 1949

Mr. D. G. Van Ackor
Associated Technical Writers
The Beacon
2130 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

Dear Van:

Many thanks for yours of the 7th. I hope the translation project will be successful. However, as I'm just a wage slave here, I know that the letters to small individual stations will have to come from Ted Church, our Director of News Broadcasts. Therefore I'm forwarding your letter to him.

The best of luck to you in your swing around the country.

As ever yours,

CC: Wells Church (with correspondence)

Van der Vlugt

July 1, 1949

Dear Miss Gleason:

This will introduce Mr. E. Van der Vlugt who has recently arrived in this country. He is a friend of an old friend of mine, Professor Gerbrandy, Prime Minister of the Netherlands government in exile in London.

He is one of the world's most outstanding experts on Asiatic affairs and is considering coming back to lecture in the Autumn.

I would be grateful if you could see him.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Edna Gleason
Columbia Concerts Lecture Bureau
113 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Van der Vlugt
urgent!

Me. E. VAN DER VLUGT
AVOCAT À LA COUR D'APPEL D'AMSTERDAM
PARIS: 2 RUE DE MONTESSUY 7e (ADRESSE PROVISOIRE)
AMSTERDAM: 42 MINERVALAAN (G. SERET EN E. VAN DER VLUGT)

PARIS Le
AMSTERDAM
TEL. 95878

Personal.

NEW YORK, June 27 th, 1949
Henry Hudson Hotel
353 West 57 street
Ph. Co. 5-6100.

12 Fri.

ED/ MURROW. ESQ.
President of the Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York.

Dear Sir,

I am very much indebted to our mutual friend, PROF.DR.GERBRANDY, ex- MINISTER-PRESIDENT of our Dutch Government in LONDON, from whom I received the enclosed letter in which he is so kind as to introduce me to you.

I retrurned some time ago from a long journey in the East; I wrote a book on THE GREAT RED MYSTIFICATION; An EPITOME of COMMUNISM IN ASIA. Full of original documents.

As I am staying in the United States and particularly in New York only temporarely, I should be most obliged if you would show the kindness to see me for a few minutes; place and time to be chosen by you.

Please be convinced of my sincere appreciation.

I beg to enclose as well a Summary of my Career so that you may better know with whom to deal with.

Would you please acknowledge this letter, either by post or by PHONE?

In the meantime,

I remain

yours very truly,

(Dr. E. van der Vlugt.)

ENCL/

Prof. Mr. P. S. GERBRANDY
Kerkplein 113c
Scheveningen

Scheveningen, 27th May 1949.

Ed.Murrow Esq.
President of the Columbia Broadcasting
Company,
New York
U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

Allow me herewith to introduce to you Mr.E.van der Vlugt, barrister at the Hague, formerly counsellor to the Netherlands Embassy in Paris, with whom I had contact more than once about the Indonesian problem.

Yours very sincerely,

P. S. Gerbrandy

COPY

JOHN T. FLYNN
35-12 222nd. Street - BAYSIDE N.Y.

I have read with deep interest Dr. E. van der Vlugt's book ASIA AFLAME. I can think of no more timely and challenging picture of the vast disorders and the imminent threats to the peace of the world now rising to the boiling point of Asia.

Here is a responsible and informed outline of the special conditions in each sector of Asia which the Communists exploit.

The explosion in Korea is only the second chapter - the first being China - in the network of conspiracies which the Reds have set in motion to bring this immense continent piecemeal into the Red orbit.

There is a careful analysis of the political, economic, religious and human elements in India, China, Indonesia, Indo-China, the Middle East, South-East Asia and Japan, together with an outline of the methods and policies which must be employed to oppose and frustrate the Red program.

(signed) John T. Flynn.

August 7, 1950

E. VAN DER VEGT D. L.

Member of the Court of Justice in Amsterdam
Former Editor of the Monthly "Le Monde Nouveau"
(The New World) in Paris

A S I A A F L A M E

COMMUNISM IN EAST ASIA

Foreword

by

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY

NEW YORK

1951

"The dominant idea that should be instilled into all new adherents of the Comintern in Asia is that the so-called cultural and educational role of Imperialist States in the Colonies is that of an emancipator.

"Britain, France, Holland, Japan and the U. S. A. are parasitic States sponging upon the Colonies.

"Far from stimulating the development of the latter, they only retard it.

"The salvation of the Colonies lies in the immediate development of the Bolshevist movement...." *

---

*Extract from an article by the reporter on the Colonial question at the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, published in the periodical "The New East" (Moscow), XXIII, XXIV, 1925.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD:

INTRODUCTION: THE RED MASQUERADE

Various types of Communism. So-called "Christian Communism". Marxism. The uprooting of the masses. The nature of a Marxist society. Marxist society versus religion and independent thinking. The psychology of the Fellow Traveller. Marxism and science. Marxist materialism.

CHAPTER I THE RED LEGERDEMAIN

The basic technique of modern Communism. Its appropriation and prostitution of words and slogans. Deception as final policy. Relation of Communist strategy to Communist tactics. The purpose of the Soviet-Nazi pact of 1939. The nature of Communist ethics. Growth of the idea of sovereignty of the people, historically, in Western Europe. The Marxist substitute for this conception. The essentially religious nature of Communist faith. Communist discipline and over-all control throughout the world. Front organizations.

CHAPTER II THE UPROOTING OF ASIA

ASIA AS THE STRATEGIC AREA IN THE BATTLE FOR THE WORLD. The necessity for the West of the defeat of Communism in Asia. The causes for the awakening of Asia in our times. How the impact of the industrial West has profoundly altered the basic facts of the Asian life. Asia in process of disintegration and reconstruction. Asiatic nationalism. The Communist aim for the new Asia.

CHAPTER III THE RED ATTACK ON ASIA

Careful preparation of the Communist assault. Favorable conditions: Uprooting of the old colonial order; rising costs adding to the hardship of Asian life; the immense increase in population and its tragic consequences; resentment against "colonialism". Adaptation of Communist methods to new Asian conditions. The Baku Congress of 1920. Training centers for Asian revolutionaries. The gradual shift of the weight of

Soviet power toward Asia and control of the "Heartland" of the World Island.

CHAPTER IV THE RED CAMPAIGN IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Fall of the Turkish Empire; birth of the New Turkey. Afghanistan. Iran and its strategic significance. Israel.

CHAPTER V THE RED ATTACK ON INDO-CHINA

"Indo-China" a collective name for diverse states and peoples. The French conception of "colony." Nationalist and Communist movements. Dynamic life of Ho Chi Minh, the soul of the Communist Party. The Japanese occupation and capitulation. Bao Dai, ex-emperor of Annam, opposes Ho Chi Minh. The French Indo-Chinese Union. Country now open to Communist access from China. The Pulsat of the Mark. Dangerous sector in defense of Southeast Asia. Displacement of center of European strategy from Europe to the Pacific.

CHAPTER VI THE RED ATTACK ON INDIA

Indian "Empire" a geographical, not a political, unit. India and Pakistan. Social structure of India as compared to that of China. The four proposed remedies for bringing reform of social conditions: (1) Orthodox Hindu; (2) Gandhi; (3) Nehru and the Congress Party; (4) Communism. Characteristics of Nehru. Red Russia's supreme interest in India. Adaptation of deceptive Communist propaganda both to Hindus of mystical religious type and simple peasant-folk in their village communities. Communist actions and the counter-actions of the Nehru government. Pakistan.

CHAPTER VII THE RED ATTACK ON CHINA

Basic reasons for the Communist conquest in China. Structure of ancient China. Intrusion of the West in the last hundred years. Soviet overtures and infiltration. Sun Yat Sen. Chiang Kai Shek. The Soviet Republic in Shensi. Nationalist and Communist cooperation in the war against Japan. Consequence of Japanese capitulation and Roosevelt's short-sighted Chinese policy. Soviet influence on the external regions of China. Serious political and strategic consequence of Chinese situation for the West; decisive for World War III.

CHAPTER VIII THE RED ATTACK ON SOUTHEAST ASIA

General survey. Factors conducive to Communism in this area. The Chinese element. Soviet tactics employed in southeast Asia. BURMA: The three following independence. CEYLON: an outstanding example of cooperation between East and West. MALAYA: British difficulties; Malay versus Chinese. THAILAND (SIAM): "Land of the Free." steady development. Solid-open by history. THE PHILIPPINES: Friend of the U.S.A. From Spanish colony to independent state. Economic aspects. Difficulties.

CHAPTER IX THE RED ATTACK ON INDONESIA

The importance of Indonesia as a sector in the defensive front against the menace of Soviet Imperialism. The diverse countries and peoples of the archipelago. Dutch rule and policy in Indonesia up to World War II. Communist tactics and leaders in Indonesia up to World War II. Indonesia during World War II. Communism in Indonesia following World War II. Relation of leaders and personalities of present native government to the Communist movement. The tragic mistakes of the West with regard to real situation in Indonesia and their consequent strengthening of Communism in the entire area. The ill-starred "transfer of sovereignty". The steps by which the great powers, imagining that they were checkmating Communism, brought into being a situation which was exactly what Moscow had been planning and desiring. Why Holland yielded. The ominous betrayal of Indonesia's pro-Western minorities into the power of a Communist-dominant regime. The future of the Independent Republic of Indonesia (R. I. S.).

CHAPTER X THE RED ATTACK ON INDIA

World importance of India. Strategic importance, historically, and now. The island chain of American defense from the Kurilles to Australia, and strategic relation of India to this line. Soundness of decision to defend India in June, 1950, as based upon vital necessity. But decision sound only if in connection the aggressors were to be defeated and the peninsula sealed off as a possible base for future breaching of the island chain of defense. No other national purpose for military action. This area closely

by MacArthur, apparently not permitted by certain others. Reported deal favored by State Department of the U.S.A. to oust Red China in UN and give Formosa to Red China would also breach the island line. Concessions of this nature would result in handing all Asia as a gift to Communism, abandon the strategic conception on which defense of Korea is based, and make certain that World War III will be fought on Communist terms against increased Communist power. Pressure of those who want "Europe first" type of defense may in the end be history's grimmest joke. If island chain is breached, and U.S. line of defense is on the Pacific Coast of North America, then in consequence U.S.A. could not at once thus maintain defense in Europe but would be compelled to employ, instead, a Western Hemisphere defense without Europe. Korea's second importance: ~~XXX~~ maintains and retains. Successive steps by which Communists since World War I have worked for control of Korea and Chiang-Kai-Shek. The West's fatal failure to understand the nature of the conflict. How Russia filled the ideological vacuum. The present Communist action in Korea simply a natural consequence of long-held plans and known objectives.

CHAPTER XI THE RED ATTACK ON JAPAN

Little Communism in Imperial Japan. Measures to combat "the problem item." American occupation policies hampering Communists; Red long-term plans devised in consequence. The strategic importance of Japan to the Russians. The Japanese mentality. Growth of the Communist Party since 1945. Return of Sanzo Nosaka, member of the Great Asiatic Team trained by Moscow. Soviet agitation against U.S. occupation. The role played by Soviet representatives and native Communists in Japan since beginning of the Korean war. The Soviet spy-nest in our Tokyo base. The great change in Japan under MacArthur's statesmanship. The future of Japan.

CHAPTER XII HOW TO MEET THE RED ATTACK IN ASIA

By many persons. Communism will either decay from within by overcomplexity, schism or heresy, or it must be destroyed from without. Danger of expecting easily Communist collapse. Communism viewed as having characteristics of a religion. Contrast with the Christian religion. Necessity of counter-

measures of an economic nature. Effective and sensible economic programs within capacity of the West. Case histories to show kind of economic aid that can cut ground from under Communist appeal in Asia. The necessity of opposing to Communist dynamism a greater dynamism of our own, not only economically but in the realms of ideas and emotions. Asia can be lost or won, depending upon our own understanding and use of the force of essentially spiritual ideas.

CHAPTER XXIX HOW CAN WE FIGHT WORLD COMMUNISM ?

No sharp line separating military from other policy. Military, political, psychological and ideological warfare as elements of a total pattern of resistance which must be opposed to a total pattern of aggression. The struggle global but cannot be won without Asia. Suggestions for mobilizing the forces in Asia that oppose Communism. A Pacific Pact urged. Estimation of the Soviet-and-satellite potential for war in all phases. Necessity of mobilizing the minds of the Western world to see to their own internal safety--as yet dangerously neglected. Mistakes of the Germans in fighting the Soviet Union which we must not copy. How we could and should use those who have fled before Communism from Russia and conquered lands in both Europe and Asia. Suggestions for taking advantage of new stirrings in Asia for forces of freedom. True self-determination. We must act quickly.

U.S.A. Press.
April 1949

PRESS-COMMUNIQUE.

IT IS 1776 IN AMBOINA, MENADO AND TIMOR.

Not wanting to join the Diokia Republic, these islands demand their own political status, separate from the U.S. of Indonesia, with the right of self-determination based on the UNO Declaration of Human Rights. Therefore to-day they sent word to the UNCI expressing their wish to take part in the Batavia Round Table Conference. Situated in the Eastern part of the Indonesian Archipelago, Amboina, Menado and Timor are rich in copra, spices, cane, wood and various other products, grown by a population quite different from the other Indonesians. Converted a few centuries ago, Christianity is the basis their culture is founded on. These peoples with their more than average intelligence have always been apt to adopt Christian civilization. Protestant schools have reduced illitteracy to almost zero. The islanders' courage is proverbial, since they fought mainly shoulder to shoulder with the Allies in World War II, thereby mainly helping the Americans. The Japanese invaders found their toughest enemies among these island underground movements, who relentlessly fought till liberation.

These people want under no condition to negotiate with the Diokia Republic as this Republic co-operates with communist backed-groomed and -tainted elements. Neither do they want to be part of the U.S. of Indonesia, convinced as they are to be misunderstood by that Governing body. They merely want independence for their own peoples, so as to live in peace and friendship with all other nations; a free exchange of Art and Culture, commercial freedom in which they are to take part through a neutral economic policy.

They rely on support from UNCI to hold immediate, free, individual and direct elections to be organized in a reasonable and impartial way, secured by guarantees so that these peoples can express themselves as to their own status, loose from the U.S. of Indonesia. Linked with the Kingdom of the Netherlands by age-old bonds, the Amboinese, the Menadonese and Timorese desire the same status as Suriname. In particular they rely on support from the U.S.A. because in that nation they see the great champion of freedom.

"By mobilizing the whole strength of their peoples" - as they state in their petition to UNCI - they wish to contribute to the strengthening of the anti-communist world front. However, they will not be able to unfold their strength to its full extent if there is no recognition of their right to express their own free will, the right to choose their own future and the right of self-determination. Not granting their rights, they argue in their petition, means undermining the resistance of these peoples against infiltration, and penetration, and thus the door will be left wide open for the Red Menace that lies in the wait in the whole of Asia. Therefore these peoples stretch out their hands for protection and intervention from the United States of America.

DUPLICATE

RAAD VAN STATE.

(Council of State
of the
Kingdom of the Netherlands)

THE HAGUE, April 22, 1948
Binnenhof 1.

Having known Dr. Ebed van der Vlugt for many years, I hereby wish to certify that besides his work as a lawyer in both Paris and Amsterdam, he has made a success of his journalistic occupation.

He was the head-editor of that well-known international monthly "Le Monde Nouveau", founded by him in Paris; the English edition being published in London under the title of "The New World". This entirely independent publication, subsidized by the French-, the British- and the Dutch Governments continually strived to strengthen international relationship, to promote International Law, and to the gradual lifting of trade barriers.

As to the specifically Dutch interests, Dr.van der Vlugt has always, with the help of foreign authors, contributed to the task of raising a better understanding for the Dutch ideas, particularly in our overseas territories in relation to general education.

During this last war when Dr.van der Vlugt was in Java, he founded "The Netherlands Commonwealth News Service".

Signed:

His Exc. Jhr.Dr. F.Beelaerts van Blokland,

Vice-President of the Council of State.

DUPLICATE

I hereby gladly certify that EBED VAN DER VLUGT, LL.D. has produced much valuable work for our country (Holland), during the years between 1920 and 1940, when I was Ambassador for the Netherlands in Paris, particularly as chief-editor of the Monthly "Le Monde Nouveau", (in English edition "The New World").

Also the Netherlands Government have shown him their appreciation, as for instance by subsidizing his monthly periodical.

He has, by means of this bilingual periodical, and also otherwise, industriously promoted recognition of our country and its culture among the French as well as the English speaking public, particularly of the way Holland has appreciated its cultural task in the overseas territories of the Kingdom.

Signed:

J. LOUDON .

Wassenaar, June 22nd, 1947.

J.Th. Petrus BLUMBERGER, former functionary of the Civil Service of Java and Madoura, attaché to the Colonial Ministry of the Netherlands: LE COMMUNISME AUX INDES NÉERLANDAISES (COMMUNISM IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES). PREFACE BY Mr. A. LE NEVEU, Director of the UNION COLONIALE, published in 1929. (1)

Gabriel ANGOULVANT, Ex Governor General: Les Indes Néerlandaises; leur rôle dans l'Economie Internationale (The Dutch East Indies; their role in International Economics). Preface by Edouard Herriot.

C.J. HASSELMAN: L'Institut Royal Colonial d'Amsterdam, sa genèse, son fonctionnement, son avenir (The Colonial Institute in Amsterdam, its genesis, its working, its future.)

and others.

The standard edition by ANGOULVANT placed in the foreground, as long ago as 1925, the desirability of direct representation of the Indonesian nationalists in the The Hague Parliament, (Chapter suppressed).

The New World - Monde Nouveau and their Press Agency have been able to acquire in these eighteen years a high standing in international journalism, and thus have done work of considerable value in promoting better understanding abroad, not only of British culture, but also in developing the ideas of the "Small Nations" and their culture by means of the two universal languages (French and English), thus overcoming the limits of the Dutch language. (2)

June 1940: fled via Spain, Portugal to New York. Thence to Java (1941) with the object of performing an idependent journalistical investigation.

1942-1945: in five concentrationcamps in Java.
Founded there:
1. The VENINDOS (Association of Netherlands-Indian Veterans and War Victims).
2. THE NETHERLANDS COMMONWEALTH NEWS SERVICE.

Especially: ATTORNEY AND LEGAL ADVISER for the Netherlands and non-Netherlands countries of the P.T.B. (PERSATOEAN TIMOER BESAR) of the AUTONOMISTS AMBON-MINAHASSA-TIMOR in INDONESIA.

See the Petitions concerning this, addressed to Her Majesty the Queen, Government and States General of Holland, May 1947, 1948 and recently 1949.

Returned to Holland in December 1946, with the view to further develop the NETHERLANDS-INDONESIAN COMMONWEALTH NEWS SERVICE as an organization in accordance with Civil Law; the only solution to attain a veracious independent Information Service in the interest of the Netherlands and OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

---

1) The far-sightedness of Mr. A. Le Neveu is at this time (1947) remarkable: "The experiences of the Indies are not simply the result of bad fortune". Boukharine has said: "Indonesia is the bridge between Europe and Asia", to which one of his Lieutenants has added: "The consequence of the liberation of Indonesia will be the freedom of the Asiatic colonies".
The fact that we published in this edition of 1929 the photographs of Tan Malakka, Alimin, and other extremists should prove our thesis of today:

DJOKJA IS A PUPPET IN THE HANDS OF MOSCOU.

(Cf. Article on: "Débats Politiques et Littéraires" (Political and Literary Debates), published as far back as June 1929.

2) See testimonia, dated 22nd of June 1947, by His Exc. Dr. J. Loudon, former Ambassador for the Netherlands in Paris;
and of the Vice-President of the Dutch Council of State, His Exc. Jhr.Dr. F.Beelaerts van Blokland (dated 22nd of April 1948).

C. OPPOSED TO: any form of absolutism, almightiness of and compulsion by the State, opposed to all Dictatorship, of Pan-Germanism as well as of Communism.

Has, since 1920, always fought and systematically warned against the rearmament of Germany, particularly against the German Geo-politics for realisation of the German - Nazi dream of power to dominate Europe initially, and subsequently the whole world.

In short: Its Program.

"To constitute a free international tribune, to make clear what, in the character of the people and their morals, political and intellectual development, tends to bring them together rather than to divide them, and to show, in particular, the mutual independence of the nations in the field of economics".

Its Device:

"Not to judge other people without knowing them".
It should be avoided that an other economical war, the tariff-war, should replace the war on the battlefields.

For contributions and reception by the press, see annexe.

This "International Tribune", thus at the same time a LOUDSPEAKER for the so often misunderstood interests of the "Small Nations" abroad; by means of the English and the French language as universal means of conveyance for these desiderata and ideas.

No noisy action. Slow unintentional INFLUENCE: always pleaded the interests of the "Small Nations" abroad through FOREIGN authors and writers of name, standing, authority and reputation, whose authority thus gained in those very countries the confidence for their interests.

Slow infiltration and reception:

Members of the NETHERLANDS BOARD OF PROTECTION:

The late Excellency A.W.F. Idenburg - Former Governor General of the Dutch East Indies; Dr. H. Colijn - Prime Minister; Dr. M.W.F. Treub - Ex Minister of Finance; D. Fock - Ex Governor General of the Dutch East Indies; J.J. De Waal Malefijt - Senator and Ex Minister of Overseas Possesions; Dr. G.Vissering - the late President of the Bank of the Netherlands; Dr. J.H. van Hasselt; Rud. H. Du Mosch - Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam.

The worldpress has always viewed these periodicals favourably; long excerpts have been cited from most contributions.

Through these universally spoken languages the specific civilization, the political, the social and also the literary tendencies of every small nation (including also Holland) which would otherwise have remained hidden within the narrow limits of the territory of its own language, were brought into VITAL CONTACT with the BROAD GENERAL CULTURAL LIFE.

Compare in this connection, for instance, some publication "Collection Colonia" of the Monde Nouveau.

Albert SARRAUT et l'Avenir des Colonies Française (The future of the French Colonies) (Special number of the Monde Nouveau).
Colonisation comparée (A Comparison of Colonisation) by Dr. J.H.van HASSELT.
J.C. van EERDE, Professor of the University, Director of the Ethnological Section of the Colonial Institute in Amsterdam: Ethnologie Coloniale (l'Européen et l'Indigène) (Colonial Ethnology - the European and the Native). Preface by Joseph Chailley (compare his warning against the problem of Nationalism).

OBJECT:

A. Primarily: Maintaining, confirmation, development of the inter-allied friendship between LONDON-PARIS, as the two chief guardians and/or executors of the Convenant of the League of Nations Pact in Geneva to compel observance of the international treaties entered into, to reinforce the authority of the League.

In other words: Methodical reinforcement, by gradual development and guidance of a well-founded international public opinion with regard to international affairs of strengthening of a possible EFFECTIVE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE ORGAN of the League of Nations, laid down so inadequately in the Convenant formerly.

All articles, published in The New World (Monde Nouveau) on whatsoever political or economical subject, proclaim therefore the idea of an international legal order, which will slowly but steadily order the Commonwealth of the nations into a legal order of its own, above and distinct from the internal sphere of the Nations.

THE NEW WORLD (MONDE NOUVEAU) HAS MAINTAINED THIS MANDATE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS: AN ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDANT ORGAN, FREE FROM ALL INTERESTED INFLUENCE; the reason for its prestige.

Further to this main principle ECONOMICALLY: by founding (in collaboration with the Senators Yves Le Troquer and Yves Guyot and others in France, and Dr. M.W.F. Treub and others in Holland) the "Union Douaniere Européenne" (European In- and Export Customs Union), always in close collaboration with England.

Systematically advocated by a core of the best French, British, Dutch, American and other authors.

A gradual reduction of tariffs and gradual cancellation of other trade-restrictions, only realisable after the countries concerned would have been able to attain financial stability. (1)

In other words: Advocated for eighteen years the possibility of a European Customs Union; concrete and constructive projection to encourage European and World-restoration; also European collaboration for better appreciation of the mutual needs and wants.

Analysis of the economical and political difficulties for the establishment of a properly informed public opinion, which thus shall form an advantageous force in the international commonwealth: "Peace of the Nations" being rather a psychological than an economical issue, for which the solution is not just simply to be found at all sorts of international congresses.

Wide propagation of these ideas, also by publishing numerous articles on these subjects in many foreign papers by means of the Press Agency of the Monde Nouveau - The New World.

B. Therefore, to develop and to further in the first place the political, social, military, economic, financial, cultural relationship between France and Great Britain and U.S.A., and SUBSEQUENTLY BETWEEN THESE COUNTRIES AND ABROAD.

---

1) Cf. for instance: His Exc. Dr. H. Colijn: "Le point de vue Hollandais" (The Dutch point of view) (Customs Union) - Le Monde Nouveau, May 1931.

The essence of which was virtually the actual preparation of the "MARSHALL-PLAN" of to-day.

SUMMARY OF CAREER

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

EBED VAN DER VLUGT.

Born the 11th of April, 1886 in Olst (Holland).

Arrived in Utrecht in 1906, studied later in Leyden and Groningen; obtained his Degree of Law, after also passing the Theol. Phil. Drs. Examinations.

Travelled before 1911/1912 in Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Finland, Russia, the Balkans, Italy and France.

From his journeys in Germany date his first agitations against Pan-Germanism and the German Geo-politics.

Studied French Law in Paris from 1912.

Volonteered for the French Army (1st Foreign Regiment - Colonel de Goey) in 1914, as a private soldier; three years in the trenches near the Somme, in Alsace Lorraine, and other places. President of the Netherlands Section of the "Association des Anciens Combattants dans l'Armée Française" (Association of Veterans in the French Army).

Declared unfit for service in 1917: Croix de Guerre, Legion of Honour.
Rank: 2nd Lieutenant.

1917-1919: put on the staff of the French-English Information and Intelligence Service of the MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, Norfolkstreet, London, under Mr. G.H. MAIR.

Demobilised after the armistice, settles permanently in Paris and founds the inter-allied periodical "LE MONDE NOUVEAU" (Paris), intellectual and economical liaison organ; (English edition: THE NEW WORLD - London) together with Mr. G.H. MAIR, at the beginning, as co-editor.

Married Melle. Germaine PINCHAUD, born in Loudun (Vienne), of French nationality, in 1919.

Son: The late Jean-Harold van der Vlugt, born in London on the 18th of March 1920, (Frenchman), Attaché-Adjoint of the Information Service of the French Embassy in The Hague. (passed away on the 30th of December 1947).
The late Jean-Harold van der Vlugt, enlisted as a volonteer in the French Army as early as 1939; escaped in the summer of 1940 from a German P.O.W. Camp in Bretagne. Participated very actively in the resistance movement in France.

BARRISTER on the Court of Justice in Amsterdam.
Office established by Royal Decree in Paris.

Dual activity as a LAWYER and a JOURNALIST.

JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITY:

The well-known international periodicals "LE MONDE NOUVEAU" in Paris and "THE NEW WORLD" in London; founded in 1919 with own capital.
Either periodical with the elite of contributors, and wholly adapted to the specific national requirements.

FOUNDERS: Maurice BARRES, VIVIANI, Léon BOURGEOIS, PAINLEVE, Nicolas POLITIS, Edvard BENES in Paris; further Wickham STEED, G.H. MAIR, Lord Robert CECIL, J.R. CLYNES, C.F.G. MASTERMAN, Ramsay MUIR in London and Herbert-Adams GIBBONS, Morton FULLERTON from the U.S.A. and others.

THE GREAT RED MYSTIFCATION.

Epitoms of the Communism in South-East Asia and Indnnesia (1)

by

DR. EBED VAN DER VLUGT,
Barrister at the Court of Justice in Amsterdam,
former Editor of the monthly "Le Monde Nouveau"
(The New World) in Paris.

PREFACE BY a prominent American.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION:

The Allies (and in particular the U.S.A.) losing the Second Battle of the Pacific.

The weakness of America's Far-East politics.

Destruction of the Capitalist World-Order in the Pacific chiefly that of the United States.

The great mistake of comparing the Oriental Nationalist and People's Movements (illitaracy 95 per cent) with a National Independence Movement (like e.g. the one in the U.S.A. in the days of the war against the English), which mistake is used (exploites rather) by the Communists against us.

COMMUNISM overgrows, EXPLOITS these MOVEMENTS for its OWN BENEFIT.

First Part : General

Chapter I : COMMUNISM.

Where does it lead to ?

The various forms of Communism.

Primitiv Communism, based on instinct. Plato's rational system.

Communism of a genuine spiritual nature can be found with the first Christians.

Modern Communism: Monism and Dialectics in Marx' doctrine. Marx' actual motives are his Economical and Sociological Theories.

Class-struggle and proletarian terror as incentives of this change.
Marx' conceptions of STATE and RELIGION.

Historical development: THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL.

The course of events since World War I and the Communists' coming-to-power in Russia.

Power-Policy: the irradiation of Soviet-Communism.
The influence on the intellectuals: fellow-travellers and crypto-communists.

The influence on the CROWD: Communism as a pseudo-religion.
Here too it is the RED-MYSTIFICATION.

Will be unerikanized now

---

(1) Vide appendix containing maps and fascimiles.

Chapter II : COMMUNIST, ACTIVITIES, ORGANISATIONS AND TACTICS.
(since 1917).

Fifth Column: Polarization; Disquises and Aspects of Communism.

General aim it has in view;
Destruction of the CAPITALIST WORLDORDER, chiefly that of the UNITED STATES.

Its MEANS:

In Europe: undermining, passive resistance.

In Asia (Indonesia); active measures.

Chapter III: REVOLTING ASIA in Thought AND THE TEMPTATIONS OF COMMUNISM.

INTROCUTION : THE ASIA' - AGE HAD BEGUN.

ASIA : HINTERLAND OF THE PACIFIC.

A. Motives for Asia's rebellion against the West.

Expanding, advancing Nationalism, roused mainly by Japan.

Pandit Nehru, the founder of the "Federal Union of Asiatic Peoples" in 1947.

America's negligence and weakness in dealing with Asia.

B. THE PAN-ASIATIC DREAM OF THE SOVIET UNION.

In virtue of its history and geographical position in the Soviet-Union already "Eater of Asia".

Military preparations from the 18th century until to-day.

Gigantic growth of the Soviet-industry from 1932 onward in order to surpase first the war-potential of Germany, after which that of the U.S.A.

Soviet War-industries are beyond range of arial bombardments. These of the U.S. are within.

C. COMMUNIST SOVIET PRINCIPLES.

Methods and tactics, as applied during penetration into Asia.

NB. Moscow declares (lierally) "to require 800 million Asiatics for its asiatic colonies".

The doubtful role played by Pandit Nehru towards the U.S.S.R.

The Moscow programm for the Red Mystification concerning Asia: study.circles, Political Directorate, Universiteits etc.

The Fifth Column in action.
The Red Trade Union in action, particularly in India, China, Indo-China and Indonesia.
Slogan: "The dictatorship of the Proletariat across the Pacific."
"Moscow's "League against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression".

The League's Committees in the U.S.A.

D. CENTRAL ASIA: as a turn-table and CENTRE OF ESPIONNAGE for EASTERN COMMUNISM.

Historical critical outline.

New Moscow solves the Islam-Problem.

TASKENT: centre of both industry and espionnage.

Afghanistan and Iran: the failing of the Anglo-American Intelligence Services.

The advance towards the PACIFIC.

E. THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA.

"Fan Kwai" (those Foreign devils) and the aftermath of the Versailles Treaty which was unjust with regards to China - a starting - point for Moscow.

The three stages of the Chinese Communist Party: (leader of the National "KUOMINTANG")

1st. 1921-1926: Sun-Yat-Sen's irrecoverable political mistake: by concluding a "treaty of Friendship" with the Communists, he drags the Troyan Horse within his walls (the same mistake Mr.Benes made).

Sun Yat succeeded by General Tchang-Kai-Tchek.

2nd. 1926-1936: Radical development of the CHINESE COMMUNIST PART: grab at the Central Control in order to establish a Central Soviet Régime in China.

At first a defeat, finally however favoured by Fortune.

3rd. 1936-1949: INCUBATION period of the Chinese Communist Party in hte Kuomintang, by means of what seemed: making concessions.
After the Japanese capitulation the C.C.P. takes over the absolute control under the name of "The New Democracy" in: Sinkiang, Mongolia, Manchouria Northern-China and Northern-Korea.

The Ideological Movement is difficult to teach.

The same procedures in Indo-China and in Indonesia.

F. THE SOVIET-UNION and JAPAN:

The form of old, strategical interests Russia has with regards to Japan.

The U.S.S.R.'s fourfold programm in Japan.

Japan, in its National Humiliation finds the Marxist Ideology very attractive.

The various masks and aspects of Communist Propaganda evasion of the Rules on Regulations, as laid down by the U.S.Military Government.

The activity of the "Great Asieatic Team"; Senzo Hozaka. (with Borodin, Ho Chi Minh, Tan Malakka, Alimin cum suis)

The actual Power of the Japanese Communist Party.

G. THE SOVIET-UNION AND INDIA. (1)

India regards itself, because of Pandit Nehru, as the Leader in the struggle against the oppression by the "White Yoke".

---

(1) INDO-CHINA, spring-board of the Pacific is too important to be discussed here, see chapter V

India as an important strategical place and as a Hinterland for Moscow on the "Pacific-Highway".

The "Nationalist Party" (1885) completely overgrown and absorbed by the "Central Committee of the Communist Party" (1920) later the "Hindu Communist Party".

Pandit Nehru, in naive idealism, thorough supporter of the Soviet system.
Strategical interests and Moscow's military measures along Pakistan's North-West Frontier.

Pakistan and Pathanistan (from Afghanistan to India)

Looking back: unity in Moscow's strategy in its "Asian Colonies", Pacific Hinterland until destruction of America's influence and ascendency.

Chapter IV : THE IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY AS A LEVER TO MOVE THE MASSES.

The art of governing and guiding the instincts of the masses is a characteristic of all civilisation; an IDEA serves as PATTERN for certain acts and forms of life, and attracts more strongly than REALITY.

IDEALS (Complexes of ideas) are a means of guidance to man in the ordering of his world order.
Thought, in so far as it carries ideals, thus determines the life of individuals and peoples.

One can not play with ideas, "they have legs".

A mixture of imagination and logical reasoning lends force to people's thoughts and acts.
Utopias, born of wishful thinking and DAY-DREAMING, are the means whereby man escapes from reality.
An IDEOLOGY, a systematized UTOPIA, is a PETRIFIED ideal.

The MASSES are a collection of people who have been cast adrift, detached from their root forces.
Mass existence is governed by sensation, by unbridled passion: feeling is its key-note. It is on this account that the masses judge in a naive and reasonless manner, being susceptible to slogans containing illusions and Utopias.
The more ABSTRACT an idea is, the more MISLEADING is its EFFECT: Stupefaction and psychosis very easily overpower a sencitive mass of people, FANTASTIC VISIONS, peculair to the primitive instincts of the masses (especially in the case of coloured peoples) exert a hypnotic effect.

Owing to the UPROOTING of society that has been going on since the end of the 18th century as a result of the French revolution and European industrialization, MASS FEELING GOVERNS an increasingly large proportion of WESTERN humanity.

This preponderance of feeling in the masses represents a weakening of that reverence for high and sacred things which is by nature inherent in the people.
Real statesmen can, however, make the masses aspire to great and noble.
The DEMAGOGUE, on the other hand speculates on the MOODS and passions of the masses: he is a dislodged idealist whose ideal has become a petrified idée fixe. A great demagogue is suggestive of a prism which causes the different colours of mass passions to shine forth in an manner that appeals to the masses.

In this way, under the influence of such a demagogue, politics are not based upon normal standards and customs, but upon phantasms: the primitive forces then have free phay.

Pernicious propaganda means: instilling certain ideas into the minds of the masses by endless repetition in order to turn the people into a mass which, having no will, can readily be carried away.

Thus the success of the demagogue is based on his demand for blind obedience, intolerance towards unbelievers and constant repetition of the same formula.

The various forms of national feeling in European nations. The influence of ABSTRACT ideas on the coloured peoples of ASIA.

In the Eastern world, fanaticism and the power of abstract slogans is even greater than in Western countries.

Chapter V : THE EXEMPLE OF INDO-CHINA.

Indo-China as an example for the developments on East-Asia.
Nature of the structure of this country.

Influence of the Japanese 1905-victory and the Chinse 1911-revolution. Failure of the Indo-China-plot in 1916.

Chinese dissension since the Russian Revolution.

Nationalist, but anti-communist actions and movements in Indo-China.
The Indo-Chinas Party of Communists of Ho Chi Minh.

The origin of the Viet-Minh, which feigns to be loose from Communism.
All Indo-Chinese parties unite under the pressure of Tchang Kai Tchek's China.
Agreement between Japan and the French Governor.

The "Categoric imperatives"; the programm of the Resistance Movement.
Indo-China's independence from March till August 1945.

General DE GAULLE'S proclamation of the 25th March 1945.

The Viet Minh's absolute power till October 1945.
Chinese internation in the favour of a co-operation with the Indo-Chinese Nationalists.

March 1946: Agreement between the French HIGH COMMISSIONER and Ho Chi Minh.
Second period of absolute power for Viet Minh.
The Fontainebleau agreement of September 1946.
Viet-Minh's terror and anti-French activities.
Failure of Ho Chi Minh's coup in the end of 1946.

Drastic changes in the French Indo-Chinese Government: Monsieur Bollaert becomes High-Commissioner.

CONCLUSION: The COMMUNIST Infiltration .

The Great Red Mystification is also in this area exerting its tenting influence.

Chapter VI : NATIONALISM AND COMMUNISM IN ASSA.

The feelings of Nationalism come forth from various psychological incentives:
on one hand it is intuition.
a profoundly human phenomenon;
on the other hand it may be a people's part played in history, the past joys and sufferings of a community: finally, and most clearly visible, the direct interests of a community.

Any of these three kinds of feelings are indispensable for modern Nationalism.

For the ORIENTAL, however, intuition is the predominant impuls.

For the OCCIDENTAL it is history.

Asia's rise tells us, among others, that a small group of leaders, who also posess this "historical-background" feeling demand that their peoples shall, apart from anything else, play the historical part they deserve.

The Oriental's deepest feeling and wish is to be independent and master in his own country, shown by their nationalist movement; He wants to defend his countries' great tarditions against being Westernized.
The Oriental leaders are living in this profound wish; they are unseparably linked with the primitive feelings of their peoples.
However, Asia's maturing youth shows sings of mental dislocation and they are feared to become psychologically alien to their own race.

The duty of the West; constructing a WORLDORDNER in which awakened Asia gets the place it deserves.
The value of President Woodrow WILSON's achievement: The League of Nations and the struggle for an international Worldorder.
The great value of the Western Labour Movement's positive attitude towards this work of construction.

After World War II the American people is willing to charge itself with this task: The United Nations Organization.

How President ROOSEVELT continued and completed Pres. Wilson's work.

A juridical order for this world is only possible on a basis of co-operation of all "Big-Powers".

Pres.Roosevelt's striving for an "all-round agreement" with Russia.
Failure was not caused by the Western statesmen.

The Moscow leaders are much more out to thwart all Western efforts for the drawing up of a juridical order: American opinions.

The PLANS of the KOMINTERN AS TO THIS.

ASIA seen in this light: the West and the Russians both fight to conquer the soul of the Oriental.
Soviet propaganda pictures the West as selfish, and hypocritical, telling that the Communist Order is the key to all difficulties and the fulfilment of all desires.

The task and responsibility of the Western powers.

X X

X

SECOND PART .

THE RED MYSTIFICATION OF COMMUNISM IN INDONESIA 1920-1942.

DANCE MACABRE WITH MOSCOW.

INTRODUCTION: COMMUNISM OVERGROWING THE NATIVE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENTS.

Chapter VIII: 1. THE SOIL.

COMMUNISM (Primitive tropical economy of communities).
and
COMMUNISM (Western conception of the State and import of Politics).

A. COMMUNALISM etc.

B. COMMUNISM: The Seed.

1. The stakes and infection of the Revolutionary Ideology (Political).

2. Elements of a Revolutionary Ideology: GRIEVENCES.
viz.: Illiteracy.

3. The (Western) SOWERS.
The first Dutch propagandists.
Good and bad Faith.
Ballads of Hatred: no constructive plan.

4. ELIMINATING the WEEDS:

Defense of the Authorities for the protection of the development of a sound and independant Nationalism in the country itself.

5. The BITTER FRUITS: The Communist risings of 1926-1927.

6. The PRUNING-KNIFE: the penal measures and internment in Boven-Digoel.
The unsuccesful round-up.

7. The WEED is GROWING again:

New rythm in the death-march with Moscow.
The released internees as apostles of both Moscow and Japan.

X X

X

THIRD PART .

Chapter IX : THE JAPANESE DOMINATION 1942-1945.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Fanatism and National Romanticism.

1. THE DETERIORATION: Japan temperarily takes over the leadership of the process of revolution from Moscow.

2. FIRST CONCLUSION:
WHICH PLAN WILL WIN?
The Japanese of the Russian?

X X

X

FOURTH PART .

AFTER THE LIBERATION FROM JAPAN: form 1945 until to-day.

Finale of the Death-march with Moscow-Complete influence of Red Mystification.

Chapter IX : Moscow preparation for the definite installation of the

DJOKJA SOVIET REPUBLIC
(disguised as Linggadjati-Indonesia)

The Ultimate realization of the Semarang program:
P(erverikadan) K(ommunist) di I(ndia) of the 23rd of May 1920.

1. Further development of COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION, their way paved by Russian and Japanese preparations.
2. Orientations of Nationalistic movements towards so-called "UTOPIA RUSSIA".
   a. on a general social plan.
   b. on a religious basis: Communism and Islam.
3. Occupation of KEY-POSITIONS: development of Communist organisations.
4. Communist Trade Union propaganda in Indonesia on an International Basis.
5. The ARMED POWER of the Dictatorship: the forming of a Red-Indonesian Army.
6. Orientation towards the chimera of a "Worldproletarist".

Chinese Communism.

Recruting Chinese Communist "Führers" for Indonesia.

7. Communism in SUMATRA, under the leadership of Chinese "Führers".
8. Why the "Republic of Djokja" is pro-Sovjet-Russia and Anti-American, Anti-British, Anti-Dutch and Anti-French.

   An interesting brochure from (the Djokja Stationary Office) (Djokja's Government Printing Office) July 1946.
9. Second conclusion: Looking back.

   Not the "AMERICAN WAY"

   "De Repoeblik", "The Republic", a political Communist abstraction.
   Not based on a realistics evaluationof socially attainable ends.
   Appartatus to directall dissatisfactions into anti-Dutch and anti-British channals.

   The Djokja-führers, schooled according to the Moscow procedure are succesful factors.
   "Beau jeu" with regard to the naive Dutch Government and the world's ill-informed public opinion.

AMERICA'S WEAKNESSES:

Chapter X : DUTCH LIBERAL STATESMANSHIP IN INDONESIA.

The INDONESIAN PROBLEM as compared with the great WORLD POLITICS.

The Plea that lets both parties express their opinions in the dispute.

The gragic character of the controversy between the Netherlands and the so-called "Republic" of Djokja.

It was because of IGNORANCE that most nations welcomed Sukarno's coup in August 1945.
The disposition of Asia and that of the Free Western Nations regarding the new Republic.

The attitudes of the Western governments in connection with that disposition of their peoples.

X X

X

In INDONESIA the Netherlands do not in the first place defend their own interests but the FUTURE and the PROSPERITY of the INDONESIAN PEOPLES.

The attitude of the Netherlands is based on a correctly judged INDONESIAN reality bearing an indefintie number of aspects.

The IDEA of the REPUBLIC and the STATE-POLITICAL REALITY are two factors in the Indonesian problem: The idea is the starting-point, the reality being the TERMINUS.

The Dutch plan for the foundation of an Indonesian federation of Participating States.

The Causes of the two police-actions against Djokja.

X X

X

MOSCOW'S activities BEHIND THE SCREENS.

Since 1920 INDONESIA has been the chosen Centre of High Pressure for the Communist Activity.

The Republic of Djokja in connection with other Nations.
Declarations of Mr. van Kleffens and Mr. Sutan Sjahrir.

The International Communist Asiatic TEAM in Java (under the leadership of ALIMIN).

The TRADE-UNION congress of Malang.
A far-reaching difference in natures of the Eastern- and Western T.U.

The Javanese Trade Union chooses the Soviet-Union as a Model.

THE RESULTS: Mass-hysteria, scorched earth-policy: among others 5000 Chinese murderd: China protests in vain in the SECURITY COUNCIL.

The results of Communist activity in Java.
The WORLD VOCATION of the Netherlands in this matter.

X X

X

Chapter XI: THE GREAT GAME OF CHESS.

FINAL CONCLUSION:

A. NATIONAL: INDONESIA.

B. INTERNATIONAL: ASIA AND THE U.S.A.

C. WHAT ACTION TO TAKE?

A. NATIONAL: INDONESIA: Moscow's strategical plan.

Djokja Republic (Indonesia), one of the fellow.organisations of the Kominform in South East Asia: an open confession in the Republican "Star-Weekly", issued at Batavia, 21st September 1947.

ARMY (Laskar Merak), TRADE UNION (Sobsi) and pEOPLE'S FRONT (Sajap Kiri) centrally controlled by the Partai Kommunis Indonesia.

Native People's Movement and/or Nationalism (protected by the Dutch) fully absorbed by the Communist Republic.

Complete neglect of the Native Welfare for the benefit of Propaganda and Army (i.e. guerailla-bands).

Foreign agitation and propaganda: The U.S.A. as the laughing-stock of the Soviet "Indonesian" Republic, a part of Moscow's road towards a World-Revolution.

Foreign undertakings and investments threatened.

No "American Way of Life": under a Communist Régime there will be no security whatsoever for Trade and Investments in the Republic.

Influence of the P.K.I. (Partai Kommunis Indonesia).

B. INTERNATIONAL: ASIA and the U.S.A.

Owing to the "Progressive"-democratic camouflage methods from the Kominform, the disguised of Communism in South East Asia are difficult to distuinguish, although their existence has fully been proved.

Its LATENT and IMMINENT danger for the whole of Asia via the so-called Trade Unions.

The PAN-ASIA DREAM (including the Indonesian archipelago) emenating from the Soviet Union. The Great Asiatic Communist Chain.

Asia: Moscow's "Hinterland" of the Pacific.

A PACT between Djokja and the Soviet Union.

Aim: Destruction of the West by the East, after Lenin's plan: destruction particularly of the U.S.A. and its influence, power and capitalist régime in the Pacific.

Indonesia lies within Moscow's strategical sphere of action.

C. What ACTION TO TAKE ?

1. A Look into history. Western Co-operation.

2. Justice and Morales.

COMMUNISM AND RELIGION.

The Communism of Marx is first and foremost a Study of World and Man: it pretends to give a complete and sufficient interpretation of Life.

Communist Materialism is the denial of all real human worthiness, since Man can never become an entity in a society of "class", "party", "State" or "people".

The Great Temptation of the Communist Substitute-Religion, and the "Fellow-Travellers".

3. Measures for the Protection of Asia's Justice and Moreales.

The CONSTRUCTION of a WORLDORDER in which Rising Asia can occupy the place it deserves.

(Conclusion with reference to Chapter VI: Communism and Nationalis in Asia).

Mr. William Bullett, Mr. Ernest Bevin and President Truman warn the United States and the rest of the World.

D r. Philip C. Jessup's conclusion: his warnings against Moscow to Europe, the whole world and particularly the United States.

4. <u>Means of Defense:</u> a. DEMOCRAFORM against KOMINFORM.

b. MARSHALL-PLAN for the PACIFIC.

Press Copy.

BATAVIA, APRIL 19th. 1949.

To the Members of the UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON INDONESIA,
BATAVIA.

Gentlemen,

We request the favour of your kind attention to the following:

Since the Japanese capitulation certain groups of the populations of AMBON, TIMOR and MENADO which are legally represented in the Society of PERSATOEAN TIMOER BESAR have repeatedly, and in the last instance on March 2 last, addressed petitions et H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands and to the States General to the effect that they wish to remain outside the structure of the United States of Indonesia and to maitain the firm bond which has for three and a half centuries so closely united these regions with the Netherlands.

These groups of the population are peoples whose loyality to the Netherlands, in good times and bad, may be considered almost proverbial. The petitioning societies: "Persatoean Timoer Besar", a loyal Moluccan society, and the "Twapro", a Menadonese society, may certainly be taken as representative of the above-,entioned groups of populations. The first society is an assemblage of purely democratic societies which have successively been founded since B5 in Ambon, Timor and the Minahassa and whose members include Mohammedans as well as Christians.

The "Twapro" (an abbreviation of "De Twaalde Provincie") of Menado, has, notwithstanding official opposition, increased in membership from 60.000 to 67.859, which is certainly indicative of the increasing power of the national will in its public expression. Other groups of the population, as for instance 67 Toradjas in Macassar, have likewise expressed their agreement with the Petitions. Departments of the Society of Persatoean Timoer Besar have been established in many places (see Annex 3 of the Petitions of March 2, 1949). The said groups of the population referred in their memorials to their natural right of self-determination as acknowledged by Royal Message of December 6, 1942 as well as by art. 3 of the Atlantic Charter and art. 73 b of the Covenant of the United Nations, which right of self-determination is also upheld by art. 208, sections 5 and 7, of the Amendment to the Netherlands Constitution ("Grondwetswijziging"), whilst the legal foundation of their Petition furthermore rests on art. 3 and 4 of the Agreement of Linggadjatti.

In the Explanatory Memorandum to its draft of the Linggadjatti Agreement the Commission General wrote that it had found that the population of certain islands preferred a firmer bond of union with the Netherlands.

The Agreement took this preference into account: the United States of Indonesia was to comprise the whole territory of the Netherlands Indies with the proviso that if the population of any part of that territory, after consultation with the other parts of the territory, should announce through democratic channels that they do not or do not yet wish to join the United States of Indonesia, a special relationship between these States and the Kingdom of the Netherlands could be instituted for that territory;
As Prof. Romme, leader of the Catholic People's Party, speaking in the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament on December 16, 1946, made this right subject to the condition that the peoples concerned should make known their will in this respect ab ovo, i.e. from the outset, the Moluccan peoples, in order to prevent the lapse of their right as a result of postponement of the required declaration of the national will, made known their wishes as aforesaid in a Motion dated as early as May 19, 1946 (supplemented on January 12, 1947) and in an initial Petition to H.M. The Queen of the Netherlands and to the States General of April 10, 1947.

Petition (1) of April 10, 1947

Detailed in Memorial of May 8, 1947

This Petition was to the effect that the Moluccas, Timor and the Minahassa be given a national status within the existing Kingdom of the Netherlands with their own People's Representation and with Governors appointed by or on behalf of H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands. The peoples concerned draw attention to their loyalty and attachment to the cause of the Netherlands; they refer to their national character, which does not fit into the strait jacket of the part state of East Indonesia into which it has been forced; they complain of opposition from Batavia and finally express the wish that the nationals of their territories be granted NETHERLANDS CITIZENSHIP.

Petition of May 21, 1948

As no reply to the above-mentioned Petition was received,

(1) Complete texts of these Petitions are attached hereto in official annexes A, B and C.

the peoples concerned sent a second Petition to H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands and to the States General on May 21, 1948 in which, after a brief statement of the manner of which the bond uniting the petitioning groups of the populations with the Netherlands came about and developed, a bond that was strengthened by the fact that the vast majority of them had accepted the Christian Faith, it was again requested, yea demanded, that the Petition be assented to in the sense that they be granted equal membership of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. They desire the same status as has been establishe for Suriname and the Neth.Antilles (Resolution XVII of the Netherlands-Suriname-Curaçao Conference). According to this Memorial the peoples concerned have an unconquerable aversion to the REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (Djokja) and do not wish to join or be joined to this Republic either directly of via a part state, as they realize that this Republic will always endeavour by threats and other disloyal methods to subjugate and dominate them. They furthermore complain that, notwithstanding their protests (see Annex A to the Petition of March 2, 1948, viz. a Declaration dated October 14, 1946), they were forced by the Netherlands Indies Government into a dictatorially constituted State of East Indonesia.

Petition 2 of March 1949. (1)

When this above-mentioned Petition likewise had no effect and the campaign of terrorism was unleashed against those who wished to remain united with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a more forcefully worded Petition of March 2 last was addressed to H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Government, and Parliament by our irrevocally authorised attorney Dr. E. van der Vlugt, Barrister at the Court of Appeal in Amsterdam.

---

(1) For the sake of clarity a complete excerpt of this Petition has been attached as Annex D.

In this further Petition they insist upon their right of self-determination, taking their stand on the legal foundation stated above. They again refer to their attachment to the Netherlands, and describe in terms of bitterness the manner in which they, being loyal, were sacrificed by the Netherlands Government to the disloyal elements among the Indonesians.
They have always fought as comrades in arms shoulder to shoulder with the Netherlanders and in the last instance against the Japs, not to speak of their underground resistance work. Their aversion to the Republic of Djokja is most vehement. Had not the Head of the Kempetai of Batavia personally acknowledged that Mr. Soekarno, leader of the Republic, demanded from the Japanese the internment of the entire Netherlands population of Indonesia even at a time when the Japanese did not consider this to be necessary, with the result that the Indonesian groups of the population that remained loyal to the Netherlands were also Interned and died in thousands (see pages 2/3 sub 4 of the Petition) ?
They also made a vigorous attack on the State of East Indonesia, "an artificial paper construction", to which they have been joined, which State is comparable to the Republic of Djokja as regards unsound government, corruption, and waste of money. They are being terrorised over to an increasing extent by agents of that State and are being obstructed in the free expression of their opinions (sub no. 8).
Furthermore, they fear to lose their Christian freedom of worship in the event of their being ruled by Mohammedans. To the petitioners this is a matter of life and death. And, now that plans are being made for the premature transfer of the Netherlands sovereign rights to the Federation of Indonesia, the petitioners are presenting a short-term ultimatum. They demand a decision by the Government at The Hague within fourteen day after receipt of the memorial, embodying:

1. confirmation that the status of Suriname shall be conferred upon Ambon, Timor and the Minahassa;
2. that tevery form of suppression of the liberty of expression of political opinion shall at once be abolished in so far as these loyal groups of the population are concerned.

X X

X

In view of the above we beg to submit to you the following requests:

1. that, in view of our mental and material outlook, representatives of the Ambonese, Menadonese and Timorese groups of the population (indentifiable by their legal representative body the PERSATOEAN TIMOER BESAR) be permittted without delay to take part in the preliminary discussions of the Round Table Conference organised under your auspeces in Batavia, and in the Round Table Conference to be held subsequently in The Hague.

2. that <u>free elections</u> be held at once in Ambon and Timor in accordance with art. 3 of the Linggadjatti Agreement, in a reasonable and impartial manner, in order that these peoples may be afforded the opportunity of expressing their national will before the Netherlands surrenders the sovereignty.
Fre e individual elections are requested, which should be organized under such guarantees that no pressure can be brought to bear upon the voters from any quater whatsoever, thus ruling out staged elections, and be hld under the supervision of a Committee of five members, an agreement being drawn up as to how such Committee should be composed and what instructions it should receive.

It is expressly pointed out that these elections should be considered superfluous in regard to Menado, as the Resident of that territory, the representative of the Netherlands Government to the authorities in The Hague, has already reported that the 67.500 members of the Twapro (formingpart of the Persatoean Timoer Besar) have fully expressed the national will of Menado.

On the other hand, these elections are desirable in Ambon and Timor in view of the pressure (as set forth above) that is being exerted in these areas with respect to the manifestation of the national will.

ESTABLISHING the facts:

A. We place no confidence in the Republic of Djokja which is under this influence and is working hand in hand with Communist-backed, groomed or tainted elements;

B. We consider the U.S.A. to be the great defender of the high principles of freedom which we too have made our aim, viz. the right of self-determination of the national destiny.

WE ASK YOUR SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING FOR SURINAME THE STATUS CLAIMED IN OUR PETITIONS.

By mobilising the whole of our national power we shall thus make our contribution to the reinforcement of the ANTI-COMMUNISTIC WORLD FRONT.

For this, however, it is of paramount importance that we receive support fromt the Governments of all the countries who jointly form this front. This is in the interest of these countries, in our own interest and ultimately in the interest of the whole world.

We shall, however, not be able to display our national will to the full unless we are granted the aforesaid right to choose our own way of life, our right of free self-determination ! This is a right that is vested in the Declaration of the Rights of Man which was established after the termination of the First World War. And finally: it is a right that has also been expressly acknowledged by the aforesaid Agreement of Linggadjatti:

If this right is denied us, the resistance of our people to infiltration and penetration will be at stake. Our people will be swung between two extremes. Our unity will be undermined and the door opened to the Red Peril, which particularly in Asia is waiting for the chance to break in everywhere.
This is what we do not want.
And you do not want it either.
We do not wish to be subjected to a Government that fails to understand us and that cannot give us justice. But we do not wish to be forced by a Red dictatorship either:
We desire liberty, order and stability.

We desire an independent national existance in solid union with the Netherlands people. We desire peace and friendship with every nation in the world. We desire free exchange of Art and Culture. We desire freedom of world intercourse and freedom to take part therein by the acceptance of a NEUTRAL TRADING POLICY in our territory.

Undoubtedly this will also be in accordance with the vital interests of the U.S.A. in the territories of Indonesia.

We should therefore be extremely obliged to you if you would, by virtue of the power conferred upon you by the Security Council,

let us have your reply to our Petition with all possible speed.

We have the honour to be
Your obedient servants,

PERSATOEAN TIMOER BESAR.

The Governing Body:

Signed:

(L. Polhaupessy) PRESIDENT

(F.H. Latumeten) SECRETARY

(D.P. Zacharias) VICE PRESIDENT/Acting Secretary.

Signed:

Maitre E. van der Vlugt
Barrister to the Court of Appeal in Amsterdam,
Attorney and Legal Adviser.

Encl : 4.

ANNEX D.

Excerpt from the Petition of March 2, 1949 addressed to H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands and to Parliament by the populations of AMBON, TIMOR and MINAHASSA through their legal advisor Maitre E. v.d. Vlugt.

The Petitioning Societies:

"Persatoean Timoer Besar", a loyal Moluccan society, and "De Twaalfde Provincie" (abbreviated to "Twapro"), a Menadenese society, may both be considered highly representative of the groups of populations stated in the heading. The first society is an assemblage of purely democratic societies which have since 1905 been founded in Ambon, Timor and the Minahassa and whose membership includes Mohammedans as well as Christians. Other groups of the population, as for instance the Toradjas in Macassar, have likewise expressed their agreement with the Petitions (see Annex B). Since the Japanese capitulation these societies have repeatedly, and again on March 2 last, addressed a Petition to H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands and to Parliament in which they testified the following:

That the aforesaid groups of population wish to exercise their natural right of self-determination as acknowledged by Royal Message of December 6, 1942 as well as by art. 3 of the Atlantic Charter and art. 73 b of the Covenant of the United Nations, in the sense that they demand a status of their own as has been laid down for Suriname, Curaçao and the Neth. Antilles (that is, the status of a separate Moluccan Commonwealth within the framework of the Netherlands Commonwealth of Nations, separate from the Republic of Indonesia); and that they express the wish that their nationals be granted NETHERLANDS CITIZENSHIP.

That they have since the year 1599 always felt very strong bonds of attachment to the Netherlands, which bonds have been strengthened by the fact that many of them have accepted the Christian faith; that they have always fought shoulder to shoulder with the Netherlanders as comrades in arms, in the last instance against the Japs, not to speak of their underground resistance movement against Japan and the sufferings they endured in common with the Netherlanders in Japanese internment camps;

That since the liberation they have, verymuch against their will, been forced into an artificially constituted State of East Indonesia (against which they protested from the outset), which is devoid of any national basis and which, by corruption, squandering and incompetence, has become a counterpart of the Republic of Djokja;

That they have an unconquerable aversion to the Republic of Djokja and do not wish to enter into any form of union with it either directly or through the medium of a part state, realizing that his Republic will always endeavour by force or cunning to subjugate and intimidate them; moreover, they fear to lose their Christian freedom of religious worship in the event of their being ruled by Mohammedans;

That it was personally acknowledged by the Head of the Japanese Kempetai that Mr. Soekarno, leader of the Republic, demanded from Japan the internment of the entire Netherlands population of Indonesia although at that time the Japanese did not consider this to be necessary (see pages 2/3 sub no. 4), with the result that the Indonesian groups of the population that were loyal to the Netherlands were also interned;

That the loyal Moluccan populations are now being increasingly terrorized over by agents of the East Indonesian Government, whilst the postal communications have for the most part already passed into hostile Indonesian hands, rendering it almost impossible for these populations to carry on a free exchange of correspondence with the Netherlands;

That their reward for their loyal attitude is that they are constantly being appeased not only by the Government in Batavia, which now goes as far as to check their free expression of opinion by prohibiting publications of a political nature (use being made of military decrees), but also by the Central Government in the Netherlands, which stipulates conditions incapable of fulfilment;

That notwithstanding all this opposition the membership of "Twapro" has during the last few months increased from 60.000 to 67.559, showing the increasing power of the national will in its public expression;

That Amboin, Timor and the Minahassa feel to have been betrayed, as the Central Government of the Netherlands came back upon its plighted word at Lake Success and is meanwhile preventing the possibility of fulfilment of the solemn promise given by H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands;

That the petitioners cannot wait any longer or be put off with more promises, as plans are being made for the premature surrender of the sovereign rights over Indonesia to the so-called Federation, and this is consequently a matter of life and death to the petitioners;

That they consequently demand that their petition be finally dealt with within fourteen days after the date of receipt thereof, and that failing this they would be obliged to apply to an authority other than the Netherlands Government, as they prefer to seek protection from a Great Power rather than submit to a State which they do not desire.

AIDE MÉMOIRE

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

THE MENACE TO THE ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND THE PACIFIC

WHY
an International Committee should be established to study and combat COMMUNISM in these regions:

THE DEMOCRAL EAGUE

It is the year 1776 for the U.S.A. in her fight against Communism ...

"We need 800 million Asiatics for our Asiatic Colonies".
LENIN
(Congress at Baku, 1921.)

The Communist Party has but one goal: the revolution of the World Proletariat as a means to Communist World Dictatorship.

Ever since 1917, when they succeeded in coming to power in Russia, they have made Moscow their centre of activity, a centre from which they have been carrying on their revolutionary campaigns for over thirty years with increasing success.

The teaching of Karl Marx has an extraordinary appeal and influence: it is a teaching that cannot straight away be rejected.

There is no doubt that the economic motive is one of the PRINCIPAL driving forces in man. But to endeavour to account on this basis for the whole phenomenon of life, the entire course of human history - not to speak of moral, religious and other problems - is to carry matters to an impossible extreme.

Communalism (or Original Communism) is a form of community through which most nations have passed at a primitive stage (examples of this are the hunting grounds of America, the kampongs of Java, and districts in Europe that enjoy ancient communal rights.) The joint building up and use of communal property is an idea that has always had its advocates. The social structure of the present days seems to be moving again in this direction (towards Collectivism), being apparently no longer able to steer clear of this trend.

When, however, this movement is highly concentrated, the question arises as to how the fundamentals of our civilization - the principles of freedom and personal values - can still be preserved.

ASIA AT THE CROSS-ROADS

With Asia's peoples the Soviet brand of Communism has quite a different appeal.

These peoples are familiar with Communalism or Original Communism as features of their community life, and they readily confuse these conceptions with modern Marxian Communism.

This accounts for the involuntary positive reaction of Eastern peoples to Marxian Communism, which they regard as a form of liberation, a blessing to be welcomed, with the result that they readily rally around Communist leaders.

The fact is, that their economic conditions are generally at a low level, so that the promise of a Communist "paradise" is a great enticement. Thus many Communists are recruited from these peoples or classes, just as they are also recruited from certain classes of modern society in the West in so far as the latter are living under similar unsatisfactory conditions.

Then again, in the pseudo-religion of Marxian Communism there is another and no less potent force: that of hatred.
Unsatisfied peoples (or classes) like to live in an illusion and to believe in the unachievable, and here again they may easily fall victims to the Red Hoax.

Such is, in broad lines, the problem that confronts us.

Now it is true that many countries, in the West as well as in Asia, have for years and years been uttering words of earnest and emphatic warning against the Communist peril. But, it seems to us, this peril has not as yet been sufficiently well discerned nor taken as seriously as it should be.
There have been no positive ACTS OF CO-ORDINATING IMPORTANCE.
During the last twenty years there has consequently been a steady advance of Communism, reinforced by a powerful technical development inside the Soviet Union which caused its influence steadily to increase, especially in the West.
Since World War II the Communist flood has in fact assumed the magnitude of an AVALANCHE. World War II brought the Balkan States (with the exception of Greece and Turkey, backed by America) entirely under Moscow's influence. After the downfall of Japan, which had been a counterforce, North Korea and Manchuria were entirely bolshevized, whilst the situation in China leaves no more room for doubt. The fate of the Kwomintang is sealed, the régime of Chiang Kai-Shek is past.
American help proved of no avail.
Politically these events are already of great importance.
Russia as well as China have the right of veto in the UNO.
In the economic and military spheres the effects of this development are far more serious. China's mineral resources are very great - this can only approximately be estimated.
Russia's reserve of labour is, in accordance with Lenin's instruction, being increased by some hundreds of millions of industrious and thrifty people.
Now that the Soviets are preparing to dominate China as well as Siberia, the whole of South-East Asia is being placed under severe pressure.
It is a form of pressure which can successfully dispel all resistance wherever it is possible to speculate on the awakening of national sentiment and the desire for independance, which we feel to be the basis of these feelings. We therefore see in several South-East Asiatic countries how native leaders trained by Moscow endeavored to seize power and place themselves at the head of parties which, under the cloak of a National Progressive movement, pretend to be striving for independance, but who will in reality show themselves perfectly willing to obey the instructions of Moscow. The "Great Asiatic Team", Mao for China, Sanzo Nasaka for Japan, Ho Chi Minh in Indo-China, Tan Malaka, Alimin together with their confederates in Indonesia and various others, all moulded in Moscow, are actively at work all along the line. It will therefore be realized that the Western Powers who have already abandoned or are now abandoning their Colonial rulership, because of these developments, are uneasy about the future. If they find it difficult to leave these newly-born nations to their own devices, this does not mean that they are clinging tenaciously to the last vestiges of power. There is another reason!
Although the struggle of Asia's peoples for freedom is viewed with sympathy by the Western Powers, they would regret to see the fruits of many years' labour destroyed in a minimum of time at the orders of Moscow, so that instead of law and order, chaos and disorder would make their way into these countries as precursors of Soviet-imperialism. A foretaste of this dislocation is already being experienced in various States.
Running like a scarlet thread through all the unrest in Asia and South-East Asia are the intriguing machinations of Moscow.
In view of this fact the West must realize that a living Democracy must be capable of defending itself - not only in the military and economic fields but also in the field of political ideology.
It is time the Democracies joined hands in an organization, an international committee (a grouping of a few regional and national associations) to act as an antipole to the KOMINFORM.
This antipole, which might very appropriately be called the DEMOCRALEAGUE, should be directed towards studying and combatting Communism on all fronts, East and West, in Democratic as well as in Communist regions, with all the means available.

The activity of this International Committee to be founded should certainly not be one-sided and Conservative, but should serve as a preventive against the destructive power of Stalinist Communism and militant materialism. It should not desire a status quo but a higher development of the inestimable heritage of Eastern and Western culture.
It should have in view a strong consciousness of the spiritual values both of Western culture, of Christianity and of the form of society that has blossomed from it, viz. DEMOCRACY in Western style and of the great Eastern religions, cultures and social traditions.
Asia stands now at the cross-roads of the development of her gifts and capacities preparatory to entering the family of nations on an equal footing with the West. Considering, however, that these new-born Asiatic States are still struggling to establish an economic and ideological equilibrium, it is of the greatest concern to all of us to know on which side of the line between the two opposing world-blocks they will be.
This may depend not so much upon their own free choice or upon the choice of their peoples as upon the pressure of the conditions under which they are placed in the struggle between these two world groups.

Not one of us desires to put back the clock of awakened Nationalism. This Nationalism of Asia's leaders may, however, emanate from two different directions and have two different aspects.
There are leaders who are the living exponents of the deepest sentiments in the intuitive life of the people, leaders who are conscious of their oneness with the people; in a word, leaders who remain Eastern in character though they have become familiar with Western culture and though their minds have been fructified thereby. The current from the innermost depths of the nation passes into them and through them, inspires them and decides their acts.

Such a leader was Ghandi; and similar leaders today are Pandit Nehru, and in Indonesia all those who are able to see the good points of Indonesian culture and tradition, men like Djajadiningrat and Sutan Sjahrir.
These men take the Eastern world as the basis of their lives, the starting point of their thinking. To them it is an unassailable certainty that a complete assemblage of traditional relationships shapes the community, that a social order, an organic binding together is an absolute necessity. The Hindu, the Mohammedan, the Chinese who is rooted in living tradition, knows that in that certainty there is a force that binds the community and rescues it from chaos.
These leaders are in the last resort the protagonists of both conservative and evolutionary thought. They ward off both stagnation and revolution which would otherwise dislocate the country and its people, they devote their energy to a form of evolution which gradually brings about a development towards social personality and political economic democracy.
Therein lies the unequalled prestige of their personality.

The second category of Eastern leaders takes a different attitude towards life. In their conscious existence they aim at a new reality. They wish to break with the past traditions of their nation as they have already broken with the Western world in their minds. This second category consists of uprooted persons, who see in revolution the only way of solving problems.

In order to be fair we must not identify this second category with the great leaders. Even those who lead revolutions are often in their innermost selves more representative of the first than of the second type. But the category of small leaders, many of them inexperienced members of the acting new generation, shows the kind of development of the second category and embarrasses its wiser leadership.

For the world this question is now decisive: will the East in the coming developments allow itself to be led by the men who are ready to act as exponents of the deepest feelings of the people?
Or will these leaders be able to get their peoples to participate, while passing through their spiritual crisis, in a world order as drafted by truly democratic statesmen?
Or will power fall into the hands of uprooted persons, individuals who have become weaned away from their country's national traditions, and Western leaders who lend a willing ear to the revolutionary advice of Moscow, so that finally the gulf between East and West can no longer be bridged?

That is just what the International Committee wishes to prevent.

After the first world war it was already realized that a new world order was in the making. WILSON, then President of the United States, threw the weight of American power into the scale at a supreme moment in the history of the world, and thus forced the decision, thereby proving himself to be a statesman gifted with visionary foresight and great principles. What he conceived on a large scale is imperishable in spite of the fact that the world of 1919 did not respond to that profound conception and in spite of the fact that the principles of his plan actually demanded a better foundation. Europe is therefore deeply indebted to him for the American share in the civilization of the great Family of Mankind, consisting in the drawing up of a plan of cooperation for the peoples of the world.

President Wilson believed in the possibility of an order drawn up between the States of the world and in a right of self-determination of the nations to group themselves into a state of their own.

Although the Interbellum, the period from 1919 to 1939, appears to have been a political failure as far as the prevention of a new war was concerned, that period nevertheless marked the first steps in creating a world order from which we may expect a constantly progressing development and in which the original support given by America, which was chiefly of a moral character, is extended more and more into a form of practical cooperation.

It was a Neo-Wilsonism that FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT professed. Whilst in 1919 the U.S.A. was a Great Power along with Britain and France, after 1941 there fell to Roosevelt and his country the task of leading the Western coalition. Whilst America could be sure of the cooperation of Britain and France in all important decisions, an entirely new Power has since arisen in Europe, a power which in 1919 had not been taken into account in drawing up the plain for a new order, viz. the Soviet Union. It was here that Roosevelt's right of say evoked an equally powerful reply.

The manner in which the Soviet Power has arisen and in which it has since maintained itself is in contrast to our Western World. The year 1941 saw a Western and Russian cooperation forced by circumstances. The West reached out towards its former goal: a real union of all democratic peoples. It believed in the possibility of including the Soviet Republics in such a union, and this plan appeared to be succeeding when the UNO was constituted. Was it surprising that President Roosevelt did everything within reason to bring in the Soviet Power, which next to his own country constituted the greatest World Power?

That great American ideal, the UNO, appeared to be worth the concessions which Soviet-Russia demanded. The work of Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco for a WORLD CONCEPTION, the work of Teheran and Yalta for the creation of a sphere of confidence and sincere cooperation, all this seemed to constitute what in Roosevelt's view was the gateway to a new world. But Stalin and his collaborators were determined to prevent, by every means in their power, the functioning of a world order drawn up in the spirit of true democracy, so that after the downfall of that order the Communist world revolution would be able to establish itself triumphantly upon the ruins.

This revolution is proceeding. The world is holding its breath.
Quite candidly: Who can hold back this revolution?

Only a strongly consolidated West, united with Asia's nations, can compel the respect of the rulers of Moscow.

If we have confidence in ourselves and discern the dangers, this aim can be achieved. The world order drawn up at San Francisco and at the meeting of the UNO is one which, although still imperfect on account of its youth, is worth our consideration and support because it can gradually be transformed into a body that will serve the ends of justice.

Only a world order of this kind can satisfy the just desire of Asia's peoples for self-development.

The international order which has been tentatively drawn up and aimed at since the days of Versailles, gives Asia's nations the possibilities they need. It acknowledges in PRINCIPLE the JUSTICE of national aspirations. The countries concerned are acting in good faith when they break up their former dominion in Asia and rewilling to cooperate in the effort of the new-born nations to substitute a new order.

Realizing this, there is no doubt as to what the attempts of Moscow to disturb this difficult consolidation of the East will mean!
This, then, is the life-process involving the whole world which confronts us at this very moment.

AND NOW THAT THIS PROCESS IS SO CLEARLY MANIFESTING ITSELF TO THE OBSERVER, IT IS POSITIVELY SURPRISING THAT WIDE CIRCLES OF PEOPLE, EVEN GOVERNMENTS AND PARLIAMENTS, HAVE STILL FAILED TO REALIZE WHAT IS HAPPENING.

* * *

Nobody should now lightly dismiss the possibility of the bolshevization of all South-East Asia. Soviet Russia knows quite well why she is concentrating her strongest forces there. The loss of South-East Asia is tantamount to jeopardizing the democratic world-order as envisaged at the creation of the UNO.
What the consequences of this would be to the U.S.A., can only be guessed.
It is quite clear that all countries concerned must defend themselves against this undermining action and, maybe, prevent a new and unnecessary war.

And it goes without saying that a CO-ORDINATING ACTION of the U.S.A. and such other countries as can be helpful in the preservation of democratic principles in South-East Asia, has the greatest prospect of success.
But how - by what feasible method likely to yield results in the countries more especially concerned?
Our proposal is to establish a Committee consisting of representatives of:

The U.S.A. and the Philippines
The BRITISH COMMONWEALTH and BURMA
FRANCE, ~~[illegible]~~ VIET NAM.
HOLLAND, INDONESIA AND BELGIUM
SIAM

all competent persons of influence who are prepared to undertake the management of a federative, associative organization for the purpose of studying and combatting Communism.
This Committee must under no circumstances be negative or hesitant but must be positively offensive.
The first object should be to collect the necessary data and to exchange it regularly between the countries mentioned, by forming an INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTRE.
Mutually fruitful contact should be established - especially personal contact, with verbal exchange of ideas. There should be a coordination of existing national associations.
We picture this central organization as follows:
Each State to be represented by six members, under the leadership of a Chairman, to which function an American should be appointed.
A MEETING to be held monthly, on this or on the other side of the Atlantic.
Record offices in the various countries to provide for documentary material regarding Communist action, which will be sent to the International Study Centre.
These data will be mutually exchanged and kept up to date.
The Committee should be an official body clothed with authority (composed of leading citizens in the religious, publicity, socio-political or economic spheres and of experts conversant with the affairs of South-East Asia), its task being to enlighten public opinion via the two principal channels of information of modern society: PARLIAMENT, PRESS and RADIO, using for this purpose the record material collected. The general public should be informed about the dangerous predicament into which civilization is getting, and the public on their part should bring pressure to bear upon the Government to neutralize the Communist-tainted Left Wing influences and proceed to the adoption of counter-measures.
The dangers we have outlined are already being realized in American Government circles. An indication in this direction is afforded by the inaugural speech of President Truman, in wh ch he postulated the following:
"We must embark upon a bold, new programme for making the benefits of our scientific advance and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of under-developed areas".

* * *

Heads of industrial undertakings in the Netherlands have suggested establishing an "INTERNATIONAL SOUTH-EAST ASIA RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION".

Similar efforts have been made in England, France and Belgium.
A joint campaign, in which our Committee would be able to take the first steps, gives the best prospect of great potentialities.
This will certainly afford better opportunities than the present "wait and see" policy, which is enabling Moscow to confront the world with faits accomplis. We should also realize that Moscow has better chances among the populations of Asia and South-East Asia than among the Western Democracies, because in Asia's memory still rankles resent of former Colonial Imperialism, the policy pursued before the first World War.
If true Democracy is to regain the lost ground it will need to take a vigorous attitude accompanied by resolute action.
The formation of our Committee may well be the first step in this direction.
All those who realize the dangers by which we are menaced, must feel a personal responsibility for the fate of the world.
Our action, our handling of affairs may be decisive for the fate of our civilization in a period of years.
In view of the lead already given to the world by great American statesmen like Wilson, Roosevelt and, at present, by President Truman, all of whom have shown a world-wide initiative, everything is in favour of establishing the headquarters of this Central Organization in the U.S.A., and preferably in New York.
The duties of this Central Organization might, in our opinion, be summarized as follows:

a) Establishing national federative organizations, linked up with the International Bureau in New York;

b) Encouraging all non-Communist associations of a political, social or cultural nature to join the Organization;

c) Issuing national and international publications;

d) Making known and opposing every campaign of the Kominform, in whatever part of the world it may be carried on;

e) Organizing national and international Congresses;

f) Giving advice to National Governments and U.N.O. departments.

Many semi-official promises of support have already been received.

Maître E. VAN DER VLUGT.

NEW YORK
AMSTERDAM June 1949.

Amsterdam address: 42 Minervalaan, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

New York address: Maître E. van der Vlugt,
c/o Dr. William A. Anderson,
General Secretary,
American Christian Alliance,
Room 807,
41 East 42nd Street,
New York 17, N. Y.

* * *

Original

THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
BOLSHEVISM AND COMMUNISM

WHERE COMMUNISM LEADS TO

The Chaos of Communism

Additional Chapter to Chapter I

It is a fundamental mistake to continue to typify bolshevism as communism as if this were the real and only or even the main object of its present leaders. Bolshevists are above all rationalists and next to that opportunists. Man's intelligence is their sole guidance, their only measure and criterion of values. Their political structure consists in the dictatorship not of the proletariat but of selected intellectuals selected not only for their intelligence but also for the ruthlessness with which they are able to live and act according to the dictates of rationalism. Their society is not a society at all and is not intended to be one, but is rather a mass of atomized individual units assembled for the purpose of production and distribution of food, housing, cover, fuel, machinery, art and knowledge in accordance with the planning of top-intellectuals.

It is wrong, again, to apply the traditional term of organization to this gigantic producing set-up. There is mechanization only, no place for free-will.

There is no education but only instruction to spread knowledge, technical and also behavioural know-how, all of this again in quantity and quality strictly conforming with the planning and prescriptions of the know-it-all's on top. The behavioural instruction is the simplest of all. It teaches every day, every hour, every second just obedience to those who know better on top and nothing else. Even man's conscience is mechanised, his values

patterned out and blue-printed.

If traditional values or irrational tendencies seem to persist notwithstanding the sub-zero temperature of this immense laboratory, there is still opportunism to take care of that. If there are still millions of suckers addicted to the opium of religion, they can get it in apportioned rations as long as the distribution is handled in such a way that it serves to line up even such backward drones behind the purposes of the intellectual planners.

Or, if the production of children threatens to lag behind the demand of the planners because certain irrational instincts seem still to militate against that consequence in the case of incidental mating, opportunism is there again to punish abortion severely and to polish the institution of marriage with a new bolshy coating of pure red.

Or, if the especially annoying tendencies of egocentrism refuse to live up to the slogan of giving the utmost and asking the least, there is again opportunism to set up a wage system and penalties putting Taylorism in its worst interpretations to shape together with a whole scale of ranks, titles, decorations, insignia, rewards and privileges such as our much abused societies would not tolerate. However, the intellectual planners on top apparently have no difficulty to condone these opportunist concessions to human nature as long as they can monopolize all sources

of reward and punishment. In fact, bolshevist rationalism would have wiped out itself long ago but for these concessions to the irrational values upon which non-bolshevist societies, cultures and states are based and have always been based from the very beginnings of humanity. Bolshevism survives only thanks to these concessions. It needs the iron curtain to hide these and some other unpleasant facts from the world which otherwise would cease at once to be amenable to bolshevik delusive propaganda.

It is clear, then, that the term communism is a very unsatisfactory misnomer for this system. There is more honest and true communism, in the sense of voluntary individual charity or sharing part of one's income with one's fellow-men, and also in the sense of indirect sharing by way of social activities and democratically adopted welfare-policy in all countries outside Soviet Russia than in that unfortunate state in which 90% of the masses are forced, in the name of communism, to share their common poverty. They have nothing else to share unless it be their utter dependence on the views and will of the intellectuals seated on the Soviet throne.

What is misnamed as communism is nothing else than the automatic consequence of the claim of the dictators that they and they only know best how and what and how much to produce and how to distribute it. This claim does not admit of any private production or ownership of means of production with a few insignificant exceptions admitted again for opportunistic reasons. So-called

communism, in reality, is the placing of all means of production, man-power and man-knowledge included, at the disposal of the intellectual planners on top. Total disposal of the means of production means previous dispossession of private ownership. This is purely economic dictatorship and has nothing to do with true communism. The dictatorship is, moreover, absolute and covers virtually every field of human thought and action. The economic field is only one of them, another reason why the singling out of only one, not even the most essential aspect of bolshevism, to typify the whole system, should be once and for all avoided.

To continue to do so means to assist in spreading one of the most appealing delusions of Soviet-propaganda.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in every country there as much free scope is given to private individual initiative and enterprise as is compatible with human liberty and dignity, roughly ten out of a hundred taking part in life's race will arrive on top according to talent, training, perseverance, chance and, sometimes, even cheat, if they can get away with it. The other ninety percent will get the smaller plums which also show enough difference in size and taste to keep the spirit of keen competition and endeavour alive in all ranks, much to the good of the whole community. This is the American way of life which accepts the personal risks as the breath and salt of personality and of truly organic social life and growth. However, the delusion emanating from

the mirage communism cannot but have a singular appeal for all those who get the smaller or smallest plums, especially, if they are made to believe by clever propaganda that they deserve better. And many of them, more in fact than one would believe possible, are even amenable to the propaganda telling them that in an honest to goodness communistic race all runners would get the same price, the last arrived as well as the first.

What would they say, those poor deluded dupes, if they got to know the truth of bolshevism, not in its propagandistic theory, but in its ugly reality and day-to-day practice? The truth with its methodically computed scales of wages based on individual output, its stakhanovite foreman set up as glamorous examples to emulate, its indignities even in case of unintentional errors or coming in a few minutes late and, finally, its inhuman labor camps for all those who do not completely conform to the rule of iron discipline in thought, word or action. If they knew the truth or even a small part of it, they would be frightened away forever from the alluring fata morgana which would lead them only into the desert of death. But here, again the iron curtain comes down very handy to obscure the truth.

Many people can readily see the appeal of bolshevist propaganda tuned to please the ear of those who most lagged behind in the race of life. But they cannot understand how, in the world, intelligent people who know or may be expected to know, the reality of Bolshevism, can sympathize with or even

even a genius he may be, is capable of sincere and profound humility before the supra-rational phenomena of nature, he will feel towards bolshevist rationalism much like deeply religious men and women. It is the overevaluation of the present attainments of science, the hybris, according to the ancient Greeks, which in our days may too easily turn modern man's justified pride of science and technical progress into an adherent of pure rationalism as the sole admissible judge of cosmos, and society. This hybris has confronted every civilization and has been, in final analysis, the main cause of their downfall.

DR. E. VAN DER VLUGT

New York, June 29, 1949

Van Horsten, Mrs. George

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 3, 1947

Dear Marjorie:

I am delighted you had a chance to talk with Archie MacLeish. I shall certainly keep an eye out for any possible opportunities in the Institute or elsewhere.

Janet is probably flying to London on November 7th, and I will be coming over the following week. Unfortunately, it appears that I will have only a week there, but that is better than nothing.

It pleasured us greatly to see you again.

As ever yours,

Mrs. George VanHorsten
Highfields
Lockinvar
Richmond-upon-Thames, Surrey
England

Henry Hudson
HOTEL
353 WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Aug: 15 - 1947.

Dear Ed

I am very much obliged to you for the introduction to that delightful gentleman, Mr Archie Mackenzie. I have had several talks with him & he is a delightful Late Sitter. I leave on the Queen Elizabeth for England soon to start work, which I shall work up under his. I get back to England soon.

In the meantime, I shall

he awfully obliged if you
would bear me also
if you see any [illegible]
[illegible] turning up here
especially in relation to the
Institute.
I shall have to be in
England for a couple of
months [illegible], but am really
quite [illegible] after that
[illegible] lovely
[illegible] write you
[illegible] again — I am
quite [illegible] at the way
my old friends are still
here [illegible] full of affection
friendliness. I have really
had a not [illegible] time
[illegible]

I understand [illegible]
are to [illegible]
England in Nov[illegible]
to see ya them
that.
In the meanti[illegible]
best of love
wishes to you
Yours
Marg[illegible]

P.S. My address
Highfields
Lanchester
Co Durham
[illegible]

that you &
be over in
remember. I hope
if not before

time, the very
& good
& Yours.

one
will be:

Ainsworth, Herto

VanOsse, Ace.

March 23, 1949

Dear Ace:

This is a hasty acknowledgment of yours of March 18th. So far as I know, I will be in town for the next couple of weeks and will certainly be delighted to see Sally and Bob and Dorothy Morris.

I have sort of vague plans to get to the Coast sometime during July and August; I hope to see you then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ace VanOsse
The Bank of California
815 Second Avenue
Seattle 14, Washington

Cable Address
"BANKOFCALA" SEATTLE

Other offices
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PORTLAND, OREGON
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

The Bank of California

National Association
FOUNDED 1864
815 Second Avenue
Seattle 14, Washington

March 18th, 1949

Dear Ed:

It seems that the only time I ever write you is when I want you to do a good turn for me.

Sally & my very dear friends Bob & Dorothy Morris will be in N.Y. in about a week. They are going to be at the Roosevelt Hotel.

You will no doubt remember Bob Morris as the very colorful referee of College Sports on the Pacific Coast during our college days.

His wife is a very charming gal also & if you have any time to show them thru your C.B.S. plant it would be very nice. I have told them to contact you & do hope you are in town while they are there.

Hope this finds your family & yourself in the best of health & spirits.

Best Regards

Ace Van Oss

Van Volkenburg J.L.

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK
A Division of the
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
51 EAST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-8700

VAN VOLKENBURG
VICE PRESIDENT
OF TELEVISION OPERATIONS

December 8, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Forgive me for not answering yours of November 16th earlier. However, we haven't been marking time.

Between us - Charlie Underhill and I have needed an extra gal. There is just too much work, most of the time, for our respective gals to take care of. Dick Redmond investigated the possibility of having Miss Platoff come to us in this capacity. However, after investigating we find that what she really wants to do is get a job that has to do strictly with programs and consequently would very likely leave Underhill and myself at the first opportunity.

We'll certainly keep her in mind for the thing that apparently she wants.

Sincerely,

Jerry

JLV/b

November 16, 1949

Dear John:

This is personal and wholly outside "channels".

For the last year and a half, I have had a gal working for me, by name Joan Flatoff. She's been handling a lot of my fan mail without supervision and doing a lot of secretarial work as well, and doing it very well indeed. The trouble is I don't see where she's going, with me or with the company, and I am hopeful that some day one of the boys in your program department might find an opening for someone with her background and training, where her talents won't be wasted as they are to a large extent here. If you'll have a look at her curriculum vitae—enclosed—you will see why I think she might be useful in your shop.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. L. Van Volkenburg
CBS - TV

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Van Volkenburg, J. L.

Mr. Van Volkenburg

Mr. Murrow

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 20, 1949

Here is a letter from Ernest Chappell. I assume it is self-explanatory, but who the hell am I to know anything about television.

Couldst have somebody give it a gander and let me know?

E.R.M.

Van Volkenburg, J. L.

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK
A Division of the
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
51 EAST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-8700

..VAN VOLKENBURG
VICE PRESIDENT
OR OF TELEVISION OPERATIONS

July 22, 1948

Dear Ed:

I want you to know that we sincerely appreciate the splendid job you did for us on the Democratic Convention.

I feel and have heard the comment from many sources that we out-did our NBC friends by a wide margin. We are deeply appreciative.

Sincerely,

JLV:od

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Velde, Eleanor

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 31, 1947

Dear Miss Velde:

I am afraid you have made a mistake. I am not the gentleman you met at the China Clipper; the fact of the matter is that I don't even know where the China Clipper is located. Further, if I had promised to call you and send tickets I would have done so.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Eleanor M. Vande Velde
39 Juniper Street
Rochester 10, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

DELCO APPLIANCE DIVISION

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Oct. 21, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Studios
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On a recent visit to New York my girlfriend and I visited the "China Clipper"one night (Friday, Oct. 3rd, to be exact). While there, we struck up an acquaintance with a gentleman , who looked amazingly like you. We never learned the gentleman's name. He did tell us, though, that he was connected with CBS and would be able to give us tickets to any broadcast that we might want to see. He also said he would call us the following Monday morning at the Taft, where we were staying. As we surmised, he never did call.

Naturally, my friend and I are more than plain curious. We saw a picture of you at CBS, and was struck by the resemblance. Even your voice over the air sounds like the voice of the man we met. Would you be kind enough to satisfy our curiosity and let us know if you were the gentleman we met that night? There is nothing personal in this -- just the idea that we would be more than flattered to think it had really been you!

The above is my business address. Would you be kind enough to address a reply to my home address? "Yes" or "No" would suffice.

Sincerely

(Mrs) Eleanor M. Vande Velde
39 Juniper St.
Rochester 10
N.Y.

Velotta, Thomas

Ed Murrow

Dear Ed - Since Miss Clark sent you a copy of her letter to you - I thought you might like to see my answer - How are you? Tom Velotta

February 8, 1949

Mr. Church
Charles F. 4. I
Thanks
Tom

Miss Katharine Clark
Odos Skoufa, 38
Athens, Greece

Dear Miss Clark:

Thank you for your letter of January thirty-first. I cannot blame you for being upset by the circumstances.

Our urgent cable No. 20128 was sent to you in error resulting from the fact that your card in our file of correspondents was not removed when we discovered many weeks ago that you were a correspondent for CBS.

I do not quite understand your reference to our correspondents being told not to look you up. It is certainly their privilege to see and visit anyone they choose, and under no circumstances has anyone been told not to contact you. One of our correspondents asked specifically if you were still working for us, and he was simply advised in the negative. In the meantime we have naturally been looking for a new correspondent.

I hope you will understand that no personal slight has been intended in any of our negotiations or operations.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Velotta
News and Special Events

JTS:bm

Vir Den, Ray

LENNEN & MITCHELL, INC.
ADVERTISING
17 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
308 N. RODEO DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For most people, the baseball season is under way, but to some of us this is "Hot Stove League" time. We are planning already for some of the top leadership for the 1950 Appeal of The Salvation Army.

So we want to get this bid in early for your services, although there will be little or no activity for many months. Since you did such a fine job this year, we claim an option on your services! And I hope the answer will be a prompt "yes."

At the same time, I wanted to report, if you do not know it already, that this year's Appeal is the best The Salvation Army has ever conducted in New York City and, to date, it appears to be the only campaign in New York that has raised more money than in the previous year.

While we are still "cleaning up" odds and ends from the 1949 Campaign, it seems that the final total will go over the $1,000,000 mark.

I also want to convey the deep appreciation of The Salvation Army and its Campaign Committee for your splendid help. I can only express my personal thanks with a big "well done!"

Sincerely,

Ray

Ray VirDen

Voorhees, Sherman P.

FUTURE SPRINGFIELD, Inc.
304 BOOKSTORE BUILDING • SPRINGFIELD 3, MASSACHUSETTS • TELEPHONE 2-1147

18 January 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

2nd Class mail.

Thought you would be interested in a brochure which I've sent you (under separate cover) entitled "What Is Past Is Prologue." It will tell you what I've been doing.

I expect to see you at the Chamber of Commerce meeting in Worcester in February.

Regards,

Sherm

SHERMAN P. VOORHEES
Executive Director

SPV/r

Waite, Mary Lou

January 20, 1948

Miss Mary Louise Waite
Yorktown Heights
New York

Dear Miss Waite:

Thank you for your letter of December 26. I am sorry to have delayed answering but it took a little time for me to go over the material you enclosed. I am sorry to say that I do not know of anyone who might be helpful in the case of Dr. Wagner. I do know that these cases are always extremely difficult to handle. I am sorry I have no useful suggestions and certainly hope that you have better luck elsewhere. I am returning the material to you herewith.

It was good to hear from you again, and I hope there will be an opportunity for us to meet soon.

As ever yours,

BRM:ER

Dec 26"

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Have you any suggestions to make in connection with the following case:

Washington State College of Pullman, through its President, Dr. Compton, wish to obtain the services of a distinguished German teacher now residing in Dresden in the Russian zone. The wife of Professor Potter (Philosophy Dept.) knew Dr. Wagner when in 1928, Teachers' College brought her over here with a group of German educators, and has been in touch with her ever since except during World War II. Professor and Mrs. Potter are offering to take on the support of Dr. Wagner, in the case of illness, and have altered their wills leaving all they have to her, in case she gets to the U.S.
Mrs. Potter consulted with me as I arranged Dr. Wagner's lecture tour in 1928. I suggested to her that she write to Dr. Thomas Alexander, head of educational work for US in Germany, as he is a personal friend of Dr. Wagner. The enclosed correspondence and copies of documents will show you that this has been done. ~~Several Pullman people are looking for a legal transfer~~ of Dr. Wagner under our 1924 Immigration Act. President Taylor of the University of Louisville, whose place in Germany Dr. Alexander now fills, does not believe Dr. Wagner can come in under legal procedure, as she is living inthe Russian Zone.

If she cannot come in legally, is there a chance that she can come in illegally? As Dr. Alexander is holding a government job he probably cannot be a party to such a procedure. Do you know anyone in Germany whom you could ask to consult with Dr. Alexander to see what the status of the case may be, and would you be in a position to secure aid to get Dr. Wagner over here under cover.

My recollection is that you are a graduate of Pullman and it occurred to me you would be glad to help on a worthy cause. Will you please return the enclosures to me with any suggestions you may have, in case you do not feel that you can help in any way. I am sorry to burden you with so much material to go over. I am sending this to your house, although I was unable to get the street number, because I know you must be snowed under with mail at your Office.

I lost my heart to your little Casey the other night when he broadcast. He must be a darling! I can fancy how thrilled your father and mother in Washington must have been when they heard that sweet little voice.
I wish sometime when you are out driving on the parkway you would come to see us Yorktown Heights is very near and my sister and I would love to see the Murrow family.

Sincerely yours

Mary Louise Nartz

Robert Murrow
Dec 26
Wagner

Walker, Adelaide

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 31, 1947

Dear Adelaide Walker:

Thanks for the kind words. I am delighted that you have joined Russell in the new venture. When you next see him please tell him that if he doesn't call me for lunch soon, I shall come over there and bulldoze him with his own typewriter. I have tried several times to reach him, but without success. Perhaps he, like Kipling, has locked himself in a cork-lined room.

Best wishes for the New Year.

As ever yours,

Miss Adelaide Walker
20A Prospect Street
New Haven, Connecticut

204 PROSPECT STREET
NEW HAVEN 11, CONN.
TELEPHONE 8-1536

Dec. 11, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have just finished listening to your broadcast on Wallace and I have to tell you that I think it was simply superb.

I've joined Russell in the new enterprise at Time Inc so I am usually just getting off a train at 7:45 and consequently have not heard your broadcasts as often as I would have liked to. Each time I have, however, they've seemed to me of an order untouched by anything else in radio. In fact, I'm not entirely sure they don't meet the need we all were concerned with last year better than a straight editorial might have. Anyway, they are, I am sure, immeasurably useful and will grow more and more important as an influence to be reckoned with.

Congratulations and best of luck!

Sincerely,
Adelaide Walker

Incidentally, I particularly like the device of the little quote at the end.

Walker, Adelaide

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 1, 1947

Dear Adelaide Walker:

Davenport delayed delivering yours of June 11th, and now I have delayed answering it. You know, I am sure, how disappointed I am that our project failed. I am still convinced that in the course it will be revived because the logic of events will demand that we assume the responsibility that our power imposes upon us. I had looked forward very much indeed to working with you and Mitch, but things just didn't work out.

During our brief association I developed a great respect for your ability to grasp the essentials in a hurry, and I hope that someday, somehow, we may work together again. Perhaps you will drop in and see me at your convenience after your vacation. I hope it is a pleasant one.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Adelaide Walker
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

dm

RUSSELL W. DAVENPORT

Dear Ed —

This is the letter that Adelaide asked me to deliver to you.

R

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
WICKERSHAM 2-2000

June 14, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow,

For the past few weeks I have been considering writing to you and have now decided to do so. I have enjoyed being at CBS but as things have worked out with our program I do not feel that I am as valuable as I should be, or that I am really "earning my keep." Moreover, I now have a family problem. My children are home for vacation, and because of the uncertainty of our plans I have not been able to make satisfactory arrangements for their summer.

For these reasons it seems to me the sensible thing, as well as the fair thing to CBS, to remove myself from your payroll and join my children on the Cape around the first of July for a month or six weeks.

I should like to think of this as not exactly a resignation, and to say that I shall consider that CBS has a priority on my time after my vacation should it develop that I can be of use.

Yours very sincerely,
Adelaide Walker
Adelaide Walker

Wallerstein, Edward

October 12, 1949

Mr. Edward Wallerstein
President
Columbia Records Inc.
Bridgeport 8, Conn.

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for yours of August 17th.

Again I have you on the hip. I can't make any commitments for November or December because I am certainly going to England for two or three weeks if there is an election. For that matter, why should I talk when you wouldn't spend any money promoting "I Can Hear It Now"?

As ever yours,

COLUMBIA RECORDS INC.

A SUBSIDIARY OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

BRIDGEPORT 8, CONNECTICUT

ED WALLERSTEIN
PRESIDENT

August 17, 1949

Dear Ed:

As you remember, the Chamber of Commerce of Bridgeport wanted you to come up last Spring, but the threat of the Paris Conference prevented it. They would now like to know if there is any chance for one of their regular weekly lunch meetings this Fall.

They have suggested October 3rd, October 10th, or any Monday in November.

You might stop in Bridgeport on the way back from Cuttyhunk.

Sincerely,

Ted

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

TRADE MARK

Wallerstein, Edward

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
WICKERSHAM 2-2000

November 24, 1947

Dear Ted:

I am sending you under separate cover a transcription of the highlights from the royal wedding, narrated by Murrow. We broadcast this combination from 2:30 to 2:45 PM EST Thursday, November 20. I think it is wonderful.

How about making a commercial album of this?

Sincerely,

Davidson Taylor

Mr. Edward Wallerstein
Columbia Records, Inc.
Bridgeport 5, Conn.

cc: Messrs. Paley, Murrow,
Seward, Church, Bland

Walling, Elizabeth

June 23, 1949

Miss Elizabeth Walling
c/o American Embassy
Paris, France

Dear Miss Walling:

Please accept my belated thanks for your note of April 23rd. I am sorry that we didn't have the opportunity to talk when last you were in New York. I hope that on your next trip, you will be able to drop in and have better luck.

Sincerely yours,

c/o American Embassy
Paris, France
April 23, 1949

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm sorry I was unable to wait longer to see you last September in New York. The reason for my visit was too unimportant to warrant another appointment.

I would have liked meeting you again and hope that another occasion will arise when it will be plausible and possible.

Having procrastinated eight months before writing this letter you have surely forgotten the details. You may remember my name though--I was a passenger on the same plane going to England.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Walling

Elizabeth Walling

Walling, Elizabeth

Sept 15th-16th

June 16, 1948

Dear Miss Walling:

Thank you for your letter of June 1st.

I do indeed remember you and would be delighted to see you when you are in New York. As things stand now, I will be out of town on vacation during July since my nightly broadcasts are off the air for the Summer, but if you will call my office when you return in September we will arrange a meeting.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Elizabeth Walling
Hotel Quai Voltaire
19 Quai Voltaire
Paris, France

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

Hotel Quai Voltaire
19 Quai Voltaire
Paris, France
June 1, 1948

GR 7-2264

Edward Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It's difficult to know how to start a letter to someone I knew for only two days several years ago, -- particularly as our brief acquaintanceship was spent for the most part not in conversation but in reading our respective books and galley proofs. But you may remember me. I am the tall girl who sat next to you on the plane when your were on a round-trip flight from New York to London to bring home your wife and four months old child.

I hope you will forgive me for taking advantage of the coincidence that sat me next to you when I ask if it would be possible to have a short time with you to talk over a program that has been called to my attention. It is so directly related to your work with CBS.

yes

I shall be in New York between July 20th and 25th and again between September 10th to 16th at which time I return to Europe on the "Queen Mary". Will you be in the city at ~~ex~~ either of those times and if so may I see you to talk over this matter?

During my stay in Europe I have worked with UNRRA in Italy, the American Friend's Service Committee in France and am now teaching (for the first time in my life) English, Geography, and Mathematics at the American School inParis. That I am anxious to return to Europe is obvious by my short-as-possible visit to the States. Though I do hope the time is not too short for ~~xxxxx~~ you to fit me into your schedule as I know you are a very busy person.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Walling

Wallis, Charles L.

February 3, 1949

Dear Professor Wallis:

Thank you for your letter of January 11th. I have been in Washington for the month of January and take this first opportunity to reply.

I wish that I could recall a poem to be included in your forthcoming volume, but I am surprised myself that I can't remember one which I would consider my favorite. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Charles L. Wallis
Keuka College
Keuka Park, New York

January 24, 1949

Dear Professor Wallis:

Your letter of January 14th requesting Mr. Murrow to select a poem to be included in your forthcoming volume has been received during his absence.

It will be called to his attention when he returns to the office in a few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Professor Charles L. Wallis
Keuka College
Keuka Park, New York

Keuka College
Keuka Park, N. Y.

14 January 1949

Mac
Sorry, can't remember one

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am preparing a volume in which one hundred representative Americans of many professions recommend poems which have appealed to them. Do you have a poem which has been meaningful to you? If you have, would you suggest in a half dozen words or so why you have remembered the poem.

I hope that you may select, from the many poems you have enjoyed, one which may be included in this volume.

If you wish, I shall be pleased to send a copy of the manuscript to you for approval before publication.

Sincerely yours,

Charles L. Wallis

Professor of English.

Walters William

October 13, 1949

Mr. William Walters
Station WRAK
Williamsport, Pa.

Dear Bill Walters:

Many thanks for your letter of July 22nd, which arrived here during my summer hiatus.

I hope that all goes well with you at WRAK. I wish you the best of luck with your new job, and look forward to seeing you when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

1758 Millbrook Rd.
Salt Lake City

THE NATIONAL EQUIPMENT CO.
MINING, MILLING AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES
101 WEST SECOND SOUTH STREET
SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

July 22,1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Sorry this letter is reaching you so late, but I just returned home and this is the first time that I have had a moment alone to sit down and write. I wish to thank you again for the time you gave me while I was in New York. Our talk was most enlightening to me and I gained a lot of good ideas from it.

While I was in Philadelphia I talked to Mr. Levy and he sent me over to WCAU to talk with the station manager there. This man's name escapes me at the moment but he advised me to forget the school idea as he felt I would be wasting my time and money in school where if I was working in a station I could pick up the knowledge I was after a lot faster and probably more accurate. I talked with other people who also gave me the same advice, one of these men was Fred Heyward our old station manager at KWSC. After this I went job hunting. There was nothing in Philadelphia at all so I kept looking in the other towns and cities I visited. Finally landed a position with an NBC outlet in Williamsport Penna. WRAK. The job is on a trial basis and the pay is a dollar an hour until they are sure I am what they want and they are what I want. The station is FM and AM only. I hope I can make good for them and will do my best to produce the way they want me to.

If I get to New York again in the near future would like to see you again and at least buy you a drink. If you come through Williamsport by chance and are not in a big hurry give me a call at the station and maybe we can arrange a few drinks there. Thanking you again for you time and advice, I am

Fraternally Yours,
Bill Halter A.E.K.D.B.

Walters, Bill

June 16, 1949

Mr. Oscar H. Jones
Executive Secretary
Alumni Association
The State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

Dear Stub:

I saw Bill Walters this week, and he seems like a nice lad. I tried to help him in Philadelphia where he is going to work next year; I hope it will do him some good.

It was indeed pleasant to hear from you again, and I hope to see you when next I come to the coast.

As ever yours,

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

May 25, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

This letter will introduce William (Bill) Walters, a member of the 1949 graduating class, who is making a trip East with his parents this summer.

Bill has been extremely active in campus affairs and was chairman of the student committee in charge of last Fall's successful Homecoming program. In this he did an outstanding piece of work.

In addition to the above mentioned atributes, Bill is a Kappa Sig, who despite this handicap, succeeded both scholastically and in extra-curricular activities on the campus!

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

"Stub"

Oscar H. Jones
Executive Director

OHJ/lm

V. 30
6/14

Wanger, Walter 7,

WALTER F WANGER
UNIVERSAL STUDIO
UNIVERSAL CITY, CALIFORNIA
STANLEY 7-1211

7

October 22, 1947

Dear Ed:

I have your note regarding Deane Dickason and will be happy to see him when he arrives in Hollywood. Will you please have him call my office.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Walt

WFW/g

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Wangerin, Richard H.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 22, 1947

Dear Mr. Wangerin:

Thank you very much indeed for your generous letter of April 7th. The response to THE SON OF MAN has been very gratifying.

I regret that due to contractual arrangements with the unions involved, we are not able to make recordings available. However, it is our hope that THE SON OF MAN will become an annual feature presented each year. It is possible that by next year we may be able to provide recordings.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. Richard H. Wangerin
The Fort Wayne Musical Society, Inc.
209 West Berry Street
Fort Wayne 2, Indiana

dm

THE FORT WAYNE MUSICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Operating

THE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

209 West Berry Street
FORT WAYNE 2, INDIANA
Phone A-1321

HANS SCHWIEGER
Musical Director

RICHARD H. WANGERIN
Business Manager

April 7, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
V. P. in charge of Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Unless you paid close attention at Art Feldman's hearing and have an exceptionally good memory, my name won't even strike a responsive chord in your memory. I also testified, but in absentia. Nevertheless, that is immaterial, my purpose in writing this is to send you one of the only fan letters I have ever written.

I want to thank CBS most heartily and sincerely for their Sunday afternoon special program, "The Son of Man". This program alone in my estimation was enough to justify radio's existence. My only regret is that you didn't spend a few thousand dollars more and publicize it to the hilt so that more people would have heard it. So many of my friends were denied the privilege.

My father is a minister and would have liked nothing better than to have his entire congregation hear that program. Should you ever repeat it, and I certainly hope you will, I know that many of us would make it a personal task to notify as many as possible about the broadcast to insure a maximum coverage.

Is there any possibility of obtaining a recording of the program? A feature as well written, acted, played, sung and above all produced as that one was, should certainly be available for playback. I don't mean to gush, but I was genuinely thrilled for the entire hour, and in retrospect have decided that that hour did me more real good than years of church attendance. Please let me know whether recordings might be available.

Sincerely yours,

R H Wangerin

Richard H. Wangerin
Business Manager

RHW/r

Warburg, Ed. M

February 7, 1949

Dear Ed:

My friend Frank Hackett, who runs at Riverdale one of the most exciting educational institutions in the country, is inviting you to a dinner on March 1st at the Cosmopolitan Club.

The invitation comes at my suggestion, and I hope very much to have the pleasure of seeing you there.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg
280 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Ward, Barbara

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 17, 1947

Dear Barbara,

I am writing today to the following characters telling them they may expect a telephone call from you. I think this is a better system than loading you down with a lot of letters of introduction.

Chicago -- Everett Mollen, Radio Station WBBM. [illegible] News Director in Chicago, and an intelligent guy, [illegible] Fowle, also WBBM. He has now spent six months in Chicago after eighteen months in the Pacific Union.

[illegible] -- Bob Whitelock, News Director of [illegible] who can find anything or anybody you want in Minneapolis.

[illegible] Steve Stone, Program Director of [illegible] old pal of mine who will make all arrangements [illegible]

[illegible] Paul Smith, Editor of the KMX [illegible] -- a bachelor, but intelligent [illegible] -- Don Thornburg, KMX. He's our Vice President in Charge of Western Affairs. If he [illegible], get hold of Chet Huntley our News Director.

New Orleans -- Henry Dupuy, Program Director, WWL.

-2-

Miss Barbara Ward March 17, 1947

Please feel free to ring up these ~~blokes~~ Blokes and ask them for anything you want. Much look to you and somehow maybe we can arrange to meet before you depart. Meanwhile, if there are things you want done here, or if you should want fast communication with London (we talk to them on the telephone everyday) please give me a shout.

As ever yours,

Miss Barbara Ward
British Information Service
306 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Ward, Clark G.

February 1, 1949

Mr. Clark G. Ward
State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

Dear Mr. Ward:

I was in Washington for the entire month of January, and without any office facilities; therefore I had no opportunity to answer your letter sooner. I hope that you were able to get the material you needed for your talk on Race Relations.

Thank you very much indeed for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

WASHINGTON

STATE COLLEGE

January 3, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dean of American Columnists

C/o of Columbia Broadcasting Co.

Washington , D.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a student in police science at the state college of washington andI would like to tell you how I have enjoyed you new years eve broadcast for the past two years. I, and the entire student body of this college think that you are the most libreal commentator in America.

About two weeks from this date , I will speak to a college church group on the subject of Race Relations, the extent and the disadvantages of the problem, I you have any information to this effect, I would appreciate it very much if you let me use it to prepare my speech.

If you have any information on the Beaumount Race roit of 1943, I would that information also.

Yours Respectfully

Clark G. Ward

Waring, Fred

June 30, 1948

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for yours of the 22nd.

I am grateful for your invitation to come to Shawnee and I assure you that I would like nothing better, but I'M afraid I won't be able to make it this year.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred Waring
Shawnee Inn
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania

FRED WARING

May Tony can make it this year

June 22, 1948

Dear Ed:

Just a reminder that you are invited to Shawnee at your convenience.

I understand you're on vacation right now, and can think of no better place to spend part of it.

Will hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Fred Waring

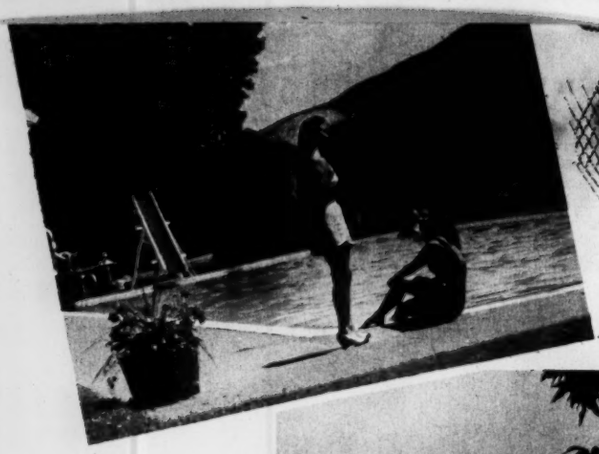
FW/cb FRED WARING

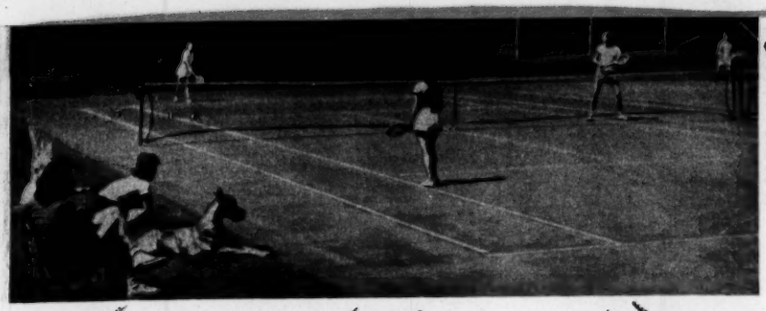
Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue and 52nd Street
New York, New York

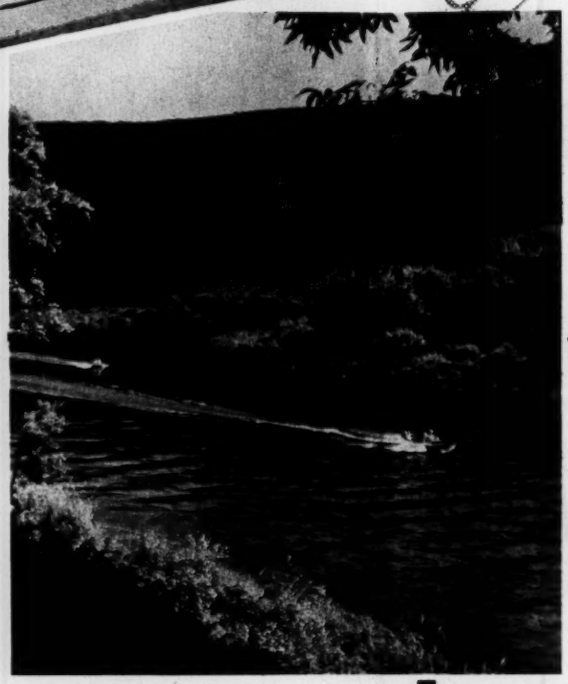
P.S. Am sending you a glimpse of Shawnee under separate cover.

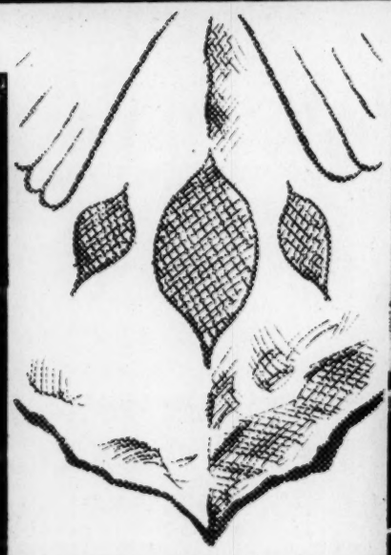
Shawnee Inn

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE
PENNSYLVANIA









SHAWNEE

SYNOPSIS

OUTDOORS:

Major sports (with instruction available) such as golf, tennis, swimming and archery . . . Putting greens and practice fairways . . . All river sports and fishing (licenses arranged) . . . Badminton, croquet and skeet shooting . . . Barbecues . . . tea and cocktail dancing . . . buffet luncheons . . . Children's wading pool and outdoor play areas . . . Shuffleboard.

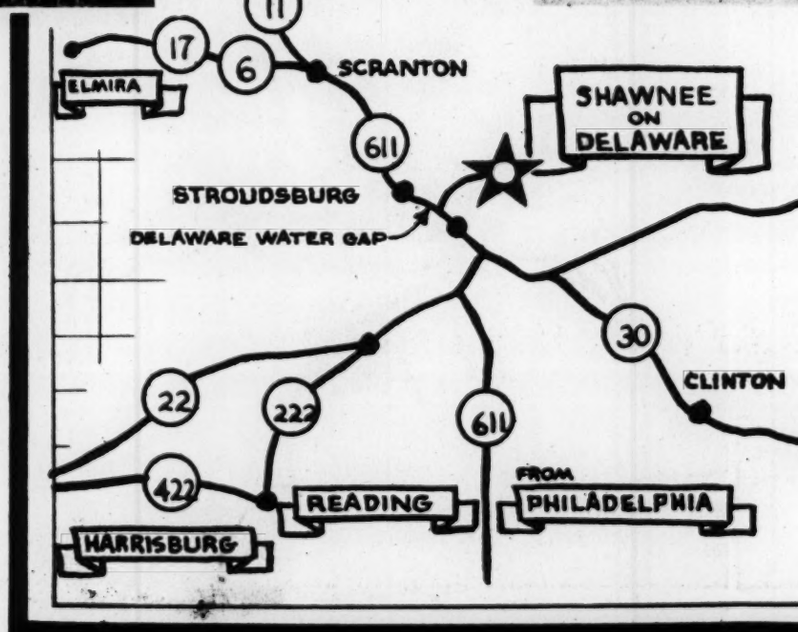
INDOORS:

Dancing nightly, except Sunday . . . Famous Saturday night parties . . . Movies, bingo, game room . . . Shops, Drug Store, and Soda Fountain . . . Indian crafts and nature classes with instruction by a Hopi Indian Chief . . . Fred Waring Broadcasts . . . Costume parties and dances . . . Nursery school and children's play area, fully equipped and supervised.

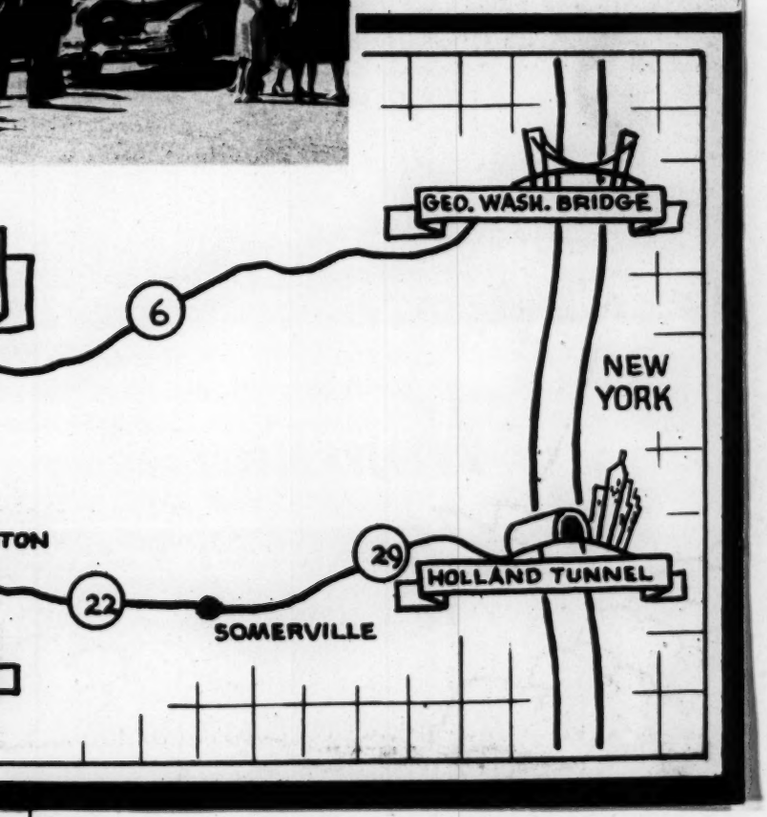
•

Shawnee Inn is served by excellent roads connecting with main highways to all major cities. Public carriers including the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bring guests to the nearby Pennsylvania city of Stroudsburg where upon request, Shawnee station wagons meet trains and buses.

Fred Waring, President
E. G. Flather, General Manager



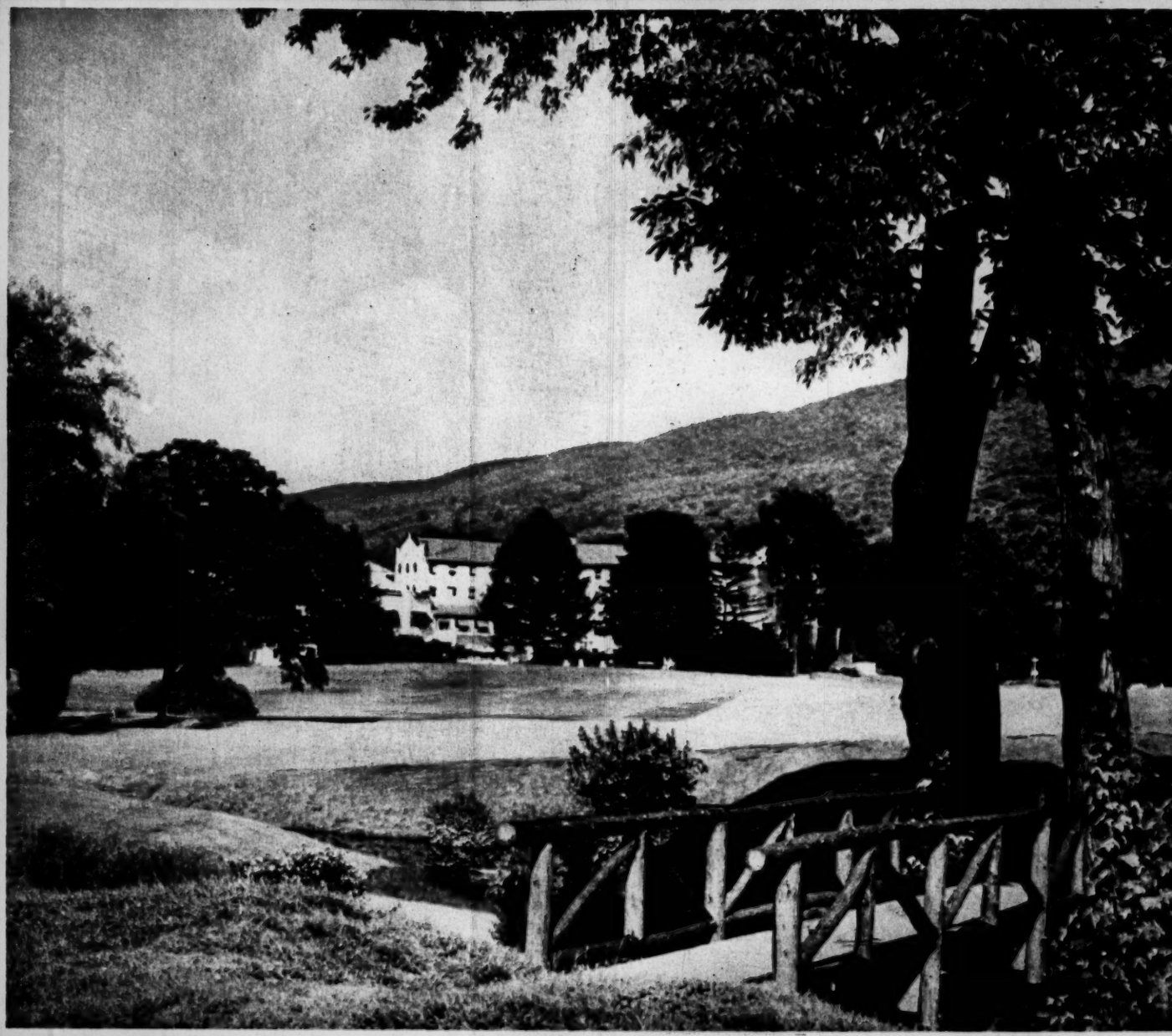
Inn guests gathered outside of Worthington Hall,- Shawnee Village, for the N. B. C. Fred Waring Broadcasts. (Ten weeks during June, July and August).



Superior

from any point of view

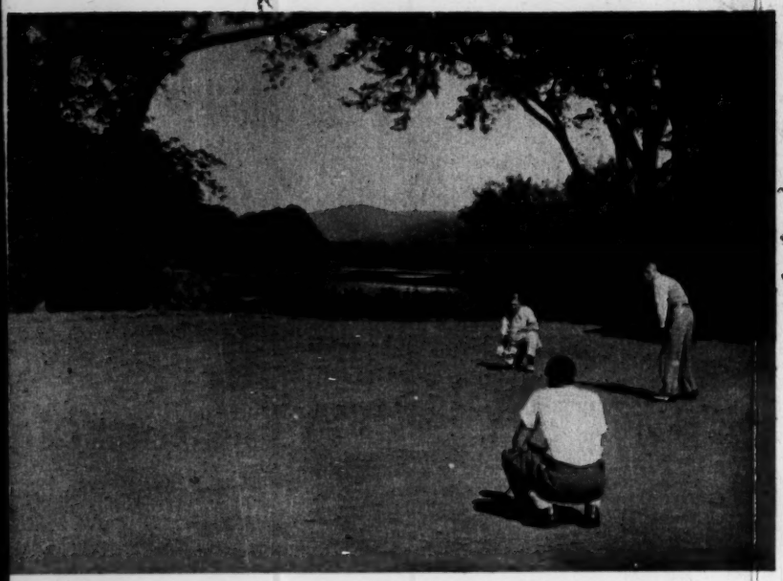
Located in the romantic, fascinating, historically rich, Delaware Valley country of Pennsylvania



THE INN FROM THE FIRST GREEN

Shawnee Inn.... one of the East's truly fine resorts....

. . . invites you to its beautiful 1000-acre country estate located in the historic Shawnee Valley of the Delaware River.



Shawnee . . . without peer among eastern vacation areas, offers a complete program of indoor and outdoor activities and facilities including the famous 18-hole championship rolling golf course of the Shawnee Country Club . . . all in a setting of the greatest natural beauty and serenity.

Shawnee . . . isolated from the urban east in a mountain-river setting just between the misty Blue Ridge Ranges and the resort laden Poconos . . . is, surprisingly, within two hours' drive of New York and Philadelphia.

While long noted as a golfer's paradise, the Inn at Shawnee is equally famed for its cheerful rooms, excellent food, attentive service and clublike atmosphere. The Inn emphasizes vacation for the entire family and offers a full program of supervised children's school and playground activities.

Warren, Dale

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
2 PARK STREET BOSTON 7

Nov. 9, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was sorry not to connect with you when I was in New York a couple of weeks ago. From your schedule I know this is no time to talk about your future literary plans, but I hope sometime we will be able to spend a half hour over a drink. Just the other day I learned that we share a mutual enthusiasm for Squire John Moore, of Brensham!

Sincerely,

Dale Warren

Dale Warren

Watson, Brooks

October 13, 1919

Dear Brooks:

We held a serious consultation and have decided that since you couldn't send a label, we can only send you $90. Then, of course, we make under-the-counter deals on this smallest of all deals which means we get a 50% kick-back. And then there is the question of postage and handling so we figure you owe us $4.97 before receiving your first award. Seriously, we will scrutinize this volume with the greatest of care and in due course you might be surprised.

Next week we will have live animals in the studio.

As ever yours,

Mr. Brooks Watson
Radio Station WMBD
Peoria, Illinois

ook on shelf

28/Sept/1949

Dear Ed:

Like all dutiful listeners I was all set to enter your contest -- even picked out my quotation and then went to the kitchen to dig up a CCS label?

Am I mortified? Nothing but the Godfrey variety! There were a few cans of Campbell's Mushroom, so I don't have any feeling of disloyalty.

And I never did win any contests anyway. So here's the whole damn 1929 volume which seems to have a few choice bits between its covers. If it isn't already in your library, you're welcome to it.

I'm slightly ashamed to be sending a "used" copy - but the local book store hasn't had much luck getting a new one. Besides, maybe the shock of a royalty kick-back at this late date, probably would be too much for Norman Corwin and Miss Cooley.

With kindest personal regards

Brooks

Brooks Watson
WMBD, Peoria, Ill.

Way Ahead, The

The Way Ahead Quarterly Economic Review

Edited by the Society "Stichting Bouw"
General Manager: J. van Ettinger

Koninginnegracht 62 Tel. 18 22 53
The Hague Netherlands

Mr Ed. Murrow,
Vice Pres.Columbia Broadc.System,
485 Madison Ave,
NEW YORK. 22,

U.S.A.

Bank: For clients abroad: Rotterdamsche Bank N.V., Bezuidenhout Branch, The Hague. For clients in the Netherlands: Giro 75836

Your reference: Our department: Our reference: Adm/1048

The Hague, 15 Juli 1949

Dear Sir,

on shelf

In connection with the advice of Mr Ed.Startz, c/o "Wereldomroep" 7 Ger.Gullaan,Hilversum, we shall take the liberty to mail the latest of The Way Ahead to your address within a few days. This magazine is a quarterly economic review, and is intended to supply essential and efficient information abroad concerning the Netherlands and Indonesia.

The Way Ahead is being diffused (15.000 copies) the world over by Netherlands Embassies, Consulates and Chambers of Commerce.

Furthermore, important Dutch firms subscribe to this magazine and forward it to their important relations in foreign countries.

It will be very appreciated indeed if you could pass this periodical on to those of your countrymen whom you know to be interested in the Netherlands. If you could see your way to letting us have the addresses of the persons concerned, we shall have pleasure in mailing The Way Ahead to them.

If required, it can be subscribed to for $ 3.- per year, i.e. for 4 issues and the subscription can take effect from the issue mailed to your address.

Thanking you in anticipation for your trouble and awaiting your reply, we are,

Yours faithfully,
STICHTING BOUW - THE WAY AHEAD

(J.A.v.d.Wal)

vdW/CJ

Weatherwax, Ben K,

SEPTEMBER 8, 1949

BEN K. WEATHERWAX

KBKW

ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON

BEING LIKE YOU A MASTER OF THE ART OF PROCRASTINATION I FAILED TO DELIVER THE RECORDING PROMISED FOR THE OPENING OF KBKW STOP MUST NOW USE THIS OLD FASHIONED MEDIUM OF TELEGRAPHY TO SEND MY HEARTIEST BEST WISHES FOR ASTONISHING SUCCESS AND GOOD LUCK STOP WHEN NEXT I AM ON THE COAST I WILL HOLD KBKW YOU TO YOUR PROMISE TO GIVE ME FIFTEEN MINUTES OF AIRTIME TO INFORM YOUR LISTENERS OF THE REAL CHARACTER PLUS YOUTHFUL ESCAPADES OF ONE BEN WEATHERWAX STOP I THINK IT WAS THOREAU WHO ONCE SAID "IT TAKES TWO TO SPEAK THE TRUTH; ONE TO SPEAK AND THE OTHER TO HEAR" STOP I HAVE COMPLETEST CONFIDENCE THAT YOU WILL SPEAK IT AND THERE WILL BEMANY TO HEAR. GOOD LUCK

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

AUGUST 3, 1949

BEN K. WEATHERWAX
KBKW
ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON

MAY POSSIBLY BE ON COAST BEFORE END OF AUGUST BUT IF NOT WILL CERTAINLY POLISH OFF OLD ADJECTIVES AND DO FLATTER. REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

RADIO STATION KBKW

ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON 1450 K. C.

18 July, 1949

Dear Ed,

Sometimes, as I believe you once sagely remarked, it takes a long time to skin a skunk. And as the Marine Corps would have it, "the impossible we do now, the improbable constantly."

Anyhow, at long last we are about to throw the switch, step back and watch the tower melt and drip into a sweltering heap and the transmitter throb, pulse and canter out through the open door. KBKW is about to do it.

The schedule calls for taking the air on or about 16 August. However, we are delaying our official opening until the more propitious date, the week-end following labor day. On that Sunday, we will wheel out the plus horses, fly the pennants and push the volume to 99.999 modulation. And that's where you come in.

In a moment of weakness, while drifting through the etheria of a Scotch mist, you once stated, and I quote, "Why I'll come out and open the damned thing for you." Which, as delightful as it would be, and as much a treat to the local folks, is more of a superman stunt than I can expect or hope for. However, as a possible alternate to a cross-continent junket, how about a platter aimed at the opening date, done in your inimitable fashion, and if the spirit moves you, with a few festoons of guestdom and garlands of gracious thoughts from proper people. Such a gesture, particularly if you might grow mellow over thoughts of your once native heath, would add much to the lustre of the occasion.

As for facts, we are 250 watts, independent (but dickering with ABC) the second station in the Harbor area, full-time and manned by a staff of ex-service people, almost exclusively. Anything you may be able to do for us, timed to arrive here before Labor Day for scheduling in our big day, will be greatly appreciated.

Eddie MacDowell, who is now manager of the local telephone exchange has just finished putting in our trunk lines and wishes to be remembered, as will many others when your spirited salute has removed the tarnish from old memories. Grab a platter now and perpetuate yourself.

best regards

Ben K Atkeatherwood

Webb, Arthur

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 15, 1947

Dear Mr. Webb:

Many thanks for letting me read the editorial page of the DAILY HERALD. Having read it regularly for nine years and knowing many of your colleagues on Fleet Street, I should be delighted to have a spare copy when you have one available.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. Arthur Webb
DAILY HERALD
3323 P Street Northwest
Washington 7, D.C.

Webb, Arthur

MS 1152

CABLES: ARTWEBB, WASHINGTON

ARTHUR WEBB

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE Daily Herald, LONDON

3323 P STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

PERSONAL

OCTOBER 4, 1947

DEAR MR. MURROW:

I THOUGHT YOU WOLD LIKE TO READ THE EDITORIAL ON PAGE TWO OF THE ENCLOSED " DAILY HERALD " WHICH ARRIVED TODAY.

I AM RECEIVING A FEW COPIES OF THE PAPER DAILY AND WOULD BE GLAD TO SEND YOU ONE REGULARLY IF YOU ARE INTERESTED.

SINCERELY,

Arthur Webb

Weeks, Edward

OF THE

OR

8 ARLINGTON STREET

BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly

June 30, 1949

Dear Ed:

That's a good working basis, and there we will leave it,--but don't forget it.

Sincerely as ever,

Ted.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

June 27, 1949

Mr. Edward Weeks
Editor
The Atlantic Monthly
8 Arlington Street
Boston 16, Mass.

Dear Ted:

I used to be a sort of radio editor myself, and I know what it is to have people promise to deliver work for a deadline and then not do it. I can't honestly promise to get the piece done by August 15th and think it would be better to leave it this way: when and if I get it written, you'll publish it if you have space; and if not, at least I will have had the exercise of getting it down in writing.

As ever yours,

HE
OR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly

June 20, 1949

Dear Ed:

I want you to do that piece and will suit my time to yours if it means waiting until the summer's end. If August 15 is a more comfortable delivery date, let's settle for that.

I am just returned from Washington where the apprehensions about England's financing become gloomier by the day. The situation is not cheered by the blithe hope of the Congressman west of the Ohio that a ten per cent cut in the Marshall Aid appropriation can be achieved without pain to anyone.

Sincerely as ever,

Ted.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

THE
EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly

June 17, 1949

Dear Ed:

Are you going abroad this summer? If not, is there a reasonable chance that I can have that paper of yours on television and the news before I take flight for London on July 19? I'd like to make it one of the leaders in the October Atlantic if time is in our favor.

For text see "Engagements Past."

Sincerely as ever,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Jim. Weeks

June 16, 1949

Dear Ted:

About the Peabody piece: I agree entirely. The television news effort presents me with a real problem. I don't know what my summer is going to be like—whether I shall be here or abroad, but whatever happens, I am sure I couldn't do a decent job of it by July 6th. I can't honestly promise to meet any subsequent deadlines, and I'm afraid you will have to include me out for the October issue. I am, as they say down South, completely tuckered out.

If in the meantime, you can think of someone else who can do the job—and that shouldn't require much thought, I will be glad to send my rough notes along to him.

I hope you have a good time on the far shores.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward Weeks
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
8 Arlington Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

F THE
EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly

June 2, 1949

Dear Ed:

Your paper on television news I should love to publish just as soon as I can get my hands on it. I hope you can get it to me by July 6, which would make it in good time for our October issue. For its length, I suggest 3700 words though it can certainly run longer than this if you prefer. Incidentally, one device of television which I should like to see others use as effectively as you have used it in radio is the reproduction of a speech whether it be Reuther or Bridges at a C.I.O. Convention or Bevin or Vishinsky at the U.N., and again the question of control is paramount,--you select, as does B.B.C., the key passages, but in less responsible hands they would simply be edited into silence.

To recapitulate then: delivery date July 6 or earlier; length 3700 words or more; fee $300.

Will you forgive me if on second thoughts I conclude that your acceptance of the Peabody Awards, one of the high points in the decade of our presentation, is so well addressed to the occasion that it cannot be as easily converted into a general editorial as I had hoped. In your response, you express the integrity and independence which our awards were designed to honor. When I tried to reshape your remarks in the form of a short article I found myself involved in amount of explanation which made the whole thing rather special. Am I right?

This letter has been delayed because of flying trips to Detroit, Chicago,

and Washington where I have been rounding up material to be published in the magazine while I am abroad. I shall be flying over on the nineteenth of July and I hope that I can catch a glimpse of you before I go. In any case, do let me hear.

Sincerely as ever,

Edward Weeks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Weeks, Edward

May 10, 1949

Dear Ted:

At the Peabody luncheon we had a small conversation about the future of television news. Here is a rough draft of some of my ideas on the subject.

Let me say again that I remain deeply appreciative of your generous and gracious remarks in connection with the Peabody award.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ted Weeks
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
8 Arlington Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Weiss, Morris

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

April 23, 1947

Dear Mr. Weiss:

Again thanks for an interesting letter. I expect that your analysis of what is going on in the country is correct. I have just returned from Washington where I saw a great many people, and much of what I saw frightened me.

But frankly, I think your analysis of what is happening over WCBS is not correct. Howard K. Smith has not been replaced by Dick Hottelet. Harsch is certainly not regarded as an apologist for Mr. Truman's policy, and while it is true that Severeid, for the time being, is doing straight news, that does not mean that he will not, in the future, do news analysis as well. I am completely convinced that there must be a separation between ascertainable fact and personal opinion. There is a place for both, but they should be clearly labeled, and no single opinion should be given monopolized opportunity.

I have an idea that if you continue to listen to Harsch, you will develop an increasing regard for his ability and integrity.

Just as a footnote on the Shirer matter, you might care to know that at a meeting of the Overseas Press Club last week, I had occasion to ask him whether he could name a single instance when either CBS or the sponsor had objected to the liberal content of his broadcasts. He failed to do so. I mention this not in any desire to pursue an unfortunate controversy which distressed everyone concerned with it, but rather because I am aware that your interest is more than a casual or partisan one.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Morris Weiss
210 West 101st Street
New York 25, New York

dm

E. R. M.
F. 115

MORRIS WEISS
210 W. 101 St. APT. 8H N.Y. 25, N.Y.

April 12, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

A week ago I wrote you a letter regarding William L. Shirer. Yesterday I received your reply, and I must confess that I was surprised that you took the time and interest to send me such a detailed reply. Because of your generous interest, I am going to burden you with another letter.

My deep concern about world affairs started way back when Hitler first came into power. Station WABC has been responsible for forming a good many or my opinions. I remember Mr. Shirer's broadcasts from Berlin. I will never forget the night I listened to your speech, when you visited the U. S. at the time you were broadcasting from London. You were given a beautiful introduction by Elmer Davis, and you did something that stirred me. You did not say a word about being flattered at the tribute being paidto you. There were just too many more important things to talk about. Listening to the speech with me was a fellow cartoonist, Lank Leonard, and when you finished, Lank turned to me and said, "Morris, that man should be in the White House someday." He had taken the words out of my mouth.

So you see, I am writing you this note with hat in hand, because of my great respect for you, and my only hope is that you can straighten me out. I'm worried at the turn of events.

Back in the days when Roosevelt was pushing this country into a war with Germany (and I was in favor of it, and I would be again) there were the loud dissenting voices of Burton K. Wheeler and Charles A. Lindbergh. They were never gagged. Their spanches were printed, they were given headlines, and the people were allowed to make up their own minds.

MORRIS WEISS
210 W. 101 St. APT. 8H N.Y. 25, N.Y.

This is not happening today. You know the space, or I should say the lack of space in the newspapers that is given to the speeches of Henry Wallace. I think this is an ominous sign. More ominous must be the reasons for it.

Spain and Argentina are working on the atomic bomb and if they get it there's a possibility that they might use it on us, but that's no excuse for the U. S. paving the way to throw the bomb at them as soon as public opinion can be whipped up.

The handling of the situation by the press is no surprise to me, but what disturbs me is WCBS.

This is what I find is happening over WCBS--- The Howard K. Smiths are making way for the Richard Hotlets. Mr. Harsch, in his very smooth way, is assuring us that Truman knows best. Mr. Severeid, a great liberal analyst is given a spot where he merely reports events and gives no opinions.

That's it, Mr. Murrow, I'm not worried. I'm frightened.

Very respectfully,

Morris Weiss

Wellington, Lindsay

HE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W. 1

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, LONDON

BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON.

April 14, 1949

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your letter to Luker. It's an intriguing idea and I do hope it comes off. I am bound to play the part of an interested spectator, but I shall certainly do anything I can to help. In particular I look forward to seeing you here in the summer.

All best wishes to Janet and you,

Yours ever,

Lindsay Wellington

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Wellington, Lundeen

American Cable & Radio System

"Mackay Radio" "Via All America" "Via Commercial"

To Telephone a Message or
Call a Messenger
WHitehall 4-3100
Teletypewriter Exch.—NY 1-2651
NY 1-2652, NY 1-112
OR ANY BRANCH OFFICE

RW

A.C. & R. SERVES THE WORLD BY CABLE AND RADIO

An I T&T Associate

FOR REPETITION SERVIC
TELEPHONE
BOwling Green 9-3800

VIA COMMERCIA

ARK YOUR REPLY: "VIA MACKAY RADIO" or "VIA ALL AMERICA" or "VIA COMMERCIA

N263 LDN 26 25

NERI777 25

NLT ED MURROW COLUMBIA NY

THANKS CABLE YOUR INTERESTING PROPOSAL OFFICIAL NEGOTIATIONS BELONG JB CLARK WHO CABLING YOU SEPARATELY STOP LOOK FORWARD SEEING YOU JULY

WELLINGTON

RECEIVED
1949 MAR 28 AM 9:17
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Only American owned System providing worldwide telegraph service by both Cable and Radio

MARCH 24, 1949

LINDSAY WELLINGTON

BROADCASTS, LONDON

WOULDST CONSIDER THIS OFFICIAL APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO CONSULT AND EXTRACT FROM YOUR ARCHIVES RECORDED MATERIAL FOR ALBUM OF RECORDINGS SIMILAR TO QUOTE I CAN HEAR IT NOW UNQUOTE STOP THIS ALBUM WOULD REVOLVE ENTIRELY AROUND BRITAIN FROM MUNICH TO WAR'S END DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR SALE IN UK AND DOMINIONS BUT AM CONFIDENT WOULD HAVE CONSIDERABLE SALE HERE TOO STOP IF PERMISSION IN PRINCIPLE POSSIBLE WOULD PLAN HAVE R.T.CLARK DO PRELIMINARY EDITING AND I WOULD DO FINAL JOB IN LONDON DURING JULY AND AUGUST REGARDS.

ED MURROW

Wellington - Lindsay

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

September 16, 1948

Dear Ed:

That was a wonderful cable to get. I think it is charming of Janet and you to saddle yourselves with a visiting fireman on his first weekend when he will still be too ignorant to avoid asking the most fatuous questions. I sent you a cabled reply before I dashed off to Edinburgh, but I see that it was much less clear than I thought. It showed my excitement, but did not say that I eagerly accept your invitation.

You ask what other "characters" I want to see. What a question. I leave it entirely to you, but personally I ask for no more than to see Janet and you. I have written to lots of people you know and look forward to seeing them all, but it would be delightful for me if you and Janet would yourselves set my faltering feet on the right road! If Scotty Reston were in the offing, or Elmer, it would be grand to see them, but I honestly don't want to bother you to get hold of them.

My present plan is to arrive by B.O.A.C. on October 28th, instead of on October 29th and I have a room booked at the Westbury for a few days. Heaven knows whether this particular aeroplane will arrive on the stated day, but I will ring Janet up as soon as I can and hear from her when your weekend is due to begin. It may possibly have dawned on you how much I am looking forward to seeing you both - always provided that wars and rumours of wars do not intervene.

Love to you both, from Evelyn as well as myself,

Yours ever,

Lindsay Wellington Note

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

RECEIVED
1948 AUG 25 PM 2:24
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N Y

S

AMK2/D364

LONDON 12 25 554P VIA COMMERCIAL

LC ED MURROW

COLUMBIA NEWYORK

THANKS YOUR EXCITING INVITATION WRITING

LINDSAY WELLINGTON

SENT MKP ACK PLS

RPOBS

AUGUST 24, 1948

MISS

LINDSAY WELLINGTON

BROADCASTS

LONDON

GREETS YOU ARE SPENDING WEEKEND OCTOBER 29 WITH US STOP WHAT OTHER

QUOTE CHARACTERS UNQUOTE DO YOU WANT TO SEE LOVE

ED MURROW

BROADCASTING HOUSE
LONDON W.1

August 6, 1948

Dear Ed,

Will you and Janet be in New York in November? I am hoping to arrive by air on October 29th and to leave again by sea on December 1st, and I am looking forward to seeing you both. I hope you will arrange to spare time to let me pick your brains on all sorts of things about which I am lamentably ignorant.

Love to you both,

Yours ever,

Lindsay.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

Wellington, Lindsay

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 1, 1947

Personal

Dear Lindsay:

Maurice has now written me the complete dope on television films. I have passed it on to Brother Lowman. As you undoubtedly know from your own experience, vice presidents are people who know everything that is wrong, but can't do a damn thing about it.

I am not sure how much progress we are making on my side of the operation, but at least we are having a little fun from time to time. Our critical comments on the metropolitan press seem to be going fairly well. It is generally comfortable out here on the end of this limb, but the first mistake we make will cause the press boys to point many fingers. I am enclosing copies of recent scripts which might be amusing to some of the boys in your newsroom.

I am very much hoping to take you up on that invitation for the fall, but as usual, my plans are pretty vague.

Now I must sit down and get to work on your American commentary for next week. The prospect of sitting behind a microphone again after more than a year is rather frightening, but I have confidence that if I fall on my face your boys will manage to lose the record before air time.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lindsay Wellington
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1

dm

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W. 1

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, LONDON

BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

Noted 6/18/47 EE

June 3, 1947

h. Bowman F.Y.I. Pl return

Dear Ed,

It was nice to hear from you again. I often wonder how things are going with your new plans, but I don't suppose I shall really find out until you ask me to come over and see for myself what a broadcasting organisation really can do when it is properly run.

I won't try to give you my own version, which would no doubt be imprecise, of the television film situation. I have asked Maurice Gorham to write to you direct so that you can be quite sure you are getting the right story.

Any ideas yet for a brilliant CBS/BBC exchange programme on which we shan't have to spend any of our slender and dwindling store of dollars? What with one thing and another it seems to me it is high time you took a trip over here again, leaving yourself time to come out and stay with us at the new house we are getting outside Oxford.

Warmest greetings to Janet and yourself.

Yours ever,

Lindsay.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

DG

Wellington, Lindsay

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gm

May 13, 1947

Dear Lindsay:

This letter should have been written a long time ago. First of all, I must tell you that I am just back from ten days in the middle west and it is a much more habitable part of this country than is the east.

Leslie Hayes and his wife spent the weekend with us and have now departed for Atlantic City. I think maybe we are in the wrong end of this business. I should like nothing better than a four months conference somewhere outside of this country.

Saw something of Mary Somerville at the education and radio conference at Columbus, Ohio last week. She seems to be enjoying herself, but is somewhat depressed with the state of American educational broadcasting. Barbara Ward made a fine speech at the closing session and succeeded, somehow, in conveying the impression that the BBC deals with serious, current, controversial affairs. I can only conclude that things must have changed in the old country.

Larry Lowman tells me that he has had some conversation with Reid here in New York about BBC television news film. As I understand it, your television boys now have some sort of arrangement with NBC, but no one seems to know exactly what it is or whether it is exclusive. I gather that Reid has queried London on this matter, but has so far not received any answer. I wonder if you, in your exalted position, could have somebody find out what the score is.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lindsay Wellington
The British Broadcasting Corporation
London, England

dm

cc: Mr. Lawrence Lowman

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Wells, Tom

October 14, 1949

Mr. Tom Wells
School of Architecture
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear Tom Wells:

Thank you for your letter of September 28th. I do indeed want to build an unorthodox barn on Quaker Hill, and it would give me great pleasure to give you your first, although perhaps plebeian, commission. My difficulty is that I know in a general sort of way what I want, but wouldn't venture to try and write it out. Is there any chance of your coming down to spend a weekend with the Hogans in the course of the next six weeks? If so, perhaps we could discuss it then. If that isn't possible, I would be glad to have you come down to New York at my expense and your convenience so that we could discourse at some length on the matter.

Please give my cordial greetings to your bride.

Sincerely yours,

Sept. 28

Dear Mr. Murrow —

Some time in August, Mrs. Hogan mentioned that you had expressed an interest in building a studio-barn. At the time I was indulging in that pre-marital state of confusion peculiar to the male, so I undoubtedly got the information incorrectly.

If you are still interested in the project, I certainly would like to take a crack at it. Pat and I are up to our ears in thesis and the Boston Cook Book but if the time element isn't of primary importance, I could work on it between Nursery schools and shrimp bisque, and have something to show you by Christmas.

It would have been more satisfactory for both of us if we had been able to talk the thing over but perhaps I could get started if you could write and give

some idea of your needs and tastes.

This letter sounds as if I were taking a lot for granted, but unfortunately there is no course at Cornell in architect-client relationships.

It sounds like a very interesting problem and I hope you will allow me to have a go at it.

sincerely

Tom Wells

National Restaurant Association

8 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION 1948

GOOD FOOD FOR GOOD HEALTH

ECTORS

ops — Austin, Tex.
Luncheonette — Tulsa, Okla.
BAILEY
ey's Cafeteria — Huntington, W. Va.
RY BOXMAN
Boxman's Restaurant — Bloomington, Ind.
PERCY A. BROWN
Percy A. Brown & Co. — Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
RANSOM M. CALLICOTT
Clifton's Brookdale, Inc. — Los Angeles, Cal.
J. N. CLEMONS
Woodfield's Inn — Flat Rock, N. C.
NICK COPANOS
Gazelle Restaurants — Cleveland, Ohio
MRS. W. C. DUNTON
Dunton's Cafeteria — Dallas, Tex.
GORDON GRABENSTEDER
Robin Hood Restaurant — Kent, Ohio
ROBERT GRISON
Grison's Steak House — San Francisco, Cal.
GEORGE HANBY
Walgreen Drug Stores — Chicago, Ill.
C. M. HAYMAN
Forum Cafeterias, Inc. — Kansas City, Mo.
LARRY HILAIRE
Hilaire's Restaurant — Portland, Ore.
MARTIN L. HORN
Pals Cabin — West Orange, N. J.
M. W. ISBELL
Isbell's Restaurants — Chicago, Ill.
JOHN J. JACOBS
O. P. Baur Confectionery Co. — Denver, Colo.
ROBERT G. JAHRLING
Highland Hotel — Springfield, Mass.
CYRIL L. KEGLER
Bishop-Stoddard Cafeteria Co. — Cedar Rapids, Iowa
HUBERT H. KELLER
Tally-Ho Shops, Inc. — Washington, D. C.
H. L. LAWRENCE
Price Candy Co., Inc. — New Orleans, La.
GEORGE F. MADER
Mader's Famous Restaurant — Milwaukee, Wis.
VERNON McBROOM
McBroom's Cafe — Kankakee, Ill.
R. BOYD MORRIS
Mayfair Cafeteria — Greensboro, N. C.
G. C. OUTLAW
Morrison Cafeteria Co., Inc. — Mobile, Ala.
SAMUEL PFEIFFER
Pfeiffer's, Inc. — Buffalo, N. Y.
MISS JANE PORTER
Women's City Club of Detroit — Detroit, Mich.
MISS LENORE RICHARDS
Richards-Treat Cafeteria — Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN O. SABATOS
Bickford's, Inc. — New York, N. Y.
ARNOLD SAXE
White Tower Management Corp. — Stamford, Conn.
JOSEPH SCHENSUL
Schensul's Cafeteria — Kalamazoo, Mich.
ANDREW S. SEILER
Seiler Operations — Boston, Mass.
MERRITT E. SEWARD
F. W. Woolworth Co. — New York, N. Y.
J. FRED VOLLMER
Stouffer Philadelphia, Inc. — Philadelphia, Pa.
JACK WARDELL
Wardell's AC Percolator — Yakima, Wash.
WILLIAM O. WHEELER
Wheeler Catering Co. — Indianapolis, Ind.

PAST PRESIDENTS

JOHN W. WELCH — 1919-21 — Omaha, Neb.
MYRON GREEN — 1925 — Myron Green Cafeteria — Kansas City, Mo.
CHARLES A. LAUBE — 1928, 1935 — Laube Restaurants — Buffalo, N. Y.
SIDNEY HOEDEMAKER — 1931, 1942 — Los Angeles, Cal.
FRED A. SIMONSEN — 1933 — Greenfield's-Mills Restaurants — Detroit, Mich.
FRANK O. SHERRILL — 1936 — S & W Cafeterias — Charlotte, N. C.
R. D. CLARK — 1937 — Clark Restaurant Co. — Cleveland, Ohio
HENRY I. DUNNOCK — 1938 — Oriole Cafeterias, Inc. — Baltimore, Md.
ROY W. COOLEY — 1939 — Cooley's Cupboards — Evanston, Ill.
MISS GRACE E. SMITH — 1941 — Grace E. Smith Co. — Toledo, Ohio
VERNON STOUFFER — 1943 — Stouffer Corp. — Cleveland, Ohio
GEORGE R. LESAUVAGE — 1944-45 — The Schrafft's Stores — New York, N. Y.
WALTER F. CLARK — 1946 — Clark's Restaurant Enterprises — Seattle, Wash.
JOHN W. EBERSOLE — 1947 — John Ebersole's Restaurant — White Plains, N. Y.

PAST VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR CANADA

WALTER F. HARRIS — 1944 — Murray's Lunch, Ltd. — Montreal, Quebec
LEO J. V. DANDURAND — 1945 — Cafe Martin, Ltd. — Montreal, Quebec
VINCENT T. GREGORY — 1946 — Honey Dew, Ltd. — Toronto, Ontario
NAT BAILEY — 1947 — White Spot, Ltd. — Vancouver, British Columbia

ROBERT J. WILSON
WASHINGTON SECRETARY
2003 EYE STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

June 24, 1949

J.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Campbell Soup Company
Camden, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In behalf of the restaurant industry, I am happy to express to you our sincere appreciation for the very fine talk which you made for us at our Atlantic City Convention, May 27th, morning session.

It was most interesting and thought provoking and I am sure will be remembered by all of us who heard it as one of the highlights of the convention.

I trust you had no more conferences with the state cops on your way back to Camden.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lofton Wesley

Lofton S. Wesley
Chairman
Program Committee

LSW:fkc

THIS IS *Hospitality Year* FOR THE RESTAURANT INDUSTRY

Westermann, H. H.

June 16, 1949

Mr. H. H. Westermann
Radio Bremen
Schwachhauser Heerstrasse 363
Bremen (23), Germany

Dear Mr. Westermann:

Please forgive my delay in answering your letter, but the pressure of work has forced me to let my correspondence slide.

I am glad that you found your visit here a pleasant experience. I shall look forward to seeing you again when you make a second trip to this country.

Sincerely yours,

H.H. WESTERMANN
RADIO BREMEN

Bremen, 12-12-48

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I don't want to let this year go by without my saying thank you for your hospitality and wishing you and Mrs. Murrow a very Merry Christmas and a happy New Year.
I have been home for a couple of weeks now and still find it difficult to listen to German radio stations again, including my own. My dial is set for AFN and the only thing missing are Ed Murrow's commentaries. How about changing that? Only since I'm back I began to realize what this trip really meant to me. I'm a little homesick for New York, too, and I'm almost sure that I will come back some day and say hello.

As for to-day I am very sincerely yours

Hans H. Westermann

Whillock, Westerman

January 6, 1949

Dear Westerman Whillock:

Thank you for yours of December 24th.

The album has received unusually favorable notices, but the statement you sent is the only lead editorial I have seen. It's a beautifully written job, too.

Many thanks for sending it on to me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Westerman Whillock
Radio Station KIDH
Radio Center Building
Boise, Idaho

Dictated but not
signed by Mr. Murrow

5,000 WATTS 950 KC
KDSH
BOISE VALLEY BROADCASTERS, INC.
BOISE · IDAHO

WESTERMAN WHILLOCK - MANAGER
the Friendly Voice of the Boise Valley
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
RADIO CENTER BUILDING — TELEPHONE 6820

December 24, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you might be interested in the editorial that appeared in the Idaho Daily Statesman Thursday morning December 23, 1948.

Seasons greetings and best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Cordially,

Westerman Whillock

Westerman Whillock
Manager

WW:hc
Encl.

Whitaker, Jim

July 9, 1948

Mr. Jim Whitaker
Station WWVA
Hawley Building
Wheeling, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Whitaker:

Mr. Murrow is presently out of the city on vacation, and when he communicated with the office by phone, I told him of your letter of June 16th. Unfortunately, he will be out of town during your visit to New York, and regrets that he will be unable to see you and Mrs. Whitaker. However, he will be in touch with you on his return sometime next month.

Sincerely yours,

RADIO STATION WWVA
HAWLEY BUILDING
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

June 16, 1948

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Mr.Murrow:

Things have been very quiet lately in this area--no floods, coal strikes or disasters. Hence my prolonged silence. The news from here is purely of a personal nature. To be brief, I was recently promoted to News Editor at WWVA..and I'm to be married on June 26th. My future wife is not only a very pretty girl -- she is also intelligent. Sallie heads the radio continuity department of our largest department store. So, we should make a fine team; she can write the stuff and I can confuse it on the air.

We certainly miss you in your regular 7:45 spot--bet you're having a great time on your well-earned vacation. Speaking of vacations, I'm taking half of mine starting June 25th. We will probably hit NYC about the 28th. If you are in the city that week, we would like very much to meet you. And I certainly want to meet the boys in the CBS news department. Ed, I'd appreciate hearing from you in the near future so I'll know how to plan our visit. With best regards from "The Friendly Voice", WWVA, and the gang here,

Cordially,

Jim

Jim Whitaker

P.S. The rat campaign is still going great!

White, Egbert

December 5, 1949

Mr. Egbert White
Publisher
United Nations World
119 E. 44th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Bert:

Many thanks for yours of the 22nd. I appreciate your bringing T. H. Tetens' article to my attention, and hope to read it soon.

As ever yours,

United Nations WORLD

319 East 44th Street, New York 17, New York

November 22, 1949.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

I hope you have had a chance to read the article "German Plans for War on Russia's Side", by T.H. Tetans, in our December issue. I should be very much interested to know what your reaction is.

Cordially yours,

Bert

Egbert White
Publisher

EW/A.

Thanks - will read it promptly —

White, Frank.

May 9, 1949

Dear Frank:

First of all, this is to say I wish you right well.

Secondly, to say Ed Scovil of our Washington shop is looking for a job. I think he got a dirty deal from us; he is one of the most competent operators I have ever seen in this business. My God, how tired you must be of getting letters like this, and I would not write such a one if it were not for my high regard of Scovil.

For sending you this epistle I will, with pleasure and penance, at the first opportunity buy you a drink.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank White
Mutual Broadcasting System
1440 Broadway
New York, New York

White, Frank K,

December 31, 1948

Mr. Frank K. White
President
Columbia Records, Inc.
Bridgeport 8, Conn.

Dear Frank:

Many thanks for your letter of the 30th. I feel myself privileged to have had lunch with your son the other day.

In spite of my beefing, [redacted] relations with C.R.I., and particularly with Goddard Lieberson, have been [redacted]ially fine.

My best wishes to you, Dick and the entire family for a Happy New Year.

As ever yours,

COLUMBIA RECORDS INC.
A SUBSIDIARY OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
BRIDGEPORT 8, CONNECTICUT

K. WHITE
SIDENT

December 30, 1948

Dear Ed:

I know, that coming from me you will probably consider this a very corny letter.

But I do want to tell you how much I appreciate two things which you have done. First, for a guy as busy as you are to take the time and trouble to talk with Dick is one of the nicest things which has ever happened to me as a father; and second, the cooperation which you have given the gang here at Columbia Records on the "I Can Hear It Now" promotion - including the pictures yesterday - is typical of what that whole gang down at CBS has done this past year and has probably helped me sell myself to the CRI organization more than any other single factor.

I only hope someday I can do something in return. And in the meantime, here's wishing you and the entire Murrow family the best kind of a New Year.

Cordially,

Fred

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

TRADE MARK

White, Harrison C.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
FOREIGN STUDENT SUMMER PROJECT
N. S. A. COMMITTEE
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

ESS: MITFSSP TEL: TROWBRIDGE 6-3326

May 17, 1949

F

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing on behalf of "Student Summer Seminars" to thank you for mentioning us on your broadcast of May 16. We certainly appreciate your generous assistance.

A number of letters have come directly to us at MIT concerning our own project because of your broadcast, as well as one or two letters primarily about the Minnesota SPAN and the Stanford projects. At the least, we hope to have gotten other colleges interested in our ideas, although our primary concern now is, of course, to raise money.

All arrangements for the eighty men from twenty-four countries (we've lost one or two on the way) for our summer seminar at MIT are almost complete: housing, hospitality, research and academic programs, trips to industrial areas, local plant trips, etc. It promises to be a most rewarding summer, for all concerned.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Harrison C. White

Harrison C. White
(Chairman, MITFSSP)
for "Student Summer Seminars"

White, Richard B.

May 25, 1948

Mr. Richard B. White
Phillips Academy
Andover, Mass.

Dear Dick:

Many thanks for your letter of May 9th.

I hope that you'll have a good time on the Telegram this summer; it should be good experience. I hope to see you sometime during your stay in the City. Best of luck to you on the job!

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

Bishop Hall
May 9, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Since seeing you about a job for this summer I have made application at the New York World Telegram, and have received notification that there will be an opening for me if I wish it. Thinking that this newspaper work would be better experience for a future journalistic career, I have felt it best to accept it.

Therefore, I would herewith like to express my appreciation for the kindness which you showed me in my interview. I know that the work which I would have done with you this summer would have been most interesting and helpful to me, but I do feel that work with a newspaper at this stage in the game would be better.

I have just sent a letter to Mr. Weffing in the news department rejecting the job which I might have had there and explaining to him the situation.

Thank you very much again for everything.

Sincerely yours,
Richard B. White

White, Richard B.

March 28, 1949

Dear Dick:

I'm terribly sorry, but I'll be in Washington the first week of April. Let me know when next you will be in New York; I would very much like to see you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Richard B. White
182 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

YALE UNIVERSITY

182 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.
March 24, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In accord with what we agreed upon during Christmas vacation, I thought that this might be a good chance to write and let you know that I'll be home for vacation during the week of April 2nd to 9th. As nothing definite has yet come up with respect to a job this summer, I hope that we might again discuss some possibilities, if it is convenient for you during the period that I will be home.

I wish to take this chance to thank you for the time and interest which you have given me during the past year, as it has been a great help in deciding what type of work I would like to undertake.

I have enjoyed very much the meetings which we've had, and I hope, as I have said, that I may see you in the near future to talk over any possible opportunities.

Thanks again for everything.

Sincerely yours,

Richard B. White

Wash.

White, William S.

TIME

INCORPORATED
TIME
LIFE
FORTUNE

RIO BUREAU
TEL. 22-2747

EDIFICIO BRASILIA, 520
AV. RIO BRANCO, 311
RIO DE JANEIRO

Jan. 28, 1948

Dear Doctor:

Tis a long time, since I've had the pleasure of even thinking about you---I recall Janet with a great deal more pleasure--but Lee ~~Langley~~ LANGLEY, the bearer of this note, asked me for a letter of introduction to you.

He has been the guiding spirit of Brazils only English language daily, and lately you may have heard his voice on ABC.

Anyway, I thought you'd like to meet him, since even dear old CBS may need some talent!

I dont know his plans, but he is footloose and I thought maybe, just maybe, you'd have something in mind. A drink, maybe, but anyway meeting you ought to be enough thrill for him!

Much love and do let us hear what you are doing.

All best-
Bill
William W. White

PS Saw Dr. Stoneman here at the Rio conference, Unhappily he hasnt changed a bit!

WWW

Thurs. April 29
2:45

wallace

From the desk of
JOHN HAY WHITNEY

October 20,1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Whitney has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter he has just received from Dr. Fulton concerning Dr. Sigerist.

When copies of the annual report are received one will also be sent to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel Hill
Secretary

Enclosure

J. H. WHITNEY & CO.
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

February 9, 1949.

Dear Ed:

I have not as yet received the invitation from Frank Hackett, but in any case I shall be unable to attend the dinner on March 1st as I do not expect to be in town on that date. I am particularly sorry to miss this opportunity of seeing you again.

With many thanks for your thought of me,

Sincerely,

John

John Hay Whitney.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

February 8, 1949

Dear Jock:

My friend Frank Hackett, who runs at Riverdale one of the most exciting educational institutions in the country, is inviting you to a dinner on March 1st at the Cosmopolitan Club.

The invitation comes at my suggestion, and I hope very much to have the pleasure of seeing you there.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Hay Whitney
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

W Whitney John Hay

P
Y
THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY YALE MEDICAL LIBRARY

333 Cedar Street - New Haven - Connecticut

18 October, 1949

My dear Mr. Whitney:

I am very glad to have your enquiry about Dr. Sigerist's activities as I have just returned from Lugano where I had opportunity to see something of the Sigerists; and I also saw him the following week at a medical history congress in Milan. He is now well settled in a small but very beautiful villa (which had belonged to his mother) overlooking Lake Lugano. He has all his source materials at his elbow. He sleeps in his study and during the winter months when he has no visitors he works for virtually eighteen hours a day.

The first volume is now in press, and I saw the officers of the Oxford Press this morning in New York and they are highly enthusiastic about the quality of the first volume.

The second volume (on Graeco-Roman and ancient Hindu medicine) is well in hand, and the third one is in outline form. I haven't the slightest doubt that this monumental work will long be regarded as the greatest history of medicine ever to be compiled. At the medical history congress in Milan, I had opportunity to get the reactions of some of the foremost scholars in Europe, and they share my view and several of them volunteered their convictions quite spontaneously.

Dr. Sigerist feels that now he has started he can turn out at least one volume a year. Working with him he has a highly trained and very competent American secretary who has lived a good many years in Europe and negotiates both German and Italian fluently and enough French to cope with Dr. Sigerist's references and French translations. He found her through putting an ad. in the local paper, and he had twenty-six responses! I think those who have sponsored Dr. Sigerist will have reason to be well pleased with his work.

With this I enclose proofs of his annual report which which will shortly appear as an appendix to the Annual Report of the Library. I shall send you the published version as soon as it is ready in sufficient numbers so that you can distribute them to those who have contributed.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

John F. Fulton, M.D.

John Hay Whitney, Esq.
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Wilson, Elmo C,

June 23, 1949

Mr. Elmo C. Wilson
International Public Opinion
Research, Inc.
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Budd:

Please excuse my delay in answering yours of May 13th, but I've been busy preparing for the approaching hiatus.

Here is the Mark Twain piece for your secretary; it's a favorite of mine. I hope it doesn't arrive too late.

I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

ELMO C. WILSON • JOSHUA B. POWERS ELMO ROPER

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH, INC.

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING · 350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

BRYANT 9-3220

May 13, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I had a very brief and uninformative refusal from Lilienthal's secretary about ten days ago. I assume this closes the matter out unless you feel an additional phone call from you might change his mind. I don't have much time, however, since the June 19 date is creeping up on us, and I have already begun to send out feelers in other directions.

Give me a ring when you do have time for lunch. I'd like to exchange news on the Murrows and Wilsons.

Cordially,

Rudd

Elmo C. Wilson
President

P.S. My secretary wants the source of the wonderful Mark Twain's "Advice on how to hitch up horses," which you quoted in a recent broadcast.

jk

Wilson, Elmo C.

May 9, 1949

Dear Budd:

First of all, my apologies for cancelling our luncheon date. I will telephone this week about another.

I have spoken with Lilienthal about your project, but he hasn't given me a definitive answer yet. If he is still havering with you--that is, if he hasn't given you a definite refusal, give me a shout and I will prod him again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Elmo C. Wilson, President
American Association for Public
Opinion Research
Room 4601 - 30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH
ROOM 4601
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

PRESIDENT
ELMO C. WILSON
International Public Opinion Research

VICE PRESIDENT
HERBERT HYMAN
National Opinion Research Center

SECRETARY-TREASURER
JULIAN L. WOODWARD
Elmo Roper

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
ARCHIBALD CROSSLEY
Crossley Incorporated
W. PHILLIPS DAVISON
Public Opinion Quarterly
CORNELIUS DuBOIS
Cornelius DuBois and Co., Inc.
CLYDE W. HART
National Opinion Research Center
PAUL LAZARSFELD
Columbia University
RENSIS LIKERT
University of Michigan
JOHN W. RILEY
Rutgers University
PAUL SHEATSLEY
National Opinion Research Center
SAMUEL STOUFFER
Harvard University
PAUL TRESCOTT
Philadelphia Bulletin

April 11, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your kind offer of help on this. I am meeting with the Executive Board of this group this Friday, and if I could get word from you before this date as to any reactions from Lilienthal, I should greatly appreciate it.

Best to all of you, and I trust this finds Casey's tonsils properly on the mend.

Cordially,

Elmo

Elmo C. Wilson
President

jk
Enc.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH
ROOM 4601
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

PRESIDENT
ELMO C. WILSON
International Public Opinion Research

VICE PRESIDENT
HERBERT HYMAN
National Opinion Research Center

SECRETARY-TREASURER
JULIAN L. WOODWARD
Elmo Roper

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
ARCHIBALD CROSSLEY
Crossley Incorporated
W. PHILLIPS DAVISON
Public Opinion Quarterly
CORNELIUS DuBOIS
Cornelius DuBois and Co., Inc.
CLYDE W. HART
National Opinion Research Center
PAUL LAZARSFELD
Columbia University
RENSIS LIKERT
University of Michigan
JOHN W. RILEY
Rutgers University
PAUL SHEATSLEY
National Opinion Research Center
SAMUEL STOUFFER
Harvard University
PAUL TRESCOTT
Philadelphia Bulletin

April 11, 1949

Mr. David E. Lilienthal
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lilienthal:

My friend and former business associate, Ed Murrow, has agreed to lend his persuasive powers in trying to prevail upon you to make the opening address to a group of academicians and commercial people meeting on June 19 at Cornell University. In the sincere hope that you will be able to appear on that date, I am outlining herewith the scope of the discussions which will be held at Ithaca, and our reasons for desiring your participation.

The Cornell conference, which will last from the evening of June 19 through noon of the 22nd, will be the Fourth International Conference on Public Opinion Research. For two of the past three conferences the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated funds for the purpose of paying the travel and conference expenses of delegates from such countries as Norway, Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Colombia and Mexico. It is our hope that additional monies will be raised this year for similar purposes.

The focus of the conference is on new developments in attitude, opinion, and marketing research measurement. The enclosed copy of last year's program will show you the broad outlines of the type of subjects we bring under discussion. You will note that Ben Cohen gave the featured address at the opening session last fall.

Because it seems to me that atomic power has introduced a dimension into modern society which makes it imperative that all of us work overtime toward a better informed public opinion, I am asking you to make the opening address at this year's meeting. I know, from reading your recent talks, that you share this feeling, and I hope your interest and your schedule will permit you to accept this invitation.

Sincerely,

Elmo

Elmo C. Wilson
President

jk

cc: Messrs. Murrow, Hyman, Woodward, Riley

Wiman, Stephens

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 7, 1948

Dear Mrs. Wiman:

I very much regret that I am unable to join you in your present undertaking. May I wish you all good luck.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Stephens Wiman
118 East 54th Street
New York 22, New York

COPY

MRS. STEPHENS WIMAN
118 East 54 Street
New York 22, N. Y.

December 26, 1947

hil

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Theatre Division of the Riverdale Children's Association is about to get under way for the 1947-48 campaign and we are planning a Cocktail Party at the 1-2-3 Club on Monday, February 16, from 3:00 to 5:00 o'clock, for our own group.

As Chairman of the Division, I would like you to serve as a Sponsor for this party and to be present. We're planning a terrific entertainment program, and I can guarantee your enjoyment in return for your presence.

You have heard the story of the Riverdale Children's Association pretty regularly from Helen Hayes and myself over the past years and I don't want to take up your time with a long presentation. Just to refresh your recollection, however, let me say that for 111 years, we've given uninterrupted service to the youngsters of our community. Founded as the Colored Orphan Asylum, we were the first agency to become interracial. Our Board and Staff are interfaith as well, and we are a living example, like the theatre, of racial harmonies.

As one of the larger agencies (400 youngsters from 2-17 years old completely maintained in foster homes throughout Greater New York, with every kind of care provided to turn these disturbed unhappy kids who have no homes of their own into normal, cheerful adjusted personalities), we need $401,000 this year. Our Theatre Division's Cocktail Party is one way to help us raise it. As an active Board member of Riverdale, I know the fine work we are doing and the vital necessity of our continued operation.

Please let me know on the enclosed that you'll be a Sponsor, and that you'll come to the Cocktail Party (put it in your engagement book!). The youngsters under our care are counting on you. Please don't let us down. We need your help!

Cordially,

Steve Wiman

Steve Wiman

Winchell, Walter

November 25, 1949

Dear Walter:

You were most gracious and generous about the album. Thanks.

When you get back to town I would like to sit down and talk with you about another one which might produce some dough for the Damon Runyon Fund.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Winchell
The Ronay Plaza
Miami Beach, Florida

Winn, Godfrey

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 N. Y.

February 4, 1947

Dear Godfrey:

I am returning your letter of Sunday. Maybe you would like to read it again, and anyhow I have no desire to keep it in my files.

There occur at times crises, both personal and professional, which make it impossible to fulfill commitments according to schedule. In view of your attitude, I have no interest whatever in explaining the nature of the delay. Miss Helen Sioussat, our Director of Talks, has now been in communication with you regarding the possibility of your doing the piece on McIndoe.

In spite of your juvenile, petulant outburst, I wish you much success with the book on America and am reasonably confident that any critical comment you may care to include regarding your broadcasting experience will not severely damage Anglo-American relations - at least not for more than a few decades.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Godfrey Winn
The Mayflower
Washington 6, D. C.

Winner, Percy

October 13, 1949

Mr. Percy Winner
Stampa Estera
Via della Mercede, 54
Rome, Italy

Dear Percy:

I had an all too brief conversation with Tony, who impressed me as a very mature lad of whom I would like to see more. He has promised to give me that opportunity when he comes down from Harvard on vacation.

If you encounter anything that you think might interest the great American public, bang me off a letter or cable.

As ever yours,

London, August 16, 1949

Dear Ed,

Greetings from London!

I am here with my 18-year-old son, Tony, showing him around Europe--he will be entering Harvard next month. Tony is intensely interested in radio (at the moment he is being shown around BBC) and I hope you will have a few minutes to give him when he calls you in New York sometime in September. Not incidentally, he thinks you are a great man; and I find no reason to argue otherwise.

I am off for Paris on the 19th, then back to Rome on the 28th (address, as usual, the Stampa Estera, via della Mercede, 54.)

All the best,

Percy Winner

/RC1/LV/RCF 619 PAR...
COLUMBIA NEWYORK
MURROW EXPEDITION
OWN UNPATENTED
ICAL LUNCH ANGLO
SECTION UNESCO DI
OR

Winner, Percy.

March 24, 1949

Mr. Percy Winner
Stampa Estera
Via Delle Mercede
Rome, Italy

Dear Percy:

I'm awfully sorry I didn't see you before you left for Rome, but I was in Washington for the entire month. I hope you'll let me know your plans, and that you will have luck with your writing.

Thanks for your kind offer of assistance; it's right generous of you, and I'll keep it in mind.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

New Republic

20.I.49

Dear Ed,

In a few weeks I shall be leaving again for Europe, this time to spend a year trying to do some writing. If you come over yourself, look me up--I will be in Rome and reachable through the Stampa Estera in the Via delle Mercede. And if I can do any chore for you, write or cable me there.

All the best,

Percy

Percy Winner

Winner, Percy

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON CANDIDATE FOR FELLOWSHIP

CANDIDATE: Percy Winner

I would not venture to comment on Winner's accomplishments as a novelist although I have read his recent works. He has been known to me for almost twenty years. As a journalist, he is a man of high integrity and unusual ability. In the reading of his book "Dario", I formed the impression that he was trying to draw on his vast background of European affairs in an effort to say important things in the form of a novel. For me, he succeeded. Winner's grasp of the great sweep of European history, his understanding of the fundamental psychological and emotional conflict between European nations, is far beyond that of the average foreign correspondent. He is, I believe, more interested in ideas than most of them are.

As one who concerns himself with foreign affairs, I am considerably intrigued by Winner's proposed book because I have the feeling that in both the press and radio in this country too little attention is paid to France. As I see it, our whole foreign policy in western Europe--both militarily and economically--hangs upon France and the French, and I would think that Winner's project, if he carries it through, might contribute something to our understanding of a nation and a people which we seem to find unusually difficult to understand

I suppose the point I am trying to make is that whatever Winner wrote in this area would be based upon sound scholarship, wide experience and a knowledge of France and the French that is most impressive

12/9/48

CE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL CABLE ADDRESS · GUGMEMORA

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N • Y •

Will you please write me your judgment of the ability of the applicant whose name appears on the attached papers and who has referred us to you?

Our Fellowships are granted to persons who have demonstrated unusual capacity for productive scholarship or unusual creative ability in the arts. Hence, the question to be determined is on the quality of the applicant's previous accomplishments.

Your critical advice on this subject will be appreciated and I beg to give you the strictest assurances that anything you may say will be held in the strictest confidence.

With greetings & thanks - Henry Allen Moe

To

Mr. E. R. Murrow

November 23, 1948

Percy Winner-Plan of Work

I intend to write another novel in the manner of "Dario,A Fictitious Reminiscence," published by Harcourt,Brace and Company in the spring of 1947. In that work,based on personal experience in Italy over a period of twenty years,I described the evolution of a friendship between a young American journalist and an Italian Fascist hierarch. In the new work I shall be describing the devolution of a life-long friendship between an American writer and a French post-diplomat,both in their middle forties. The Frenchman,a person of great sensitivity and broad culture,is in the grip of unconscious guilt resulting from a betrayal,not consciously recognized,of his moral heritage. He is aware that the France and the Europe of which he is a product are in jeopardy,but he cannot accept the part he has played,by omission more than by commission, in the decline of what he holds dear. He is thrown into renewed intimate contact with the American who returns to France after an absence of several years;he comes gradually to blame the American for what he considers a "treason to the West" and,finally,he takes the step of becoming an active Communist,choosing what he believes to be the lesser of two evils.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Fellowships

United States of America

1949

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Fellowships for Research, and for Creative Work in the Fine Arts, including Music

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1949

IN order to improve the quality of education and the practice of the arts and professions in the United States, to foster research, and to provide for the cause of better international understanding, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, established by the late United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and by Mrs. Guggenheim as a memorial to a son who died April 26, 1922, offers a limited number of Fellowships, tenable under the freest possible conditions, for research in any field of knowledge and for creative work in any of the fine arts, including music. The Fellowships will be awarded by the Trustees upon nominations made by a Committee of Selection.

THE FOUNDATION also offers a limited number of Fellowships for work in the United States of America, to Canadians and, on its Latin American Fellowship plan, to Puerto Ricans and to citizens of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

1. THE FOUNDATION plans to maintain annually from forty to sixty Fellows. The Fellowships are intended for men and women of high intellectual and personal qualifications who have already demonstrated unusual capacity for productive scholarship or unusual creative ability in the fine arts. Fellowships in music will be awarded only to candidates who have plans for creative work in musical composition, or for research in the history or theory of music.

2. FELLOWSHIPS are open to men and women, and to married and unmarried candidates. Fellows are normally of ages between twenty-five and forty years; but the Committee of Selection has been empowered, in exceptional cases only, to nominate a limited number of persons older than forty. The Fellowships are open to citizens (or, in exceptional cases, to permanent residents who are not citizens) of the United States, irrespective of race, color or creed.

3. The Stipend will in the normal case not exceed $2,500 for a year of twelve months. The tenure of Fellowships will be adjusted to the purpose and scope of the studies of each individual. Appointments will be made ordinarily for one year; but plans which involve two years' work will be considered by the Trustees. In special cases the Trustees will grant Fellowships for terms shorter than one year, with appropriate stipends. Members of the teaching profession who have received sabbatical leave on full or part salary are eligible for appointment.

4. The Committee of Selection will require evidence that candidates are persons of unusual capacity for research, demonstrated ordinarily by the previous publication of contributions to knowledge of high merit, or that they are persons of unusual and proved creative ability in some one of the fine arts. Definite plans for their proposed study must be presented by all candidates. The Foundation will consult with responsible scholars and artists regarding the value and practicability of the projects presented, and the personality and promise of the applicants.

5. The Trustees may subsidize the publication of important contributions to knowledge produced by holders of Fellowships on the Foundation; but they do not undertake to aid in publishing all works so produced.

6. Applications for reappointment must be accompanied by preliminary reports of work accomplished. Such applications should be received at the office of the Foundation before February 1, 1949.

7. Applications for Fellowships must be made in writing on or before October 15, 1948, by the candidates themselves, in the form prescribed, addressed to Henry Allen Moe, *Secretary General*, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Final selection of Fellows for 1949-50 will be made in March, 1949. Application forms will be mailed upon request.

TRUSTEES OF THE FOUNDATION

Mrs. Simon Guggenheim

Francis H. Brownell
Charles D. Hilles
Roger W. Straus
John C. Emison
Medley G. B. Whelpley
Charles Merz
Roswell Magill
Henry Allen Moe

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FELLOWS • 1948

MR. ANSEL ADAMS, Photographer, Yosemite National Park, California. Continuation of the preparation of a book of photographs and text on the United States National Parks and Monuments. (Renewal)

DR. JOHN LAWRENCE ANGEL, Associate in Physical Anthropology and Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Studies of the biological history of the inhabitants of ancient Greece.

DR. RICHARD THOMAS ARNOLD, Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Minnesota. Researches in the field of stereochemistry.

DR. JOSEPH BARRELL, Head of English and Latin Departments, Pomfret School, Pomfret, Connecticut. The preparation of a book to be entitled "A Philosophical Study of the Human Mind."

DR. JEAN-ALBERT BÉDÉ, Professor of French, Columbia University. A study of the year 1848 in Europe, with particular attention to France, and the writing of a biography of this significant year in the history of our times.

MR. SAUL BELLOW, Assistant Professor of English, University of Minnesota. Creative writing in the field of fiction.

DR. ERIC RUSSELL BENTLEY, Associate Professor of English, University of Minnesota. The preparation of a book on the nature of dramatic art.

MR. NICOLAI T. BEREZOWSKY, Composer, New York City. Creative work in musical composition.

MR. EUGENE BERMAN, Painter and scene designer, Los Angeles, California. Continuation of creative work in painting, and studies of the development of Baroque architecture in Latin countries. (Renewal)

DR. LAWRENCE ROGERS BLINKS, Director, Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University. A study of the photochemistry of the red algal pigment, phyco-erythrin. (Renewal)

Dr. Orville Thomas Bonnett, Professor of Plant Genetics, University of Illinois. A study of the developmental morphology and histology of the different parts of the tassel and ear of certain types of maize.

Dr. Bertrand Harris Bronson, Associate Professor of English, University of California, Berkeley. Continuation of the preparation of a musical-literary companion to Francis James Child's *English and Scottish Popular Ballads*. (Renewal)

Mr. Sam Byrd, Novelist, and Lecturer on Sociology, College of Charleston, South Carolina. Continuation of creative writing in the field of fiction. (Renewal)

Dr. Francis James Carmody, Associate Professor of French, University of California, Berkeley. Studies in the history of Arabic astronomy in the Middle Ages.

Miss Sally Carrighar, Writer, San Francisco, California. Studies of wildlife in Alaska in preparation for the writing of a book to be entitled "One Day Where Storms Begin."

Mr. Romeo Cascarino, Composer, New York City. Creative work in musical composition.

Dr. Wing-tsit Chan, Professor of Chinese Culture, Dartmouth College. The preparation of a book on Neo-Confucianism in China from the 11th to the 20th century.

Dr. Erwin Chargaff, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, Columbia University. Research on the chemistry of lipoproteins and nucleoproteins and their role in cellular structure and specificity.

Dr. Claude Charles Chevalley, Professor of Mathematics, Princeton University. Researches in the theory of Lie groups.

Dr. William Farr Church, Instructor in Early Modern European History, Brown University. Continuation of a study of political thought in 17th century France. (Renewal)

Dr. Robert Elwell Connick, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley. A study of complexion formation.

Dr. William Kenneth Cornell, Assistant Professor of French, Yale University. The preparation of a history of the French Symbolist movement.

Mr. Harold Courlander, Information Specialist, International Broadcasting Division, Department of State; Writer, New York City. The writing of a book on the life of the indigenous peoples of South Africa.

Dr. Ruth Josephine Dean, Associate Professor of French, Mount Holyoke College. The preparation of a descriptive catalogue of Anglo-Norman manuscripts in Europe and North America.

Mr. Edwin Denby, Writer and dance critic, New York City. A comparative study of the ballet in Europe and the United States.

Dr. Charles de Tolnay, Member, Institute for Advanced Study. The preparation of a monograph on the life and work of Michelangelo in the period 1534-1564.

Dr. Herbert Dieckmann, Associate Professor of Romance Languages, Washington University, St. Louis. The preparation of a book on the development and structure of Diderot's thought.

Dr. Elliott Van Kirk Dobbie, Associate Professor of English, Columbia University. The preparation of an edition of the Old English poems *Beowulf* and *Judith*.

Dr. Ellsworth Charles Dougherty, Biologist, Pasadena, California. Continuation of studies of the evolution and genetics of the nematodes of the order *Rhabditida*. (Renewal)

Dr. John Petersen Elder, Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin, Harvard University. Studies in Latin paleography, especially of the manuscripts of the three medieval collections of myths commonly designated as the *Mythographi Vaticani*.

Dr. Ralph Emerson, Assistant Professor of Botany, University of California, Berkeley. Comparative studies of the mechanisms of sexuality and reproduction in the aquatic fungi.

Mr. James A. Fitzsimmons, Photographer, Los Angeles, California. Experimental studies in the field of color photography.

Dr. Roy Philip Forster, Assistant Professor of Biology, and Chairman of the Science Division, Dartmouth College. Studies of kidney function, in particular of the cellular energetics of renal tubule transport systems.

Dr. Adriance Sherwood Foster, Professor of Botany, University of California, Berkeley. Researches into the histogenesis and comparative morphology of certain tropical plants, particularly the genus *Mouriria*. (Renewal)

Dr. William K. Frankena, Professor of Philosophy, and Chairman of the Department, University of Michigan. The preparation of a work on the history of ethical thought and moral philosophy in Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Robert W. Frase, Social Science Analyst, U. S. Department of Commerce, on leave. A study of proposals for the international control of atomic energy.

Dr. Henry Shepard Fuller, Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; and Attending Physician in Tropical Medicine, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Studies of the taxonomy and distribution of the mites of the family *Trombiculidae*, in relation to their transmission of diseases.

Miss Sue Fuller, Artist, and teacher, Museum of Modern Art, New York City. Creative work in printmaking.

Dr. Otto John Gombosi, Assistant Professor, Department of Literature and Fine Arts, Michigan State College. A study of certain popular patterns of Renaissance music, and of their tradition in England and America from Elizabethan times to the present.

Mr. Louis Morton Hacker, Professor of Economics, Columbia University. A study of the American post-Civil War generation, 1865-1900, in industrial and intellectual terms.

Dr. John Erskine Hankins, Professor of English, University of Kansas. The writing of a book on the backgrounds of Shakespeare's philosophy, using primarily English and Latin commentaries upon the works of the Greek philosophers.

Miss Elizabeth Bruce Hardwick, Writer, New York City. Creative writing in the field of fiction.

Dr. Erich Hertzmann, Assistant Professor of Music, Columbia University. A study of Beethoven's autograph compositions and sketches.

Dr. Louise Adams Holland, Historian, Philadelphia. The preparation of a book to be entitled "Janus and Vesta," being a study of two fundamental Roman cults on the basis of topography, climatic conditions, and of the needs of the primitive city of Rome.

Mr. Edwin Honig, Instructor in English, University of New Mexico. The preparation of a series of comparative studies of certain works of epical and allegorical imagination in European literature since Edmund Spenser.

Mr. Allan Capron Houser, Sculptor and painter, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas. Creative work in the fields of sculpture and painting.

Mr. Joseph Kinsey Howard, Writer, Great Falls, Montana. Continuation of the preparation of a book on the *metis* or "Halfbreed Nation" of the Northwestern United States and Western Canada (1860-1890). (Renewal)

Dr. Wilbur Samuel Howell, Associate Professor of Public Speaking, Princeton University. A historical survey of the theory of poetry and the theory of rhetoric in England and America from 1530 to 1900.

Mrs. Victoria Hutson Huntley, Artist, Fern Park, Florida. Creative work in the fields of engraving and lithography.

Mr. Mitchell Jamieson, Painter, Linden, Virginia. Continuation of creative work in painting. (Renewal)

Dr. Horst Woldemar Janson, Associate Professor of Art and Archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis. The preparation of a book on the works of Donatello.

Dr. Irving Kaplansky, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, University of Chicago. Studies on topological rings.

Mr. Robert Woods Kennedy, Architect; Assistant Professor of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The development of a new method of teaching architectural design and the preparation of a book describing it.

Mr. Leon Kirchner, Composer, and Lecturer in Music, University of California, Berkeley. Creative work in musical composition.

Dr. Julian Knause Knipp, Professor of Physics, Iowa State College. The study of the energy loss of fast ions in their passage through matter.

Mr. Hubert Weldon Lamb, Composer, and Associate Professor of Music, Wellesley College. Creative work in musical composition.

Mr. Francis Lee, Film-maker, New York City. Creative work in the field of motion pictures.

Dr. Robert Ward Leeper, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Oregon. The completion of a book on the psychology of personality; and the development of an organizational or perceptual theory of learning.

Dr. Norman Levinson, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The study of non-linear differential equations in the large, by analytical and topological methods.

Dr. Choh Hao Li, Associate Professor of Experimental Biology, University of California, Berkeley. Studies of the physico-chemical nature of growth and adrenocorticotropic hormones isolated from the anterior lobe of the pituitary.

Dr. Robert Sabatino Lopez, Assistant Professor of History, Yale University; Visiting Associate Professor, Wesleyan University. A study of the history of the guilds of southern European manufacturers of coins from the 4th to the 15th century.

Dr. Yakov Malkiel, Assistant Professor of Spanish and Portuguese, University of California, Berkeley. A historical study of Hispanic word formation, including Old and Modern Portuguese, and their dialectal varieties in the Iberian Peninsula and in Latin America.

Dr. Louis Lohr Martz, Assistant Professor of English, Yale University. A study of English religious poetry during the 16th and 17th centuries, in relation to the Continental movement toward methodical religious meditation.

Dr. George Henry Mickey, Associate Professor of Zoology, Louisiana State University. A study of the genetical and cytological effects of treatment of the germ cells in *Drosophila melanogaster* with X-ray and ultraviolet radiation.

Dr. Josephine Miles, Associate Professor of English, University of California, Berkeley. A study of the history of English poetic language, with emphasis on five major decades in the 16th to the 20th centuries.

Dr. John Perry Miller, Associate Professor of Economics, Yale University. The preparation of a book on the theory of markets and prices.

Dr. Theodor E. Mommsen, Assistant Professor of History, Princeton University. The preparation of a book on Petrarch's historical works and ideas.

Mr. Hugh Sinclair Morrison, Professor of Art, Dartmouth College. The preparation of a history of American architecture, from the Colonial period to the present.

Dr. Walter H. Munk, Assistant Professor of Geophysics, Institute of Geophysics, University of California, La Jolla, California. A study of the effect of wind stress upon ocean currents, with emphasis on transient conditions.

Dr. Helaine Newstead, Associate Professor of English, Hunter College, New York City. The preparation of a book on the development of the Tristan legend in the Middle Ages.

Dr. Ada Blanche Nisbet, Instructor in English, University of California, Los Angeles. A study of the basic trends in the social and intellectual relations between England and America in the early Victorian period.

Mr. Roy Wesley Nixon, Horticulturist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Date Garden, Indio, California. An ecological study of date varieties in French North Africa.

Dr. Harold Ignatius Paul Olmo, Associate Professor of Viticulture, University of California, Davis. Studies of the indigenous fruit and nut varieties of Persia and Afghanistan, both wild and cultivated, with the purpose of introducing seeds and scion material into California for use in fruit-breeding.

Mr. Charles John Olson, Writer, Washington, D. C. Creative writing in the field of narrative. (Renewal)

Dr. Antonio Pace, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, Syracuse University. The preparation of a book on Benjamin Franklin and Italy.

Dr. Norman Holmes Pearson, Assistant Professor of English, and Director of Undergraduate American Studies, Yale University. The preparation of an edition of the letters of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Dr. Michael Peech, Professor of Soil Science, Cornell University. Studies in the field of soil chemistry and of soil-plant relationships.

Dr. Doris Hawkins Phelps, Research Associate in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee. Studies in the field of reproductive and gynecological physiology.

Dr. John Collins Pope, Professor of English, Yale University. The preparation of a history of the Anglo-Saxon period of English literature.

Mr. James Farl Powers, Writer, Avon, Minnesota. Creative writing in the field of fiction.

Dr. Gregory H. S. Razran, Assistant Professor of Psychology and Chairman of the Department, Queens College, New York City. The preparation of a book on human behavior, being a study of the interrelations between attitudinal controls and conditioned responses.

Dr. Herbert Owen Reed, Composer, and Associate Professor of Music, Michigan State College. Creative work in musical composition.

Mr. Kenneth Rexroth, Writer, San Francisco, California. Creative writing in the field of poetry.

Dr. Charles Madeira Rick, Jr., Assistant Professor of Truck Crops, and Assistant Geneticist in the Experiment Station, University of California, Davis. Comparative studies of the tomato species of the Andean region of South America and of California from the point of view of their breeding mechanisms.

Mr. Marvin Chauncey Ross, Curator of Decorative Arts, The Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore. The preparation of a book on the French animal sculptor, A. L. Barye. (Renewal)

Dr. Paul Anthony Samuelson, Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Studies of the economics of inflationary conditions.

Dr. Mark Schorer, Professor of English, University of California, Berkeley. The completion of a novel and of a book on the techniques of fiction. (Renewal)

Dr. Warren Candler Scoville, Associate Professor of Economics, University of California, Los Angeles. A study of the effects upon French industry and economic life of the persecution and migration of the Huguenots before and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Dr. Isidore Silver, Assistant Professor of French, Brown University. The preparation of a book to be entitled "Pierre de Ronsard and the Hellenic Renaissance in France," being a study of the nature and extent of the poet's intellectual and spiritual debt to Hellenic culture.

Dr. Engel Sluiter, Associate Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley. A study of Dutch-Iberian colonial rivalry in the 17th century.

Dr. James Mather Sprague, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University. Studies of the anatomical organization of the spinal motor system.

Miss Jean Stafford, Writer, New York City. Continuation of creative writing in the field of fiction. (Renewal)

Mr. Reuben Tam, Painter, New York City. Creative work in painting.

Mr. Samuel Edmund Thorne, Associate Professor of Law and Law Librarian, Yale University. A study of the Court of Chancery and the Court of Star Chamber during the late 16th and early 17th centuries with special emphasis upon the transition from medieval to modern law.

Dr. Stephen Davidson Tuttle, Associate Professor of Music, and Chairman of the Division, University of Virginia. The transcription and preparation for publication of all the keyboard works of the English virginalist composers, and the writing of a book on these composers and their work.

Dr. Peter Robert Viereck, Assistant Professor of History, Smith College. Creative writing in the field of poetry.

Dr. Hans Wallach, Associate Professor in Psychology, Swarthmore Colloge. The preparation of a book on the psychology of perception.

Dr. Reuben Wallenrod, Assistant Professor of Classical Languages, Brooklyn College. Studies of modern Hebrew Palestinian literature.

Mr. Theodore Ward, Dramatist, New York City. Creative writing in the field of the drama.

Mr. John Hales Whitney, Film-maker, Hollywood, California. Continuation of experimental work in the field of abstract animated sound film. (Renewal)

Dr. Arnold Williams, Associate Professor of English, Michigan State College. A study of the intellectual background of 14th century English literature.

Dr. David Harris Willson, Associate Professor of History, University of Minnesota. Continuation of the preparation of a biography of James I, King of England and Scotland. (Renewal)

Miss Denny Winters, Painter, Woodstock, New York. Creative work in painting.

Mr. William Woods, Writer, North Sutton, New Hampshire. Creative writing in the field of fiction.

Miss Marguerite Vivian Young, Writer, New York City. Creative writing in the field of fiction.

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

The Committee of Selection consisted of Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Dr. George W. Beadle, Dr. Wallace Notestein, Dr. Carl O. Sauer and Dr. Edwin Bidwell Wilson. The advisory committee for applications from artists consisted of Mr. Charles Burchfield, Mr. James Earle Fraser, Mr. Franklin Watkins, Mr. Mahonri Young and Mr. Carl Zigrosser.

New York, N. Y.
April 1, 1948.

HENRY ALLEN MOE,
Secretary General.

Weiner, Percy

Paris, 31 August 1948

Dear Ed,

As you will note from the date on the enclosed document, it is hot off the griddle--air mostly, I fear. When you have finished with it, please pass it on to Bruce Bliven of the New Republic and say I sent it. I am returning to the United States from Rotterdam on board the Westerdam, due to arrive about September 20; and I shall have the material both for much writing and even more fairly important talking. My information will not be entirely encouraging but it will indeed be information: I really know a few things. I spent a long evening yesterday with Arthur Schlesinger who had been here for the summer looking over ECA on Harriman's invitation and with Teddy White who, coming here as an old China hand, has really tried to get to the bottom of the French situation: I found out what they knew and they what I did (or almost); and when Arthur and I ran to catch the last Metro, it was rather clear that I had neither made a mistake in coming here for a look-see-hear-dig nor wasted my time. I look forward to a long session ~~with you~~.

Percy Weiner

Arthur, by the way, is very pro-Harriman, pro-State Dept., etc. but he couldn't explain why Julius Holmes was coming to London as second man. What the "good" men in Washington say and do is one thing; what the "bad" do without saying anything is quite another.

WORKING PLAN

I. BASIC POLICY

1. The basic aim of the Projects Division's planning is to stimulate or initiate Mass Communications activities in the fields of science, education and culture, which:

a) promote international peace, the mutual understanding of peoples, and the common welfare of mankind;

b) support major projects or activities of other Unesco sections:

c) assist the efforts of the Public Information Department to make Unesco's mission better known to the public.

Although the first of these three objectives will be given the most weight, the Projects Division will bear in mind in designing its projects the necessity that they should help to make Unesco better known as a missionary body. While the spotlight, so to speak, will be directed upon various themes, Unesco itself ought to come into vision as the beam finds its focus.

2. It is therefore proposed, in the field of Science, to emphasize programmes which popularize the conviction that the progress of science depends upon co-operative international effort in a peaceful world, and that scientific concepts and techniques can aid in solving the problems which menace civilisation. In the field of Education it is proposed to underline the theme of education as the safeguard of human progress, and as a procedure for developing the will to world peace. Finally, it is proposed that cultural projects be selected to encourage appreciation of the diverse patterns of national cultures, and to stimulate cultural exchange.

3. There is an imperative necessity for the Projects Division to keep in close contact with the National Commissions. The contacts the Division has made with several Commissions prove that the latter will welcome the opportunity to participate in Mass Communication plans. It will be seen that some of the projects noted later on in this paper are particularly designed to stimulate such participation. The effectiveness of this participation will be reinforced if a two-way traffic is encouraged; the Division following up initiatives emanating from the various National Commissions, and the Commissions in turn helping to carry out projects and suggestions of the Production Services.

4. The sources which the Projects Division will tap in order to further, through the mass media, Unesco ideals, are the following:

a) Current events and international news items
Every opportunity furnished by news items and world events in the fields of Unesco interest must be seized in order to keep alive and further disseminate the international awareness of such events.

/ b) ...

b) Ideas Emanating from General Conferences, National Commissions and Panels of Experts
These resolutions, suggestions and recommendations, must be translated into practical, effective mass media programmes;

c) Home-Produced Unesco Ideas
i.e. Ideas emerging from the activities and priorities of the various sections of the Secretariat or ideas initiated by the Projects division itself.

5. In selecting the first group of ventures, the Projects Division has been guided by the following principles:

a) The projects must be chosen for their exemplary value, i.e., they should determine trends of interest and treatment in the various media, and thereby stimulate users to produce similar programmes for themselves. This approach necessarily means a high quality of treatment, but only a limited amount of direct production.

b) Projects must have a high impact value, i.e., a general and not a specialist appeal.

c) They must be treated in several styles to suit the variety of consumers' needs. Thus a well-founded broadcasting service will probably be satisfied to secure from us the bare outline of an idea; a modestly equipped service may want an itemised lay-out of the job; and a small station or an understaffed network may ask for a full script.

d) No extensive commitment of money, time or staff will be made on any type of project until its value at the user end has been established . Although the first selection of projects has been carefully thought out, many of the factors of success or failure cannot be foreseen, and there is inevitably an experimental element in the programme at this early stage which is to be expected to last till the end of this year. Next year a more consistent, regular, organised programme, based on practical experience, will be established.

6. This first group of projects is to be considered as a concrete but merely preparatory step toward penetration into mass media. Additional projects for specific radio, press and film programmes are steadily being developed and submitted to the Director General for his approval. Upon approval they are then circulated to National Commissions and the users of mass media generally.

Besides these specific projects the Division has drawn up a broad general programme listing the major themes upon which future projects are to be based. It is set forth in the third section of this report.

/ In ...

In developing Unesco themes and topics into specific projects angled for presentation through mass media, the Division is basing its strategy on three principles:

a) Awareness of Unesco ideals will be of permanent value for international peace and for the common welfare of mankind only if it inspires the minds of youth and children as well as those of adults.

b) Awareness of Unesco ideals will become a constructive force only if it spreads among the masses of people making them into the ultimate foundation of a peaceful and progressive international society.

c) Awareness of Unesco ideals must therefore be brought even to the masses of people who at the present time are out of reach of the press, radio and film.

According to these three principles, the Projects Division will give special consideration in their future projects, studies and surveys, to (a) child and youth programmes (b) programmes for labour, farm and working class organisations, and, (c) programmes designed for areas which deem themselves weak.

7. In accordance with Resolution 2.2.3.5., the Projects Division proposes to concentrate in its press, radio and film projects on four major themes. In selecting these themes an attempt was made to combine three vitally important factors. Each theme should be relevant to some important activity or preoccupation of Unesco, such as the Free Flow of Information, or the Social Implications of Science. Each theme should lend itself easily to mass media development. Each theme should tend to foster some attitude basic to the maintenance of peace and human progress, so that the four themes might be considered as the four psychological pillars of civilisation. It is proposed that the themes which best satisfy all these conditions are the following:

a) Peace and human progress depend upon the free flow of ideas and information.
b) Peace and human progress are produced and maintained by international co-operation.
c) Peace and human progress require that each generation exert its best efforts in educating the next generation.
d) Peace and human progress - and human survival itself - are challenges to the goodwill, courage and energy of every human being.

XI. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A. [illegible]

[illegible]

B. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In addition to translations of titles and brief summaries of new publications, programmes will include information about publishing conditions in various countries, literary activities and other material of value to a highly literate audience interested in books and literary activity. The programmes will be highly flexible in form, and according to the requirements of users can be either topical or general in character.

4. "Doors of Discovery"

A radio and press series on selected current activities in science and other fields which seem to provide hope of future solutions to basic human problems of the present. For example, in the field of science the programme would offer a subsidy presented discussion of the possibilities of further scientific advances in such domains as the harnessing of atomic energy to industrial use, prolongation of human life span, treatment of mental diseases, development of alternative sources of energy to replace exhaustible resources, synthetic fuels and new fuel processes, etc. For users interested in a more general programme the same treatment would be applied to basic social and economic problems of the present day and the possible future applications of the fine arts to the problem of enriching home and community life. In all fields, whether educational, scientific or cultural, the programme would emphasize the need for co-operation, particularly international co-operation, in order to solve the problem or achieve the advances in question.

5. "The Lost Echoes"

A radio series of feature programmes aimed at counteracting cultural isolation by making the public in every nation aware of valuable cultural achievements of other peoples. The cultural achievements selected for presentation would be those whose significance is usually well appreciated in one cultural group, but are little known to the rest of the world. It is believed that works of literature lend themselves particularly well to this treatment because selected questions from little-known authors in foreign countries can effectively point out the importance or value of the work discussed and assist in the listeners a sense of enrichment at becoming familiar with a hitherto unknown subject.

In addition to these literary programmes an effort will be made to interest listeners to cultural "Lost Echoes" in other types, e.g., in music, the plastic arts, philosophy, humanitarianism, etc.

6. "The Modern Mind"

A radio series built around a series of talks by eminent personalities having great authority in their own country in some particular field of art, education, literature, science or international affairs.

In each programme in the series one of these eminent personalities would be asked to introduce to his own countrymen, or to a wider audience, the work of some writer, artist or scientist, or other eminent personality in the same field, or approximately equal stature in another country, or in a different cultural group. Wherever possible the discussion would be based upon some current book, production, or other activity of the individual selected

for

presentation. In some other programmes the prominent personality interviewed might be asked to discuss the activity of some foreign organization or simply the current status of activity in his field in another country.

7. "Dividing the Sky"

A film on astronomy intended to call public attention to the remarkably high degree of co-operation prevailing among astronomers throughout the world and the important results achieved by this close international co-operation. As a secondary objective the film would serve to popularize astronomy by the main reason for selecting it, that there is wide public interest in astronomy, and much of the material is highly photogenic. It is believed therefore that from the viewpoint of a commercial producer or distributor, astronomy offers a particularly good approach to the problem of handling the co-operation theme through a graphic medium.

8. "The Problem of Language"

A film presenting the problem of an international language and taking the line that national languages will and should persist, but that science can reduce the complexities arising from their use by widespread application of war-time techniques of language teaching, multiple translation, etc. A proposed film can also be used to indicate the importance of the language barrier in international relations, thus helping to give the public a more realistic appreciation of the difficulties involved in organizing effective international institutions.

9. "Future Projects"

Owing to the time factor a number of projects on which the Division was at work could not be submitted to the Director General for approval in time to be included in this report. Among these were several more film projects which it is hoped to launch before the end of the year, and a number of radio programmes on the social implications of science, freedom in science and the arts, the rewards and difficulties of international co-operation, fundamental education and the welfare of children. In the press field an intensive and continuing effort is being made in co-operation with W.H.O. and F.A.O. to produce feature articles on soil conservation, malaria control, nutrition, preservation of natural resources (including wild life) and similar topics.

XXX. OUTLINE OF A LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME

1. Apart from devising an immediate selection of programmes, of which examples have been given in the foregoing paragraphs, the Institute has suggested such, in broad terms, the following schemes of research which will be undertaken on this and successive periods. This long-term plan is based on the four major themes listed on page 3, i.e., (1) New Sense of Science and Technology, (2) Interpretation, Organization, (3) Education of Reality, (4) Challenge to every human being.

The following is an experimental list of themes which should be given systematic treatment in all mass media. The scope of the proposed research of mass communications in the future ought to be geared to the general conception of the role of ideas and information in science, education and culture, of progress in humanitarian, organizational and of the personal challenge confronting in the decades ahead to man between exploiting for the common welfare or common doom.

The plan is divided into the following five headings which are further specified below:

1) Science
2) Education
3) Culture
4) World Co-operation
5) Man Against or for Himself.

XXX. Many of the sub-titles under these five main headings are tentative and will be expanded, eliminated or modified in consultation with the national members of Unesco.

S C I E N C E

1. The Scientific Attitude

Under this classifying the practical and theoretical results of Science, this theme also aims:

1) the ethical value
2) the universal appeal

of the scientific method and scientific knowledge. It also attempts to correct vulgar misconceptions of what science is.

(a) The role of investment as an intellectual and moral discipline; the school of objectivity, tolerance, humanity, and healthy mental hygiene. The research worker's outlook, moral discipline, social consciousness, all evidence - from experience of the region - that accompanying the problems and - accepting the variety of the experimental organization of the meaning.

b) Science as Rational Foundation and Universal Language. Science is a rational knowledge, demonstrative evidence which is virtually accessible to everyone. It is incompatible with any preconceived dogma or system.

Scientific conclusions establish a perfectible truth which progresses indefinitely by elimination of error. The provision of these conclusions increased continuously; they are always open to verification and reconstruction by any human mind; that is why science is a universal language capable of bringing minds together.

c) Science Instituted Towards the Future. Science as precise knowledge specifically intends to allow anticipation. Through science man can prepare his future and adapt the world to his needs.

d) The Ethical Basis of Science. Intellectual integrity, humanitarian ideals, international co-operation.

3. The Uses of Science

Showing how a number of important discoveries in various vantages sprung directly from advances in other branches - e.g., Einstein's mathematical work and nuclear fission, astronomy and astro-propulsion for minerals, biology and medicine, etc.

To be co-ordinated with the Popularization project of the (Hamilton Lodge) Department.

4. Instrumentalization of Science

Leading military authorities in many countries agree that the development of scientific weapons renders the concept of victory in war obsolete, or nearly so. Conversely, the co-operative exploitation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes might in a decade or two so revolutionize world economy that many economic and social problems of the present would become obsolete. These are striking illustrations of major social implications of science which should be discussed whenever possible. More generally the point should be made that every notable advance in science, even on the most abstract level, raises a problem of psychological readjustment with wide social implications.

5. The Fruits of Science

These few programmes aimed at highlighting practical applications of scientific research, showing applied methodology and examples of close international co-operation. All the topics will be treated from the point of view of actual or potential effects of scientific progress on the raising of living standards and on the improvement of human relationships. Partial list of topics follows:

A. Physical and Natural Sciences

Astronomy - Perfect international co-operation between astronomers and observatories, astro-physics, hopes of inter-planetary travel. A historic review of man's changing conception of the universe from the anthropocentric attitude to modern relativism. The social implications of this evolution.

/ Biology ...

Biology	Genetics, adaptation, origins of life, biology and medicine.
Chemistry	Industrial application, pharmacopeia, new drugs, synthetics.
Electronics	Radio, radar, television, etc.
Atomic Energy	Background of research, comprehensive popularization of theory and findings, possibilities for industrial application.
Medicine	All modern developments owe so direct application of a volume of natural and social science research. Immunization, radio diagnosis and therapy, new surgical techniques, radiobiology, psychiatry and psychosomatic medicine, fight against epidemics, malaria control, etc.
Agriculture	Fighting back the desert, revolutions in animal genetics, insect enemies and allies, pest control, etc.
Nutrition	Dietetics, development of new foods, food enzymes and food processes, modern cooking techniques, conservation of food, rehydration and freezing, changes in eating habits, and the social effects of improved nutrition.

B. Social Sciences

Showing the growing interdependence of the new social sciences and the mutual influence of psychological, sociological and anthropological findings towards a more and more integrated knowledge of man as a being capable of modifying his own environment and purposing his own growth.

Psychology	Modern psychology as a tool of self-knowledge aiding the individual to achieve personal balance and as a means of discovering and eliminating social disorders from the family to the international level. Particular importance is attached to demonstrating the fruitful application of psychological concepts and techniques to the following: Child care, rehabilitation of backward, emotionally disturbed and delinquent children; marriage and family relationships; industrial conditions, recruitment of qualified personnel in industry, government and international organisations, inter-group conflicts and international understanding.
Sociology	Sociology as a science where progress leads inevitably to a deeper understanding of social problems, to a realistic awareness of social interaction and tensions and thus helps to devise practical means of finding out these ways towards international peace. Sociology and modern economics. Sociology as influenced by modern psychology.

/ Anthropology...

Anthropology — The role of the scientific study of different patterns of culture in the mutual understanding of peoples, and in solving problems of international co-operation. Application of cultural anthropology to fundamental education and colonial administration in backward countries.

EDUCATION

6. THE VITAL MINIMUM

a) "The Pilot Projects" Efforts will be made to stimulate the interest of the public in the Fundamental Education Projects of Haiti, Nyasaland and China. Steps will be taken to keep the public informed about the progress of these projects.

b) The Fight Against Illiteracy. In this field it is essential to stress:

i) the necessity
ii) the means
iii) the results,

of the fight against illiteracy.

The concerted efforts towards organising important tools of Fundamental Education will be emphasised, but attention will be given also to emergency measures fit for immediate implementation, such as the Mexican programme based on the principle of "each one teach one".

c) The Wilderness School. It is important to point out the obstacles to school attendance which arise in poorly populated, ill-equipped or remote areas. (Mountainous regions, woodlands, sub-polar regions, etc.)

How modern means of mass information (radio sets, film and film strip projectors, travelling film units, etc.) can compensate the lack of direct schooling.

7. CHILD EDUCATION

a) Type Classing. Listing, classifying and criticising the several methods of determining psychological types and various mental abilities in children.

b) The Function of Play & Recreation. Stressing the benefits of playful activities as means of furthering knowledge and as stimulant to curiosity.

c) Delinquent & Backward Children. Disseminating modern methods of re-education; ways to reform delinquent and backward children for normal life.

d) The Respective Rights of the State, of the Parents, and of the Child.

To what extent is the child mere material for the state to mould according to its needs? Is it, on the other hand, desirable to leave the child's education completely to the parents? How to protect the child from the dangers of excessive intellectual pressures, no matter from which direction they come?

...11

8. [illegible]

(a) [illegible] the region. Training of skilled workers and specialists in [illegible] the importance of education and research [illegible] [illegible] by means of consultant in general culture is need to make the [illegible] cause of the state and social responsibilities, or higher the consultant [illegible] to work, the greater the number of obligations to assume toward his fellow men.

Study of specialized professional schools, institutes, factory, [illegible] the responsibility of the plant in training [illegible] the political measures of the workers, the procedure problem, etc.

(b) [illegible] the [illegible] Educational measures of state education in [illegible] right of [illegible] to the community, right of [illegible] between the individual group the [illegible] [illegible] and humanity.

(c) [illegible] Analysis of questions raised by the consultants, [illegible] In addition a study [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] - in general children [illegible] [illegible] on the part of the teacher as well as of the students' [illegible] analysis of new educational methods and of their results.

(d) [illegible] the teacher, the work and the individual [illegible] means of shaping individual attitudes [illegible] in the [illegible] of professional goals.

(e) [illegible] Analysis of [illegible] of reforming criminals and the [illegible] measures to bring them back to production activity and make them present a useful social problem.

9. [illegible]

(a) [illegible] — showing the importance of every so-
A [illegible] co-ordination and then an element of social [illegible]
A school of loyalty and solidarity and then of state [illegible]
A school of bringing together national groups and then of [illegible] goals.

(b) [illegible]

[illegible] a new constitution of living, concrete [illegible] cultural experiences.

[illegible] and development of public libraries and of book lending; [illegible] of lists of book titles suitable for such projects; [illegible] of national groups interested in [illegible] and develop general interest in the arts, music, theatre, science, etc.

10. [illegible]

It seems important to further discussions and encourage the creation of a world [illegible] which has been repeatedly suggested by various organizations and movements of opinion.

The [illegible] of children should be carried out on the [illegible] basis. The task is to select in each school representatives of various nationalities as well as national minorities, political representatives of various parties, [illegible] as well as children, and to allow discussions and agreements of the old and the key youth an opportunity to [illegible]...

contribute to the common cause. This very co-operation will be a proof of the universal appeal of their research and equipment.

The teachings of the University, widely diffused through international broadcasting channels in as many languages as possible, will constitute a basis for the project of a World University of the Air.

CULTURE

11. Man has reached a point of his evolution where he does not belong any longer to a single isolated culture. To-day his cultural world has no territorial boundaries - it has ceased to develop in a vacuum - it is no longer removed from the growth of other cultures. Ingleness, bigotedness and provincialism contributed to man's present-day ability to become the universal heir to the whole of mankind's culture. No human achievement can be foreign to him any longer. In human the civilisation of the Inka as well as those of pre-Columbian America, the Hellen Renaissance as well as Ken Chiang. He is familiar with all the cultures which had developed in complete ignorance of each other. Human man is well informed and infinitely rich. It is his duty to become fully conscious of the immense history heads down to him.

12. The Contributions of Individual Cultures.

i) Interdependence of Cultures. Point out, by using well selected examples, the productive influence of cultural exchange throughout History. Efforts will be made to show how cultures grew and develop through contact with neighbouring cultures - how these contacts become sources of mutual enjoyment and progress.

ii) The Arts of Living. Show that every culture creates a complete way of life, from looking to the rules of chivalry and to a system of working political institutions. Thus each culture acquires its own physiogomy which ought to be known and appreciated by the others.

iii) Popular Arts and Popular Wisdom. A culture creates more than just a way of life. No matter how "primitive", it also produces a certain beauty which appears not only in the most elaborate masterpieces of painting, sculpture and architecture, but also in the most humble applied arts of pottery, basketry, and other forms of folklore; a certain conception of dwelling which appears not only in habitation but also in dress, in songs and in all of each lifemaking; a certain philosophy which not only inspired the works of philosophers and authors, but is also found in popular sayings and proverbs which form the basis of the elementary wisdom of a people to the problems of life.

iv) The Human Ideal. The most educated cultures consider and propose an ideal human type tending to embody their particular conceptions. Such is the [illegible] of ancient Greece, the Gentleman of England, the Humanist Lord of the Renaissance, the Scholar of Japan, the Sage of China, etc. It is important to define these ideal human types and to demonstrate their appreciation outside the cultural groups which had created them.

/ 13. ...

13. Reaching the Common Treasures

a) The Total Museum. The disc, the sound track and radio, film and television, are to be considered as new ways of reproduction and mass distribution of music and of the arts. Diffusion of masterpieces through these media will be stimulated in an effort to present the widest layers of the world's population with specimens of a truly international culture.

This aspect of the programme to be carried out in co-ordination with the ~~Intercontinental Exchange~~ current project of International Art Reproductions. (Resolution 4.14)

b) Cultural Exchanges. Encouraging the creation and development of international centres of research aimed at an exchange of exhibits, art shows, music, ballet and theatre performances. Efforts will be made to stimulate music and theatre international festivals governed by a spirit of co-operation rather than competition. Drama and dance festivals will be considered where national groups of performers would contribute to internationally conceived programmes with emphasis on the manifold influences and cross-echoes of artistic trends across cultural borders.

c) Round Tables. Stimulating discussions by specialists in various nationalities and fields, of important topics of Unesco interest. The specialists may actually meet or, following the formula used in the past by the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, they will exchange opinions by means of open letters addressed to the Director General of Unesco. Efforts will then be made to widely disseminate this correspondence and the conclusions reached throughout the main world press channels and over existing radio networks.

WORLD CO-OPERATION

14. The human mind being almost continually confused and disturbed by the impact of current events testifying to discord, mutual mistrust and general insecurity - it is imperative to stress the less noisy but more far-reaching and hopeful aspects of human solidarity and peaceful co-operation.

A special effort should therefore be concentrated on a factual analysis of the slow but consistent progress in the field of peaceful and productive international co-operation. A candid picture should be presented of the natural difficulties and obstacles but also of the valuable advances already achieved and of the most hopeful practical world-wide co-operative efforts offer for the future.

15. The Evolution of International Relations.

Showing how a shrinking world has made it necessary for communities and nations throughout centuries to become neighbours and taught them peacefully to exchange their material and spiritual civilisation.

i) The Establishment of Trade Channels. World trade throughout the ages and its influence on scientific and cultural exchange.

ii) History of Diplomatic Functions. The various national groups' attempt to develop ways of peacefully settling their disputes through negotiation and compromise. The progress of diplomatic standards from ancient envoys to modern official cultural foreign representatives.

/ 3) ...

3) International law. Comparative analyses of primitive standards of international relations and of contemporary treaties, international conventions and international legislation.

16. The Evolution of Human Relations

Cultural exchange between the originally isolated civilizations and the material necessity to live more and more together, beside often creating tensions and conflicts, has behind a permanent stimulus to a growing feeling of human brotherhood.

1) The Laws of Hospitality. The most varied cultures show examples of traditional courtesy and respect toward the guest. While counteracting narrow-minded isolation and discrimination, they form the basis, within each culture, of self-respect and tolerance.

2) Higher Bonds of Tolerance and Justice. Showing the gradual development of the concept of human rights as it appears in the ancient traditions of the right of asylum, through the rules of medieval chivalry and leading up to acts of abolition of slavery and to the modern conception of civil liberties.

17. The United Nations.

Contemporary history presents a picture of concerted international efforts to make universal co-operation the overall pattern of world organization. Emphasize the growing efficiency of the various organs of this co-operation by telling the following stories:

1) The Story of the Red Cross: Its history, its results, its present organization and scope;

2) The Story of the Olympic Games: Its basic idea, its history, its effect on international sport relations;

3) The Stories of the U.N. and its Specialized Agencies: In close co-ordination with the Public Information Services of U.N.O's sister agencies, a consistent effort will be made to disseminate information about the projects and achievements of these organizations.

18. International Good Neighboring.

Long before any organized attempts toward a truly international organization on a political level were made - there has been in existence a number of co-operative institutions with an exemplary record of smooth and efficient functioning.

Interesting and often spectacular stories can be told about the origin, development and present degree of efficiency of international services such as Postal Conventions, Long-distance telephone and telegraphs, Weather Bureaus, Lighthouse services, Navigation and Air Travel Conventions, Railway Conventions, International Copyright, etc.

19. Difficulties of World Co-operation

There is a great deal of scepticism in the large masses of the public concerning the future of world co-operation. The constant difficulties which appear in the meetings of the United Nations for instance often create the popular impression that the world is not ready yet for peaceful solidarity.

/ It ...

It will be attempted to analyze the deep reasons which cause friction and misunderstandings between representatives of widely different cultures and ways of life. Efforts will be made to show:

a) That such differences are natural and inevitable;
b) That they do not preclude sincere attempts to bridge them by pursuing truly universal interests of peace;
c) That the very frictions in international debates are further practical steps toward mutual knowledge.

MAN AGAINST OR FOR HIMSELF
I

20. Man is the ultimate author of his own happiness or misery. He invents and produces more and more efficient tools which he is free to use either for his own growth or for self-destruction.

Nothing can be more important than making him face the contrasted picture of his double choice, so as to make him pause at that permanent crossroad of decision: AGAINST OR FOR himself.

A clear contrast must be presented between the following general themes:

1. A - Destruction of Man's Health by War and Pollution (Destruction of masterpieces of architecture, of art treasures, of industrial establishments and dwellings.)
   B - Reconstruction through International Organization (for example the Reims Cathedral, the Ghent Library.)

2. A - Man's Inhumanity to Man (Historic Atrocities, from the mass murders of primitive wars to the Nazi extermination camps)
   B - Human and International Solidarity (The Red Cross, UNRRA, Welfare Organizations, Social workers and examples of more humble gestures of doctors, nurses, priests and simple volunteers in works of humanity.

3. A - The Plundered Planet (Deforestation, wastage of natural resources, soil erosion, extermination of animal species, etc.)
   B - New Sources of Energy and Conservation of Resources (Discovery of new soil, e.g. Zuider Zee, the Tennessee Valley, Modern methods of Agriculture. The World Park Conservation project).

4. A - Neglected Childhood (Examples of historic and contemporary child neglect or mistreatment. Child labour. Inadequate parent-child relationships. Sectarian and militaristic education. Teaching of violence and racial hatred.)
   B - Child Care (Pre-natal care and infant care. Infant hygiene. The loved and free child. Social security for children. Teaching of human solidarity, equality and international co-operation.)

21. The themes of MAN AGAINST OR FOR HIMSELF will be presented so as to suggest clearly the tremendous potentialities of Man's usefulness to himself. It will be emphasized that if mankind directs its abilities, its vision and its energies toward construction, the future generations will be granted an infinitely fuller, more pleasurable and brighter life.

22. It is therefore recommended that the General Conference adopt Resolution [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Winner, Percy

MIN

CBS ~~CB S WILL CALL YOU BACK AS SOON AS I GET A COPY~~

OK ???''

RECEIVED
1948 AUG 26 AM 9:41
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS /RC1/LV/RCF 619 PARIS 61/60 25 1120

NLT COLUMBIA NEWYORK

FOR MURROW EXPEDITION EXTRAORDINARILY ILLUMINATING VIEW POINT MY OWN UNPATENTED QUOTE DEPTH JOURNALISM UNQUOTE TODAYS SCHEDULE TYPICAL LUNCH ANGLOAMERICAN PRESSERS AFTERNOON CONFERENCE PROJECT SECTION UNESCO DINNER RESIDENCE JEAN CHAUVEL PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY QUAI D ORSAY STOP IF YOU INTERESTED ASK WEEKS NEWREPUBLIC SHOW YOU MY MATERIAL SOCIALIST LABOR CRISES ITALY FRANCE STOP EXPECT RETURN LATE SEPTEMBER REGARDS .

PERCY WINNER .

RECEIVED
1948 AUG 26 AM 9:41
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

PW-C
CFM 619 NLT D ..

~~SENT 0840 PLEASE ACK 1 2~~ OK

RI-2 CBSNY

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

AUGUST 24, 1948

PRESS

PERCY WINNER

AMERICAN EXPRESS

PARIS

WELCOME CHUM STOP WHEN COME YOU HOME AGAIN REGARDS

ED MURROW

Albergo Inghilterra
via Bocca di Leone
Rome, 17 August 1947

Dear Ed,

I came, I saw and I knew it wasn't the place for me. Beautiful? Yes, of course, with charm, wonderfully easy living, human values and deep validity of many sorts. Yet not for me, and the full story (there is much or little to tell, depending on whether you care for overtones not easy to set forth briefly) had better wait for viva voce, since I leave Friday for Paris, and expect to be back in New York before the end of September. Moreover, it's not only myself; the change in myself (a great one) isn't greater than the change outside myself (despite the surface appearance of lack of change.) Perhaps I shall find a different situation in Paris and want to stay, but in Rome I could stay only if I were very much younger and a good deal older, only if I were a pioneer in the hard task of making a new relationship with a new Europe or if I were tired enough to need to live with the myth of the old Europe. I have walked the streets of Rome for nearly a fortnight, seeing and talking to dozens of men and women (I find I know the language exceedingly well and am thoroughly at home with the people, both those I knew in the past and new ones.) In the blazing sun or by moonlight, under the purity of the unbelievably blue daylight sky or the corporeal richness of the velvety night, I have never felt more relaxed, more alive; e pure, si va avanti and true living must be in one's own time, with one's own people, so as of Sunday, the 21st my address with be the American Express. I shall write you from Paris. Meantime I have no stories for radio or press, but I think I have the start of a story for a place between the covers of a book.

All the best,

Percy Winner

August 11, 1948

PRESS

HENRY WINKER

STAMPA ESTERA

ROME

FROM MORROW WHAT ARE YOURPLANS CHUM REGARDS

CHURCH

Winner, Percy

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, Italy, July 6, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter of June 2 concerning Mr. Percy Winner was delayed in the mails, but it at least preceded his arrival.

I do not know Mr. Winner, but Mr. Orville Anderson, our Public Affairs Officer, and Mr. Joseph Ravotto, our Information Officer, are acquainted with him. You may rest assured that we shall help him in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

James Clement Dunn

James Clement Dunn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Weiner, Percy

June 11, 1948

Dear Mr. Winner:

I'm terribly sorry that there is this confusion regarding your NCA authorization, however I assure you that it is valid in France and Italy. It is in fact, valid in any NCA office in all countries.

I believe I pointed out to you over the phone that the companies listed in the booklet are small companies in extraordinary places which will honor your authorization in the absence of an NCA office. Regarding the expiration date, we will automatically renew it so that it will be valid for as long as you are over there.

I hope this straightens us out, and again, I'm sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Hollowgh
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Percy Winner
St. Martin Hotel
50 Central Park South
New York, New York

Hotel St.Moritz
10 June 1948

Dear Miss McDonough,

Thank you for sending me the RCA booklet. I note, however, that the two countries from which I might be sending collect queries, France and Italy, aren't listed. Moreover, the expiration date, September 7, 1948, is well before the date I expect to leave Europe. Apparently I had better use air mail if I have anything to send to Mr. Murrow from Europe. Don't bother any more with this but please mention it to Mr. Murrow when he returns.

Sincerely,

Percy Winner

June 9, 1948

Dear Mr. Winner:

Enclosed is the "authorization" we discussed on the phone.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Percy Winner
St. Moritz Hotel
50 Central Park South
New York, New York

June 2, 1948

Dear Ambassador Dunn:

An old friend of mine and a first-class journalist who knew Italy well before, during and after the war, is coming to Rome sometime early in July. His name is Percy Winner and it may be that you are already acquainted with him.

Please accept my sincere thanks, however belated, for your courtesy to me while I was in Rome for the elections.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

The Honorable James C. Dunn
American Ambassador
Rome, Italy

cc: Mr. Percy Winner
St. Moritz Hotel
50 Central Park South
New York, New York

Witherow, Pat

January 6, 1948

MR WITHEROW
CHARLESTON
WEST VIRGINIA

REGRET EXCEEDINGLY BROADCASTING SCHEDULE WILL NOT PERMIT ME TO ACCEPT YOUR KIND INVITATION. REGARDS...

ED MURROW

[redacted]

1948 JAN -1 AM 9:39

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

ND

[redacted]

WU[redacted] NL PD

CHARLESTON K CO WVIR DEC 31

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

I WANT YOU HERE TO SPEAK AT A DINNER WHICH CAN BE ARRANGED FOR THE FOLLOWING DATE JANUARY 21 22 27 28 OR 29 WHICH NIGHT CAN YOU GIVE ME I MUST HAVE YOU HERE WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU AND YOUR EXPENSES FLYING TIME HERE 3 HOURS 25 MINUTES PLEASE DO NOT TURN ME DOWN THIS WILL MEAN MUCH TO OUR WORK WIRE ME A BIG YES AND THE DATE YOU CAN COME

PAT B WITHEROW.

21 22 27 28 25

910A

Withrow, Pat

NANCE SUPPLY COMPANY

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS
PLUMBING, HEATING, INDUSTRIAL
MILL AND WATERWORKS
SUPPLIES

M. M. WOOD
ASSISTANT TO
E. T. NANCE

WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.

NANCE BUILDING
218 — 220 SOUTH LIBERTY STREET
PHONES:
2-4116 — 2-4117 — 2-4118

Saturday

My Dear Old Friend
I am here in a revival
I plan to B home Monday
Jimmy Stroud from Memphis
Tenn is to see you next
week he is one of my Boys
and I want you to help him
if you can and I think you can
When will you come to Charleston
? God Bless you I am Proud to have
a friend like you
Loads of Love Brother Pat

Withrow

Withrow, Pat B.

PAT B. WITHROW
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

October 3, 1947

Mr. Edward W. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Brother Ed:

Your letter of September 30 received and was glad to hear from you.

If the Johnson Family could pay us a visit during the week, so they could get back to the Station for their Sunday Broadcast, it would be all right. I thought a word from Columbia would help secure their services for us.

I am so glad you are looking forward to being with us this winter.

Praying His blessings upon you,

I am,

Yours for others,

Brother "Pat"

Pat B. Withrow
Superintendent

W:c

Withrow, Pat

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 30, 1947

Dear Brother Pat:

My apologies for the delay in answering yours of August 15th—I have been on vacation. I don't know what, if anything, we can do about the Johnson family, but we will take the matter up with the proper people in our Program Department at once.

Hope to see you sometime in the course of the coming winter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Pat Withrow, Superintendent
Charleston, West Virginia

E. R. M
F. I

PAT B. WITHROW
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

August 15, 1947

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Brother Ed:

I do not know who to write other than you--I thought perhaps you might work this for us.

The JohnsonFamily that sings over the Network, from Charlotte, North Carolina, are wonderful Gospel singers and we want to get them here in Charleston some time. I am sure that it can be arranged. I think they are just farmers and mighty fine people. If someone there would just drop them a line it would mean a lot to us.

Do not forget that you have an engagement with us and let us know when you can come. We want to know some time before hand in order to make our plans.

Praying His blessings upon you and the wonderful work you are doing,

I am,

Yours for others,

Brother "Pat"

Pat B. Withrow
Superintendent

W:c

Witt, Harry W.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 31, 1947

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for the kind words. The first few weeks around here were pretty rugged, but things are beginning to shape down a little now. I hope I can count on you to lay on the lash of criticism if it is deserved.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry W. Witt
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Columbia Square
Los Angeles 28, California

COPY

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
PACIFIC NETWORK
COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES, 28, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
ARRY W. WITT
STANT GENERAL MANAGER

October 23, 1947.

Mac
Min note
thanks

Dear Ed:

A few nights ago I had the interesting experience of chatting with Walter Winchell at the Annual Hollywood Variety dinner.

On finding out that I was with CBS he launched into a eulogy of the CBS news broadcasts as reported by one Edward R. Murrow. This wasn't just a private conversation. He managed to make his voice audible to a lot of people. I told him I would pass his feelings along to you.

Just for the record, all of us out here are very happy with your show. Your coverage of the Pacific Coast news highlights is particularly liked.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Harry

HWW:jp

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Wofford, Harris L.

March 19, 1948

Dear Harris Wofford:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 10th, and for your comments about my broadcast on Jim Farmer. Needless to say, it was a difficult piece to do, and I am most grateful for your kind words. I was interested to see the copy of your interview; it was very good.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harris L. Wofford, Jr.
1103 East 60th Street
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

HARRIS L. WOFFORD, JR.
1005 EAST 60TH STREET
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

Mar Thanks

March 10, 1948

Dear Ed Murrow:

I know you will want to hear the things Jan Masaryk told me this summer. Since you are his friend, and it was through you that I saw him, I am air-mailing the copy of my interview. I understand it will be in tomorrow's N.Y. Herald Tribune, but you can never tell.

More than ever now I am glad I had the chance to meet Jan Masaryk. His humanity stood above all the other statesmen I saw. You will guess that his language has gone through the sieve of newspaper conventions, but his actions have added more strength to his words than his colorful expletives ever did.

Your broadcast tonight was what I am sure he would have wanted said. I know how deeply you meant it. You know without my telling you what he told me - how much he respected you, the kinship he felt.

Yours,

Harris Wofford

Off-the-Record Interview with Jan Masaryk
August 15, 1947

from Harris Wofford
March 10, 1948

Special - to N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

"Don't publish this until I'm dead -- and I hope you have a long wait," Jan Masaryk warned me jovially after I interviewed him last August 15 in the apartment from which he jumped to his death this morning. "If you do, I'll lose my job."

Masaryk felt optimistic at that time about Czechoslovakia's endeavor to find a democratic middle way between Russian and American systems. Contemptuously he showed me a clipping with the then premature headline, "Red Rule in Prague," sent him by an American friend who had scrawled: "For God's sake, Jan, get out while you can. Your earning power in U.S. is over $50,000 a year."

The Foreign Minister protested earnestly: "If we succeed here in synthesizing the best of East and West, the reward to the soul will be worth far more than $50,000. If we fail, then my New Jersey friend won't be commuting to work so complacently anymore."

"It is not easy being a bridge between America and Russia. In peacetime bridges are walked on ; when war comes they are the first to be blown up."

He explained his position: "Socialize everything, I say, but don't lay a finger on freedom of thought. For us, the Carnegie days are gone -- industry must be controlled and the economy planned -- but the people's souls must be free."

"I don't believe in a God with Whiskers, but I do have faith that there is a spirit of something good and eternal in man. My hope is that the deep well of liberalism in Czechoslovakia will see to it that this free spirit is never killed."

Jan Masaryk pointed to a sample of "proletarian" painting on his wall: "The Communist Minister of the Interior may have a right to hang such a monstrosity here, but he can never make me say that I like it."

He picked up some of the Western books on his desk: "I will stay in this government as long as I can speak and reach what I choose. If they ever seize my books, then the spirit in me tells me that I will fight."

Jan Masaryk's final leap was through the great office window overlooking Prague from which he may have watched last week's protest march, under fire, of 15,000 university students. Sometimes criticized as a 'play-boy', Masaryk's courage was on trial. He had to decide how long his conscience would let him lend his name and his father's name to the Communist government. He had to find a way to make his opposition known, but he feared that physical resistance might result in a martyrdom which would arouse America to war with Russia.

He told me how deeply he felt about the necessity of preventing such a war: "War between America and Russia is insanity. It would solve nothing, and at the very least it would end European civilization. I am optimistic enough to think that both sides will realize that war is suicide. I cannot believe that there are men so insane as to consider war seriously."

"If any Americans are thinking about war because of their atomic bombs, tell them that the Russians may have even more terrible biological weapons. Tell them war is not the way to win the hearts of men."

The last thing Masaryk wanted was to incite America to an anti-Russian crusade. "America," he said, "must offer the world a positive program, not such negative nonsense as the Truman Doctrine. It must never accept as a find fact the division between East and West. It must understand that the only rational attitude is One World -- the only sane goal World Government. Until America sees these things and wholeheartedly works for them, what in hell can the rest of us do? I don't know how the United Nations can ever be used or strengthened until America is willing."

"I would like to tell Truman a thing or two," he told me frankly, "but I suppose he wouldn't listen. He wrote us off as a 'red' country when we didn't go to Paris. That attitude is an open invitation for Russia to do what she wants with us. We had hoped America would understand our predicament and give us an occasional pat on the back. All we've had has been the cold shoulder."

He was particularly disturbed by weak U.S. participation in last summer's World Youth Festival in Prague. "I had hoped that the Festival would be a great baseball game, and I could act as umpire. Instead your State Department discouraged attendance of America's youth leaders, and you had a sorry team of fellow-travelers which made America look silly compared to the Russians. If I were young again, I wouldn't be afraid of competing with the Communists. I would go in fighting, offering world youth greater ideals than Communism."

When I left him he was standing quietly by the big window. "Don't be discouraged," he said, "This world leadership business is a new challenge for the U.S. I have a hell of a lot of faith in your people's ability to learn rapidly how to use their new responsibilities. It will be hard waiting until an intelligent progressive swing comes in America. I am praying America will learn in time that people everywhere are waiting for the spirit of Abraham Lincoln to be applied to the world."

Wofford, Harris

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 27, 1948

Dear Harris Wofford:

Many thanks for yours of last week. It was indeed a pleasure to hear from you again, and I am glad that that the letters to Laski and Masaryk were of use to you.

It seems to me the United World Federalists are making real progress. Best of luck to you. Be sure to let us know when next you are in town.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harris L. Wofford, Jr.
130 Dodd Hall
1005 East 60th Street
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

E. R. M.
F. 1155

HARRIS L. WOFFORD, JR.
130 DODD HALL, 1005 EAST SIXTIETH ST.
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

January 20, 1948

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Two years ago Steve Benedict of St. John's College and I saw you about Student Federalists. Also I was preparing to go to Europe for a high school news magazine. You were good on both counts, with advice on world government policy, and with suggestions for my trip. Later you wrote several letters of introduction for me. All this I very much appreciated, even if my silence hasn't shown it.

Events then moved fast. My trip was canceled due to trouble on return traveling and State Department priorities. I jumped into six month's heavy organizing of Federalist groups in the colleges, and then settled down here at the University for some college myself.

Progress has been made, despite the silence. Student Federalists worked for, and finally saw achieved, the merger of all the major world government groups in this country into United World Federalists, now led by Cord Meyer. Some of us, including Steve Benedict, who is now with Hutchins & Borgese on their World Constitution Committee's magazine, and myself are not yet satisfied that federalists have achieved the right policy road - more on that one day - but the movement has certainly taken real roots in communities and colleges across the country.

This summer my long delayed European trip was accomplished. I had a great time, and a stimulating time. I used your letters of introduction both to Harold Laski and to Jan Masaryk, had very valuable interviews with each. So you see I am in your debt.

I look forward to seeing you again some vacation. I enjoy hearing you 6:45 the evenings I'm in. You are doing a terrific job, bringing sanity and a one world perspective on the air once a day at least.

Perhaps you have seen the enclosed broadcast I did on your network. If not, you may be interested. Sincerely,

Harris Wofford

Columbia Broadcasting System
10:45-11:00 P.M., September 27

REPORT ON THE WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

By Harris Wofford, Jr., founder of the Student Federalists and author of "It's Up To Us", who has just returned from three months in Europe. Mr. Wofford was in Prague during the World Youth Festival, and reported on it in articles in the "N.Y. Herald Tribune". He is now studying at the University of Chicago.

Last month Prague was a miniature world stage for the very same conflicts now dividing the nations in the U.N. Assembly.

20,000 young people from 67 countries journeyed to Czechoslovakia to attend the month-long World's Fair of Youth. They brought with them national exhibits, songs, dance and athletic teams for the cultural competions, - and ideologies for the inevitable battle of ideas.

Soon the streets echoed a high spirit of friendship as the East met the West in singing and folk dancing. The 500 Russians, 500 Yugoslava, 450 Bulgarians, 400 Poles all mingled freely with the 4000 French, 2000 Italians, 1500 British, and one hundred or so Americans.

Gradually, however, the cultural contests became subordinated to a competition between Russia and America, and to a struggle for the allegiance of youth to Communism or Democracy. America and Democracy both lost at Prague.

Let me tell you briefly how this happened:

First, in comparing the participation of Russia and America I must describe the two exhibits.

When you enter the large, professional Soviet show-room you see in the center a 15-foot statue of Stalin, under a 40 foot red Lenin banner. On all the walls there are blown-up photographs of beautiful scenes and happy people, showing all races working busily together. The keynote is Democracy, and in bright gold letters, articles from the Soviet Constitution proclaim from every wall -- free speech, free press, free elections.

When you go around the corner you see the small, amateurish American exhibit, put up entirely by students with little material to work with. Among the first pictures you see is one of a worried-looking veteran, captioned: 400,000 New Yorkers Are Getting Unemployment Benefits; and another of a hanged man, captioned: Since V-J Day 70 Negroes Were Lynched in the U. S.

Some Czechs commented that America must be free since our delegates were about the only ones criticizing their government. But many Czechs who are working wholeheartedly to preserve full Czech democracy were disappointed that they got no encouragement from the American exhibit, which did not once mention America's whole heritage of freedom.

In cultural participation Russia won many awards. From Russian ballets and concerts came outstanding artists. From the Mongolian Republic came colorfully dressed dancers. From Soviet factories came their best athletes. From the universities, their most brilliant students. These 500 specially-selected Russians made a deep impression at Prague.

A Czech official told me: "America could have taken this Festival by storm if it had just sent Rita Hayworth, a jazz band -- and the spirit of Abraham Lincoln."

Officially the U. S. sent nothing. The State Department declined to spend any money on sending an exhibit. It even tried to prevent Americans attending by withdrawing space on the special student ships. This resulted in a much smaller and less representative group than planned -- only about 70 full-time delegates with others visiting the Festival briefly.

Of these 70, the most vocal and active in preparing the Exhibit were 20 members of the Communist-sympathizing organization -- American Youth for Democracy.

An American minority of 15 prepared a statement criticizing the exhibit and describing the U. S. delegation as "further to the Left than the great majority of American youth." However, the minority laid the blame primarily with the State Department for its over-cautious policy, which, it is interesting to note, was in sharp contrast to the British Conservative Party's attitude of encouraging 230 Young Conservative leaders to go to Prague.

The American minority recognized that Communists were probably in a majority at the Festival, but felt that the chance to reach 2600 Russians and Eastern Europeans called for the "strongest possible representation of the American point of view."

Instead of this, there was the weakest possible U. S. representation -- it was a complete American fiasco. And so was lost an opportunity to win friendship from young people everywhere and especially from the still-free people of Czechoslovakia, who watched the Festival with interest and who had to compare America most unfavorably with the Soviet Union.

I would not emphasize this one failure so much if I did not feel that it was typical of America's actions in Europe generally. There in that central country of Czechoslovakia, where people are anxious for information on America and are getting information from all sides on the Soviet Union, we have <u>one</u> cultural attache, operating on a pitiful budget, 1/8 that of Britain's Czech information service, And last year Congress' main action in this field was to reduce the information service's funds even further. It is an economy whose results may be costly in Czechoslovakia.

Now let me describe the even more important struggle at Prague -- for the political allegiance of world youth.

One thing evident was that young people, in Europe especially, were searching and longing for a political faith to fight for and stand by. The years of Nazism and war have left a great vacuum of cynicism waiting to be filled.

Some delegates - from Vietnam, Indonesia, Pakistan - had found their faith in nationalism, in a fight for full national independence.

But for most, no national loyalty was enough. The feeling is sinking in upon Europe today that only Russia and America are still sovereign, and that the destinies of the other nations are determined by those two giants over which there is no real control. Furthermore, there is a realization that no national government alone can guarantee peace and economic security on this one world, that only a world system can do this. A world political faith was what youth sought.

Many found that faith in Communism. There were probably 10,000 young Communist supporters at the Festival - several thousand from Communist-run countries, several thousand from Czechoslovakia, several thousand from Western Europe.

They were the confident and optimistic delegates. It was a joke, but largely true, that you could almost tell a Communist by his enthusiasm. They appeared to be mostly idealists who were inflamed with the idea of rapidly building a better society for all people. They told us of the Two, Three, and Five Year Plans for the building of roads and industries and schools. They talked of the part they had played in the building of the hundreds of miles of Youth Railways -- they proudly called their countries the "New Democracies."

All this was encouraging, -- but many incidents at Prague reminded one that enthusiasm can turn to fanaticism, and good intentions can be swept aside.

I remember now the mass meetings at night around huge bonfires, which began with exciting dances and stirring songs, and ended with Resolutions against American policy in Greece or China. No one ever questioned the resolutions: they were passed by loud acclaim; no one even asked if any one wanted to vote no.

One such night the mover of the Resolution, who had spoken in English, announced that it was too late to translate it into Russian, French, and Czech, but that since he was sure we would all agree, he asked for a loud yes. Three-fourth's of the audience had no idea what he had read, but they blindly shouted yes.

I remember a more serious example, at the Yugoslav Concert. Instead of applause, the Yugoslavs started yelling Tito, and soon the whole arena was chanting Tito-Tito. It was such a tide that an individual was engulfed, and intelligence almost lost in mass emotion.

A German girl next to me remarked: "The last time I saw this happen was at Nuremberg -- and the chant was Sieg Heil."

Thousands of students at Prague saw these dangers and looked elsewhere for their faith. But there was no strong alternative, for the believers in democracy were clearly on the defensive.

For example, the Communists talked of economic security and Five Year Plans, and the Western European thought of the collapsing economy in his country.

The Communists ridiculed Western Europe's dependence on America -- and the democrat sadly thought of the economic aid from America which was his country's one hope of surviving the winter.

The Communists talked of the goal of a united world with all countries having a Soviet government, and the non-Communist thought of the United Nations in which he

had put his hopes, but which now seemed powerlessly heading down the road of the old League of Nations.

The Festival ended like an armistice in the battle of ideologies. It was a round won by the supporters of Soviet Communism.

Before I finish this report I would like to state my own convictions as a result of what I saw at Prague.

Young people are waiting for a great world idea. They want a program which points the way to establishing peace and prosperity, and to the developing of a free world community. I believe that this means a program for the strengthening of the United Nations, by adding to its resources and by amending it until it becomes a real world government, representing the people of the earth, with power to make and enforce world laws for peace and justice. Under such a world law, the different economic and social systems could exist and compete in peace, on their own merits.

To such a program, I am convinced the great majority of the youth at Prague would rally, including many of the Communists. However, such initiative can at this time only come from the American people.

That is why I say that we the American people have today a tremendous opportunity and responsibility to use our leadership to break the vicious circle of suspicion and fear. We must not become frightened by the great challenges before us. We must calmly think through and develop a positive program which can restore hope to Europe, and with hope, the conditions for peace. With such a program, we can then enter the battle of ideas openly, intelligently, and courageously.

Wolfers, Professor

YALE UNIVERSITY NEWS BUREAU #714
254 York Street
New Haven, Connecticut
Tel: 7-3131, Ext. 344

Released for MORNING papers of MONDAY, April 18, 1949.

New Haven, Conn., April 17: -- President Charles Seymour announced today the establishment of a new Division of the Social Sciences and a Social Science Planning Center under the direction of Professor Arnold Wolfers.

Mr. Wolfers has been designated Sterling Professor of International Relations. He will assume his new post as Director of both the division and the center on July 1 when he will relinquish the Mastership of Pierson College.

"The increasing importance of the social sciences in world and domestic affairs, and particularly in a troubled era of tension and unrest, have led the Yale Corporation to organize these University areas of teaching and research," said President Seymour in making the announcement.

The social science departments at Yale, which include history, psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, education and geography, have in the past been grouped together within the general Division of the Humanities. In recognition of their growing complexity, scope and importance, they will now constitute a separate Division, taking its place beside the existing Divisions of the Humanities, Sciences, Medical Affairs, Engineering and the Arts. The Division of the Social Sciences will serve to draw the departments closer together and will bear much of the responsibility for the over-all policy on appointments and curriculum. It will deal with teaching at undergraduate and graduate levels.

more

The Social Science Planning Center will undertake to strengthen the activities of all Yale research institutes and groups in the social sciences and to facilitate cooperation among them. Among the groups now in existence are: the Institute of Human Relations, the Institute of International Studies, the Labor and Management Center and ~~the Na~~tional Policy Committee. It is expected that additional research undertakings will come into being in future years. The center will not itself engage in research except to investigate new projects of study and research; it will enable Yale to keep stock of its extensive resources in the social sciences and facilitate long-range planning of research programs and their financial backing. The center will keep members of the University, alumni and the public informed of the achievements, problems and needs of study and research in the social sciences.

"I regret exceedingly that we must take from Pierson College a Master who has conducted its affairs with wisdom and understanding for fourteen years," said President Seymour in his announcement. "Because of the breadth of his training and interests, he is particularly qualified to direct the new Division of the Social Sciences. Aside from his work in international relations which he will continue, Mr. Wolfers has taught and published in the fields of law, economics, history, and political science, and has paid special attention in recent years to the contributions which ethics, psychology and anthropology can make to the understanding of world affairs."

Headquarters for the social sciences division will be in the Hall of Graduate Studies. Professor Wolfers, in explaining the role of the social sciences in contemporary affairs, pointed out that increasingly the government, the armed forces and industry are turning to them for solutions of pressing problems. The Yale institutes devoted to research have not been content with laying down broad and general theoretical principles -- although they consider them essential -- but have worked to offer solutions to difficult international and domestic questions.

more

He cited, as an example of the opportunity for coordination, the research now being carried out on the problem of "aggression" at the individual, group and national level -- the psychologists have some important knowledge about personality, the sociologists and anthropologists about groups of people, and the political scientists about nations. The Social Science Planning Center will be able to indicate new attacks on this age-old mystery of why people and nations behave as they do.

Professor Wolfers came to Yale in 1933 as a visiting professor and was made Professor of International Relations in 1935, becoming Master of Pierson College in the same year. A native of Switzerland, he was naturalized an American citizen in 1939. Before coming to this country, he had practiced law in Switzerland, taught economics at the University of Berlin and served as the Director of the graduate school for political science in Berlin.

During the Second World War, he was on the faculty of the School of Military Government in Charlottesville, Virginia and a Consultant to the Office of Provost Marshall General and the Office of Strategic Services. Recently he has served as a member of the resident faculty of the National War College and as a member of its Board of Consultants.

He is the author of "Britain and France Between Two Wars" and of books on company law, cartels and comparative wage levels. An article of his on "Statesmanship and Moral Choice" was published in the magazine "World Politics" this year. In 1947 he wrote a memorandum on "United States Policy Toward Germany."

Mr. Wolfers served as Director of Graduate Studies in the Yale Department of International Relations and has been a member of the executive committee of the Yale Institute of International Studies since its founding.

He has studied at the universities of Lausanne, Zurich, Munich and Berlin. He received the Doctor of Laws degree from Zurich and his Ph.D. from the University of Giessen and holds honorary degrees from Mount Holyoke College and the University of Rochester.

/////

Wolfers, Arnold

January 7, 1949

Mr. Arnold Wolfers
Pierson College
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Arnold:

My colleagues who concern themselves with script writing here tell me they were not overly impressed with the credentials and the script written by the Tillich girl. However, I understand that she is going on with further training, and may work here on a part-time basis. I am sorry that nothing more definite was accomplished.

My best wishes to you for a happy New Year.

As ever yours,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence.

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

PIERSON COLLEGE
THE MASTER

December 17th
1 9 4 8

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am most grateful that you should have taken the time to see Erdmuthe Tillich. Personally she was, of course, much impressed. I hope something may come of it.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and hoping for a get together her in February, I remain,

As ever yours,

Arnold

Arnold Wolfers

Wolfers, Arnold

December 10, 1948

Dear Arnold:

I'm very sorry, but I don't see much chance of coming to New Haven unless we can work out a weekend sometime in February.

I saw Miss Tillich the other day and personally took her around and introduced her to some of my colleagues here. I don't know what the possibilities are, but I shall be glad to do whatever I can. I enjoyed meeting her; she is a very charming young lady.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arnold Wolfers
Pierson College
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

ERSON COLLEGE
THE MASTER

November 29th
1 9 4 8

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I hardly dare bother you even with a note, knowing how hard you are being driven. We are always hoping that you and Janet might drop in again someday unexpectedly. Does your company have no arrangements with a local New Haven station so that you could broadcast one evening from here, possibly even from Pierson College, if all arrangements were made. That would be a real thriller for the students!

No word from Zenkl. In the meantime we have made arrangements for Ivo Duchacek to speak here. He is a young, very able Czech who with thirty-five was chairman of the Foreign Relations Group of the Czech parliament. He speaks English fluently. You may want to keep an eye on him.

But I have another reason for writing today, a typical one, although I don't go in for this kind of thing frequently. Erdmuthe Tillich, the daughter of my old friend Professor Paul Tillich of Union Theological Seminary and Doris's godchild, wants to become a script writer. She is studying at Barnard College but needs a part time job. Obviously she would love to find a job with a broadcasting company. She is an extremely talented and charming young lady and, I believe, a very promising writer. Is there anybody she could see at CBS to whom you would be willing to recommend her? I am sure she will get a better hearing if her visit is preceded by a word from you.

We listen to you whenever we get a chance, which unfortunately is not too often.

With best wishes to both of you, also from Doris,

As ever,

Arnold

Arnold Wolfers

Wolfers, Arnold

September 22, 1948

Dear Mr. Wolfers:

Since Mr. Murrow went to Washington on Thursday, the 16th prior to leaving for Berlin on the 18th, your letter was received in his absence. Regarding Mr. Zenkal:

a) He does speak English. He was a guest on Mr. Murrow's broadcast of August 27th just after his arrival in Paris from Czechoslovakia and his English was excellent.

b) This afternoon I learned from our Washington station that he is in Washington. They do not know where he is staying, but expect to hear from him again in a day or two when they will have him get in touch with me. I will in turn have him contact you or send you his address.

c) I'm afraid the matter of the honorarium must wait for Mr. Murrow's return.

The information about Richard Kerling was cabled to Mr. Murrow on Monday.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Arnold Wolfers
Pierson College-Yale University
231 Park Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Wire

NASKEAG POINT
BROOKLIN, MAINE

14 IX '48

Dear Ed,

Thanks for your telegrams. I felt still not to be able to place Lenkel, but I did not get beyond his nationality. If he can speak in English I should be able to get him an invitation for Yale; in any case I would love to have him address my international relations Club in Pierson. Would you drop me a note or tell your secretary to do it before you leave (send it to 231 Park Street New Haven) telling me:

a. whether he can speak in English & how I could find out.

b. how I can get in touch

with ~~you~~ him in your absence
c. that arrangements you
would be willing to put up
provided that were necessary
in order to supplement what
the University might do.

I know no prominent
Germans in Berlin but please
get in touch with Richard Hale
foreign service officer in Murphy's
outfit. He is the young man you
once considered for broadcasts from
Germany. He has been sending me
excellent reports about the Berliners,
speaks German fluently, is in touch
with University people including
old Professor Friedrich Meinecke, top
German historian — thus a cable
Murphy might send him to your
capable staff says.

Your personal broadcast the other
day on the Berlin situation was
certainly timely. To me it looks
bad. Berlin may be taken from us
next under our noses & then won't it
look fine. But how to avoid it?!
Much luck our love to both. Ever

Wolfers, Arnold

SEPTEMBER 13, 1948

ARNOLD WOLFERS

BROOKLINE MASS

SENIOR FORMER LORD MAYOR PRAGUE SIX YEARS BUCHENWALD POST WAR LEADER

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY ALSO DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER WHEN COMMUNISTS

TOOK OVER

I GOING BERLIN SATURDAY COULDST SUGGEST GERMANS I OUGHT TO SEE REGARDS

ED MURROW

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1948 SEP -9 PM 4:43
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

T

WU027 PD

BROOKLINE ME SEP 9 146P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

DONT KNOW ZENKL PLEASE DESCRIBE MAN AND QUALIFICATIONS

SHALL TRY WHEN BACK AT YALE SEPTEMBER 20

GREETINGS

ARNOLD

20 ZENKL

335P.....

September 7, 1948

ARNOLD WOLFERS
YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

FRITZ ZEMEL ARRIVING THIS COUNTRY SHORTLY HE'S PENNILESS STOP ANY

CHANCE YOU INVITING HIM TO LECTURE AT YALE IF I RAISE THE DOUGHT REGARDS

ED MORROW

Wolfers, Arnold

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

r/weeks

September 24, 1947

Dear Arnold:

The necessity for the vacation was certainly not dictated by diplomatic illness. I shall write to Miss Wolfers before the end of the week inquiring about the deadline for the December number. I am embarrassed to have walched on a commitment, but I had no choice.

I hope to see you when you pass through New York again.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Arnold Wolfers
Pierson College-Yale University
231 Park Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Pierson College · Yale University

Master's House
231 Park Street

September 2nd
1 9 4 7

Dear Ed:

I have just returned from Maine and was very sorry to learn from Helen McAfee that you had left New York for health reasons. I am hoping that it is a diplomatic illness.

As soon as you get around to writing to people again, I know you would do Miss McAfee an immense service if you would let her know whether you think she can count on your article for the December number. She worries about things like that a great deal, so I thought I might mention it to you without wishing to burden you in the least.

I am leaving for my new job with the National War College in Washington this evening.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain, with kindest regards from both of us, also to Janet,

As ever yours,

Arnold Wolfers

Arnold Wolfers

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dictated by Mr. Wolfers but signed in his absence.

Wolfers, Arnold

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 29, 1947

Dear Arnold:

It was right kind of you to write as you did.

I am facing this new assignment with considerable trepidation but we will just have to see how it works out. I made the change partly because the administrative end of this job bores me to death, and partly because I begin to feel that maybe I have something to say.

We are hoping to get away from here for two or three weeks on August 10th but will be back in town not later than the first week in September.

Please give our love to Doris and don't forget that we can provide you with bed and breakfast any time during the winter.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Arnold Wolfers
The Mountain Ash Inn and Cottages
Brooklin, Maine

The Mountain Ash Inn and Cottages
BROOKLIN, MAINE

H. HERMANN RIEDIGER
REGINALD F. MURPHY

July 23, 1947

My dear Ed,

I just read the startling news by sheer accident, Doris having (quite) paint needed an old newspaper, & as I handed it to her my eye struck your name — I am very negligent about reading My Times radio news.

My first impulse was egotistical pleasure: we shall hear Ed on the air again. On second thought I was sorry for the sleepless nights it may have cost you to reach the decision, but felt like congratulating you most heartily. I admire you for having refused to compromise — which I am sure has happened —, I am convinced, however, that it is for your own good. You may be a brilliant administrator, but there are many of them while there is only one "the" London & none to match him as a commentator

you can exercise a great influence in your subtle way & do more for the education of the public than if you were to reform the entire CBS program which is more than any man could do.

The world situation is so grave that everyone is needed on the job who can help awaken the American public to a full realization of the gravity. You will know how strongly I feel about it if I tell you that all through the fall I am going to spend 5 days a week on the grounds of the National War College, leaving 2 for Doris & Yale. I want to be near to the pulse of things & make my little contribution.

We are having a wonderful time "down east" with the life of perfect monotony & isolation. Books, telephone, golf, swimming & paint brushes (no interference by human state)

I hope to see you in the fall. If you feel like it tell us a little more about the news behind the news.

With kindest regards & wishes to both of you also from Doris as does Arnold

Wood, Mrs Theodore

February 18, 1949

Dear Helen Wood:

Many thanks for your note of the 9th. The album has already gone out to you.

I hope all goes well with the Woods--my best to Ted.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Theodore S. Wood
83rd Fighter Group
Grenier Field
Manchester, New Hampshire

Nice note.

MANCHESTER
New Hampshire

82nd Fighter Group,
Grenier Field.
February 9, 1949.

Dear Ed,

Red is on a trip now and we took a leave on transfer from Westover, hence the delay in getting this album off to you.

We are now back in fighters and we like it up in "Low-Hampshire". If you ever get up this way, we would certainly enjoy seeing you again.

Thanks sincerely for taking time from your busy schedule to autograph our book for us. I have removed the records to avoid breakage in the mail.

MANCHESTER
New Hampshire

With all good wishes to you and your family, I am

As ever,

Helen Bill Wood
(Mrs. Theodore S. Wood)

P.S.

The more I think about it, the more I am convinced that Fanny might do better at a western college. How is Fanny?

Wood, Theodore

January 6, 1949

Captain Theodore S. Wood
USAF
Westover Air Force Base
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for your letter of the 15th. I appreciate your kind words about the album.

Needless to say, I will be delighted to autograph your "talking book" - just address me in care of CBS, at the above street address. And thanks again for writing; I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow.

HEADQUARTERS, ATLANTIC DIVISION
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE
WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

15 December 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

We arrived in Germany about ten days behind you last September and although I had hoped to see you again there, you had already left. I trust that the junket was profitable. We were there just a couple of days, then took off for Tripoli, Greece and Turkey. Quite an enlightening experience.

We heard your slice of history, "I can Hear It Now" a couple of days ago, hence this letter. Yesterday I bought myself a premature Christmas gift. It undoubtedly the finest job in the history of radio and recording. I'm afraid I must disagree with your remark that it would probably be useful to only a few.

Although three moves equal one fire in the Air Force,--and we are contemplating the first move soon, I hope to keep my copy intact. I may be looking too far into the future, but I want young David to hear it, when he is old enough to understand. He will, if this unsteady world remains on its axis.

We would like to have our album autographed, if we may. If you accede to our humble request, the folder will be forthcoming-posthaste. With only a nebulous address to work on, I hesitate to send it now. Both Helen and I will be quite proud and grateful. With advance appreciation, I am

Sincerely,

THEODORE S. WOOD
Captain, USAF

The WOMAN'S ANGLE In Public Relations

April 4, 1949.

Mr. Edward R. Morrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

My apologies for not recognizing you immediately Thursday evening when you were having dinner at the Stork Club. I would not expect you to remember me, but I, of course, should remember you -- and do. It was my pleasure to be seated beside you the evening of one of your first public speeches after your return from Europe. It was the Public Relations Conference at the Waldorf -- Howard Chase's table.

One of these evenings I'll drop in Colbee's for a quickie about 8 -- hoping that may be an evening that you'll be doing the same after your broadcast -- just so we can say the belated greeting. I will try to make it this Tuesday.

You are doing a wonderful public service -- a terrific job -- more power to you.

Cordially,

Sally Woodward

Sally Woodward.

SW:MH

ley and Woodward, 30 East 40th Street, New York 16, New
MUrray Hill 3

Woolteson, Bryan

August 16, 1948

Dear Mr. Woolteson:

You probably think me a churlish character, and probably I am. Anyway, this is a belated note about the trip to Spokane. We were flying on no schedule in an old battered up Army C47 and had no idea when we would arrive in Spokane or when we would depart. We arrived late and left early, and the whole trip was so hurried that I barely had time to make a quick telephone call to Ed Lahan who roomed for four years with me in college.

I confess I did think of giving you a ring and then thought why should a visiting fireman on vacation interrupt your evening or call you from your breakfast.

It was wonderful to see the Northwest again, and when I went back on the air I did manage to get Spokane and the Palouse Hills into the first script.

I hope when opportunity affords to come west again, I shall be able to spend more time in Spokane.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bryan Woolteson
Radio Station KHQ
Spokane, Washington

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

Murrow cc: Mr. Schudt

Davidson Taylor

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 27, 1948

Attached is a letter from Ed Buckalew addressed to Bill Schudt. There is a request on page 2 which I am sure you will be glad to accede to.

Would you return the note to Bill Schudt after you are done with it?

Paul

Wooten, Hoyt

JUNE 9, 1949

HOYT B. WOOTEN
STATION WREC
PEABODY HOTEL
MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE HAM WAS PERFECT AS WAS YOUR HOSPITALITY. HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

Wright, Ben

AMERICAN AIRLINES

CABLE ADDRESS AMAIR

100 EAST 42ND STREET • NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK • MURRAY HILL 3-9000

CE OF
UBLIC RELATIONS

March 26th, 1949

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Dolumbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Received your disappointing telegram this morning and I certainly hope that something will happen to permit your making the trip with us back to the beaches.

Was not sure from the text of your wire whether you were declining the entire trip. The list is a very restricted one and we are holding it down to a minimum. Accordingly, if anything should occur in the next couple of weeks to clear the way for you to accompany us, let me know.

Regards, and hope you will be with us.

Cordially,

Ben

Ben Wright
Director of Public Relations

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN 1951

NOT FOR RELEASE
BEFORE MIDNIGHT
THURSDAY, OCTOBER
14, 1948.

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, MR. GERALD BARRY
AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1948.

HOW THE FESTIVAL IS ORGANISED

Before giving an outline of the Festival programme as it is at present planned, I should like to say a few words about the Festival Organisation.

As you already know, the Government has set up a separate body, under the Chairmanship of Lord Ismay, to supervise the arrangements for the Festival as a whole and its constituent activities. This body, the Council, the membership of which has already been published, supervises all Festival arrangements and considers the recommendations of the Executive Committee, under my chairmanship, which is charged with the executive responsibility for planning and organising the Festival's activities. In addition, special committees for Scotland and Wales have been appointed, and one for Northern Ireland will shortly be appointed, to deal with particular aspects of the Festival in those countries.

The composition of the Executive is an indication of the many interests concerned with even the official part of the programme. Its members represent those constituent bodies, on whom a great deal of the actual organisation of events will fall, and shows by its very nature that we are using existing bodies and machinery to the fullest extent rather than creating entirely new organisation, duplicating well established and well organised groups, which would result in an unnecessarily wasteful and complicated superstructure. Indeed, when we come to the wider and equally important aspect of the Festival in the country as a whole which Lord Ismay has mentioned, and about which I shall have more to say later, it is our intention to co-operate with, and assist where possible, all bodies whether public or private throughout the Kingdon which can contribute to the Festival.

Names and short biographical details of all members of the Executive Committee are attached to your copies of this statement. The Executive has now been working as a team for the past six months.

FINANCE

Next, about Finance. The Festival is bound to cost money. You cannot put on a show worthy of the traditions of our country, demonstrating the strength and adaptability which we know to exist, and pointing a creative path to the future without spending money. Half measures would be fatal and would provide ammunition for the critics abroad who affect to believe that Britain is finished. We will exercise all reasonable economy; for of course, we know that by 1951 we are not likely to have emerged from the period of economic stringency we find ourselves in to-day. But the whole conception of the Festival calls for boldness and imagination, and from a business point of view the expenditure should bring in dividends which, though they

may never be fully assessed on a direct profit and loss account, both during the Festiv l itself and in years to come should justify the enterprise to the full. Apart from the actual receipts of the Festival, which we expect will be substantial, we must also add a large and continuing increase in our tourist trade which the Festival is bound to attract; material assistance to our export trade; and the more indirect, but nevertheless important boost to trade and production in general, both at home and abroad, which it is hoped such a lift to prestige and morale will give. Preliminary estimates of cost are now being worked out, but at this stage it is not possible to give any figures.

THE FESTIVAL PROGRAMME SO FAR

Let us now turn to the Festival programme. Lord Ismay has stressed the nation-wide character of the Festival, and we have had this constantly in mind when planning the main activities. In 1951, there will be three main categories of activity - FIRST, those events centrally organised and financed by the Festival organisation or its constituent bodies - SECOND, events organised by other interests, either regional or national, which, if they reflect faithfully the Festival theme and reach the required standard, may form part of the official programme and be assisted by the Festival authorities either financially or in some other way - THIRD, entirely unofficial events which we hope will be organised all over the country by the innumerable societies, associations and local authorities which form so essential and typical a part of British life and which, though not actually included in the official programme, will set the seal on this year of national activity and complete the picture of a country at once on show and en fete throughout its length and breadth.

Let me deal with each of these in turn.

LONDON - AN EXHIBITION ON THE SOUTH BANK

First the official programme. I will begin with London. We propose to have a central Exhibition in London, covering the main aspects of our theme, and combining those activities which together will give a picture of British life and the contributions which our nation has made, is making, and will in the future make, to civilisation. There have been many difficulties in arriving at a suitable site for this exhibition. The Government has now agreed that the Thames "South Bank Site", lying between County Hall and Waterloo Bridge and extending southwards as far as York Road, shall be used. As has been announced earlier this afternoon, the L.C.C. has been recommended by its General Purposes Committee to approve this scheme. Work on the site, I understand, has started already in connection with the L.C.C's plans, and it is intended that the new river frontage, including an extension of the river-wall from the northern end of County Hall to Waterloo Bridge, and a new Concert Hall, (part of the L.C.C's original proposals), will be completed by 1951, and so add substantially to the amenities of London during the Festival and afterwards. The South Bank was, of course, due for clearance, and the site, in the centre of London, and of easy access, has the further great attra tion of a river frontage, of which we intend to make the fullest use. Indeed no Festival in London would be complete without the River, so prominent a feature of London's life and history. The Festival of Britain should help to bring it back into its own.

A NEW APPROACH

The housing of the Exhibition presents a complex problem, especially in view of the Government's inability, in view of the continuing shortage of building materials of all kinds, to permit the erection of permanent buildings for Exhibition purposes. A careful examination revealed that even temporary rigid structures would call for the use of considerable quantities of materials in short supply to the possible detriment of the housing programme and other vitally needed work, and such a project has accordingly been abandoned. We are, therefore, proposing to house the Exhibition in temporary structures of a new kind which we believe can solve the problem in an arresting and visually exciting way. They will be fabric structures, and research now proceeding leads us to suppose that new materials, and certainly new shapes can be used, and that a bright and gaily-coloured modern city will rise in 1951 on this site, whose ugly scars have so long been reflected in our patient river. Once again, Britain's genius for improvising her way out of her difficulties will afford an opportunity to make a virtue of necessity and may produce a new technique in exhibition construction and display.

We shall, of course, be announcing more detailed plans for the Exhibition at a later date. But there is one aspect of it which should perhaps be made clear at once. This exhibition is not intended to be a Trade Fair. It will tell the story of British life, as it has evolved out of the people we are and the land we live in - in work, in play, in discovery, invention and design. It will present a coherent and imaginative picture of British achievement, past, present and to come, and of its contributions to the thought and action of the world. It will be mercifully much smaller than most recent exhibitions of this kind in capital cities; we shall concentrate on quality instead of quantity. It follows that the Exhibition will be selective. The Council of Industrial Design, one of our constituent bodies, will primarily be responsible for the selection of contemporary industrial exhibits wherever these occur as illustrations of our theme, and is already planning an intensive drive to assist industry to play its full part in this conception. In addition the Council of Science and Technology and the Council of Architecture, Town Planning and Building Research, advisory bodies specially created for the purposes of the Festival, will ensure that a full range of scientific achievements and developments in architecture will be represented.

AN ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON

In addition to the central Exhibition, we propose to stage a special Architectural Exhibition. The inescapable but generally unrecognised part which architecture, particularly when related to town-planning, plays in the daily lives of us all is a difficult thing to bring home. Plans, maps, photographs and displays usually fail to grip the imagination of the man and woman in the street; yet it is precisely the man and woman in the street whose lives are influenced by the architecture around them. We, therefore, propose a "live" exhibition of full-size buildings which will, in fact, take the form of a cross-section of a residential neighbourhood containing houses, flats, shops, community centre, nursery-schools, street furniture, open spaces, light industry and perhaps a church and a pub. This full-scale demonstration will not only show the advantage of town planning but advances in building science will also be made intelligible by our proposal to leave some of the buildings at various stages of their construction, with sections exposed where necessary to demonstrate structural technique.

The site of this Exhibition has not yet been finally agreed, but it will be chosen from among the redevelopment areas scheduled in the County of London plan, undoubtedly making use of bombed sites as near to the centre of London as is practicable. Discussions are proceeding with the London County Council at the present time and an announcement will be made as soon as the site is finally chosen.

At the close of the Exhibition these demonstration buildings will be completed and the entire neighbourhood handed over for normal and permanent occupation. Thus, at a minimum extra cost of labour and material, not only will the subjects of architecture, town planning and building research be imaginatively exhibited, but London will have been permanently enriched by a neighbourhood which, though small, will be of a high standard of design, an achievement which would by normal methods have taken some time to complete and be enjoyed.

THE ARTS IN LONDON

During the period of the Festival it is intended that there should be a Festival of the Arts in London, lasting some eight weeks and including music, opera, ballet, theatre, music-hall and films. It is hoped that theatres, concert halls, art galleries and museums will co-operate in putting on the finest entertainment for all tastes. Plans for this are now under active consideration and we shall announce details as soon as we are ready.

A FESTIVAL CITY

Besides these organised activities, we are hoping that London will become in 1951 in all senses, a Festival City. I have already mentioned that we intend to make the greatest possible use of the River, and we hope to have better decoration, flood lighting, fountains and fireworks than ever before. London will rid herself of some of her proud but ugly scars, and will be able to greet the world with a smiling face, significant of a people once again responding to the resilience in their character which the world knows to exist.

FESTIVALS OF THE ARTS ELSEWHERE

Now let us turn to the programme throughout the country, to which we attach the greatest importance. We propose to sponsor Festivals of the Arts at a number of centres in the United Kingdom. This series will be built up round already existing Festivals, provided they reach and maintain the desired standards of excellence, and will also include a number of additional Festivals at new centres. The existing Festival centres which are being invited to participate are as follows:-

Bath
Brighton
Canterbury
Cheltenham
Edinburgh
Stratford-on-Avon
Worcester.

These existing Festivals have themselves each a distinctive "flavour" - for instance, contemporary music at Cheltenham, Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, and so on - in the main being devoted to one particular aspect of the arts. In addition, of course, there is the distinctive international character of the Edinburgh Festival.

For special Festivals of the Arts in 1951 the following places are being invited to co-operate:-

Bournemouth
Liverpool
Norwich
York

We plan, in the new Festivals as in the existing ones, to concentrate on a particular art or aspect of the arts. We hope that the proposed new Festival centres will, when suitable, embrace within their programme other neighbouring towns and cities, drawing on their local resources and thus together creating a regional festival rather than one strictly confined to a particular place. The Festivals will be, as far as possible, so timed that they will between them embrace the whole Festival period, and so that the visitor may be present at a number of them in turn.

A TRAVELLING EXHIBITION

In order to widen the official programme, we plan to provide a Travelling Exhibition to visit centres not included in the regional arts festivals. This Travelling Exhibition will be, in effect, a microcosm of the main Exhibition in London, and the following cities and towns in England have been invited to receive it:-

Birmingham
Bristol
Leeds
Manchester
Newcastle
Nottingham
Plymouth
Southampton

Plans for the Travelling Exhibition for Scotland and Wales will be announced later.

Our purpose in arranging this is firstly to make available to these localities a central feature, a good show in itself, which they may decide to supplement in many ways of their own; and secondly, so that the Travelling Exhibition can act as an addition to the main London Exhibition and provide a still wider audience for its theme. The Travelling Exhibition will probably be duplicated to enable it to cover the proposed itinerary during the Festival period.

THE FESTIVAL IN SCOTLAND

Scotland will play a conspicuous part in the Festival. Apart from those parts of the official programme which naturally embrace Scotland, the Scottish Committee of the Council, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Tom Johnstone, is at present engaged in working out a comprehensive programme which will give expression to the many aspects of Scottish life, traditional and modern, which can only be displayed to the fullest advantage in Scotland itself.

A fuller statement regarding these activities will be made when the shape of the plans has become firmer.

THE FESTIVAL IN WALES

The Council, on the advice of its Welsh Committee, is considering special plans for Wales. The National Eisteddfod and the Llangollen International Eisteddfod have both been invited to become part of the Festival of Britain. The Church in Wales has also been asked to consider

arranging special activities, possibly in St. David's Cathedral. The Welsh Committee is giving special consideration to the part which Caernarvon Castle in North Wales, and Cardiff Castle in South Wales might be expected to play in 1951. Consideration is also being given, of course, to the special c ontributions which various national organisations in Wales will be making to the Festival as a whole. Further plans for the participation of Wales will be announced in due course.

This then, at the moment, represents the main framework of the organised activities in so far as agreement has been reached and outline plans prepared.

Now for the second category, which might be called allied activity.

SOME OTHER ASPECTS OF THE FESTIVAL

First, there are a number of annual events which have become part of British life, such important dates on our calendar as the Royal Agricultural Show, the annual meetings of many societies, for instance, the British Association to name only one, and many others too numerous to list here. We have every hope of working closely with these organisations and that together they will make a nation-wide contribution to the Festival alongside the official programme. One of the most important of these events will be, of course, the B.I.F., which will take place as usual in 1951. The Festival organisation will work closely with the organisers of the B.I.F., which will be in every sense complementary to the Festival Exhibition. We confidently believe that 1951 will bring with it the most comprehensive and compelling industrial fair which we have yet seen.

In the field of the Arts, also, the Festival organisation proposes actively to stimulate new work by commissioning a number of works of art of different types for performance or display in London and elsewhere.

Again, there are certain parts of this great story which we have to tell which can best be portrayed by means not included in the official programme. The contribution to civilisation made by British thought, for instance, in philosophy, religion, and science, can be demonstrated in a most compelling way by both the spoken and the written word, while no Festival of this kind would give a comprehensive picture of our nation without British literature, both prose and poetry, playing its full part. Here we shall hope again to collaborate to the fullest extent with existing expert organisations. The Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London have been invited to arrange special vacation courses in the summer of 1951 in subjects of special relevance to the Festival theme. These courses will be open alike to British citizens and visitors.

There is much to be done in this direction and there will be a much fuller story to tell later on. In the meantime, I should like to emphasise that we hope these activities will be widespread, and that we, besides putting into effect such ideas of our own as we believe to be good will also be helped and fortified by numbers of independent suggestions coming to us from the country as a whole.

THE PEOPLE'S SHOW

As to the third category, the independent activities, it is here we believe that the impact of the Festival on visitors from abroad will perhaps most of all be felt. For what is Britain without her villages, with their pubs, their churches and other historical treasures, her local societies with their innumerable objects, her rich and varied countryside, her work and her pleasure. We can only point the way in our official programme. The visitor who really seeks out Britain must find her at home, in the backstreets or at the end of the lane, in the villages and the hills.

We therefore hope that the Festival spirit will spread throughout the country and that each community will add its local colour, individual activity and special flavour to the more official parts of the programme. We envisage this as the people's show, not organised arbitrarily for them to enjoy, but put on largely by them, by us all, as an expression of a way of life in which we believe.

There are so many things which need doing, not only now and in 1951 but for the future, so many investments which we must make to contribute to the beauty and strength of our country for the generations to come. We have under consideration, a number of ideas for giving active effect to the principle of public co-operation. In the meantime, and indeed all through the period of preparation for the Festival, we shall welcome outside initiative. Let there be plenty of comment, criticism and help in the columns of the Press, so that we can find out what people are really thinking, and how we can make 1951 not only a festival year, but something of a landmark in British history, a year in which many future benefits and beauties were first conceived and given expression.

FUN AND GAMES

Let me, in conclusion, emphasise once again what Lord Ismay has said about the spirit and atmosphere of the Festival. This is to be a year, above all, of gaiety, festivity, of the fun and games which the bitter circumstances of the last few years have denied us. We shall do our best to see that the means of gaiety exist - open-air cafes, flowers, fireworks, fountains, pageantry, sport and entertainment. 1951 should be a year of fun, fantasy, and colour, a year in which we can, while soberly surveying our great past and our promising future, for once let ourselves go, and in which the myth that we take our pleasures sadly will finally be disproved.

Wright, Paul

Festival of Britain 1951

2 SAVOY COURT LONDON WC2 TEMPLE BAR 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

October 11, 1948

My dear Ed,

Many thanks for your kind letter and your offer of "barking". Knowing the effect of your bark (with or without its bite) I feel very lucky to have interested you so far.

The enclosed is a copy of a statement which Gerald Barry is making here to break a.m. on Friday, 15th in this country. I expect there will be a news release through B.I.S. but I thought you would like to have a copy, if only for background information.

Best love to you and Janet, and we are very much hoping you are coming this way soon.

Paul. Wright

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Corporation,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
U.S.A.

Wright, Paul

August 26, 1948

Dear Paul:

I am delighted. Please consider me your "backer" in this country.

My own plans are rather uncertain, but I may be going to Paris for a week for the UN Assembly. Everything is hanging fire now until we get some sort of communique from Moscow. The general climate of opinion here has grown worse since you left. The witch-hunting has increased, so has the inflation. We are in for a messy time; the outcome of the election is wholly important.

I shall write again as soon as my plans shake down. If I get to Europe this Autumn I shall have at least a weekend in London. Much love to Babs.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Wright
2 Savoy Court
Strand, W.C.2
London, England

PERSONAL

2 Savoy Court,
Strand, W.C.2.

TEMple Bar 1951 10th August, 1948

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN 1951

My dear Ed,

This is just a note to say that the job which I was talking to you about in such a tentative way, when I was in New York, has materialised. It is, in fact, Director of Public Relations for this event of ours.

I am sure that the whole conception of the Festival will appeal to you personally, and also provide good material, when the time comes, for C.B.S.

The main purpose of this letter is merely to register the fact of where I am in your mind, and to send you and Jane a great deal of love from us both, and a con siderable bonus amount for little Casey.

Babs said that your last words to her before she sailed were that you contemplated coming to Britain as a refugee! We have had a lot here, but I know that no single person would be more welcome than you, whether in that capacity or merely as a visitor. When are you coming again? There is a great deal I would like to talk to you about and we, of course, owe you a lot of hospitality which we shall be only too glad to have the chance of repaying.

I am pretty worried about the situation in Germany generally, and would like to have heard you talking on the subject, as no doubt you have done.

If you get a moment do let me know what the feeling is in the U.S.A. I guess it is pretty jumpy at the moment.

Yours ever,

Paul.

Wright

Wright, Paul

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 22, 1947

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for the document. I will study it as soon as possible. Both Janet and I are very much stepped up about the journey to London, and we must certainly arrange an evening.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Wright
National Gaol Board
Lansdowne House
Berkeley Square
London, W.1

COPY

TELEPHONE:
GROSVENOR 4070.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

MANPOWER AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
BERKELEY SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1.

TELEGRAMS:
COALBOARD, WESDO,
LONDON.

OUR REF:

YOUR REF:

14th October, 1947.

PERSONAL.

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

My dear Ed,

Here at last is the paper which I mentioned in my last letter.

I hope very much that it will give you a certain amount of useful information and may perhaps help you to see what is going on over here.

This is no substitute, however, for a vist and I am delighted you are coming on November 15th.

Babs and I have already been invited to a party to meet you but I hope that you will be able to spare a little time in the coalfields and perhaps an evening with us alone.

We all send love and are looking forward very much to seeing you.

Ever yours,

Paul Wright.

app.

NOTES ON THE BRITISH COAL-MINING INDUSTRY

AND THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD.

I. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

1. Deep coal mining has been in progress in Britain for over 300 years and Britain's coal trade developed some 200 years in advance of that of other European countries. As a result, Britain became the world's workshop, and dominated the world coal market up to the first quarter of the present century. The decline in our coal production and export over the inter-war period was certainly not due to lack of coal resources. On the basis of available information, the position can be summarised as follows:-

(i) Britain's ascertained workable coal reserves ensure production for at least 540 years at the rate of 250 million tons a year.

(ii) The relative proportions of different types of coal mined can remain stable for ascertained workable reserves of 33,000 million tons.

(iii) Over the next 100 years the average thickness of seams likely to be worked will be roughly 3/5 feet - approximately similar to present conditions.

2. In 1913, we produced 287 million tons, exported 94 million tons and employed 1,107,000 workers. In 1938, we produced 227 million tons, exported 46 million tons and employed 782,000 workers. Over the same period our output per manshift - the guide to progress of efficiency - increased by 13.5 % as compared with increases in Holland - 101 %; Poland - 59 %; Germany - 49 % and U.S.A. - 36 %.

3. Our early development in mining, combined with external economic influences, was largely responsible for this relatively small increas in efficiency and for the fall in total production, export and manpower between the two wars. Peculiarities of the English system of land tenure, together with the age of many of our mines, had created an industry of comparatively small working units more rapidly subject to working under decreasing returns, more wasteful in extraction, and less able to incur heavy capital expenditure and engage in long-term plans than those on the Continent, where State-owned coal concessions developed large scale working from the outset - particularly in Germany, Poland and Holland.

4. A large proportion of old mines, many of them concentrated in the same areas, did much to discourage amalgamation and rationalisation before 1921. From this time forward a number of other factors combined to work to the detriment of the industry in this country. In the first place, alternative sources of energy developed abroad narrowed the export field. Then, Continental countries markedly increased the efficiency of their mines and by means of subsidies, highly organised selling schemes and amalgamations of mines in large organisations, succeeded in ousting British coal from some of our traditional markets. This tendency was aggravated by the seven months coal strike of 1926, which allowed foreign countries to gain entry into markets which had previously been ours. On top of all this came the trade depression of the early thirties, when exports shrank to some 50 million tons and the home market contracted as well. The result was heavy over-production, and severe financial difficulties for the coal-owners.

5. To remedy this position, the Coal Mines Act of 1930 was passed. By this Act the country was divided into 17 Districts, to each of which was allotted an output quota, equated with demand. Minimum selling prices were also fixed for each District. This scheme only gradually became effective, but, combined with the passing of the trade depression in the late thirties, it did bring some degree of order into the industry. One unfortunate result, however, was that it

/served

served to keep a number of uneconomic pits alive.

6. At the same time as efforts were made to rehabilitate the home trade in the thirties, several trade agreements, designed to support British coal exports, were entered into, mainly with Scandinavian, Baltic and South American countries. Under the agreements, these countries agreed to take a certain minimum proportion of their coal imports from Britain. Britain, in return, gave various advantages to the goods of these countries in her home markets. These agreements are still in force.

7. Throughout the late twenties and the thirties, the excess capacity of our mines kept pits working part-time, prices, profits and wages remained low, and unemployment was a permanent feature in the industry. The effects of consistent unemployment, strikes and labour disputes were already beginning to be felt, particularly in the more depressed areas, before the outbreak of war in 1939.

II. SOME INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

(a) U.S./U.K.

8. Comparisons frequently drawn on the basis of output, employment, mechanisation etc. are for the most part misleading. In the first place, nearly 20 % of U.S. production is obtained by "strip mining", i.e. by open-cast methods, and without any obligation to restore the surface.

9. General underground mining conditions in the U.S. to-day can be fairly compared with those prevailing in Britain 150 years ago, particularly on the North-East coast, when seams of good workable thickness were found at little depth and deep coal resources remained almost untapped.

10. Today the average depth of British seams (950 feet) is approximately three times that of U.S. seams (321 feet). Some 55 % of U.K. output comes from seams of less than 4 feet, as compared with 25 % of U.S. output. British seams are faulted and, unlike the majority of those in the U.S., are fairly steeply inclined. In general, U.S. coal gives off little gas, is worked under sound roof and floor conditions and is free from water-bearing strata, while British seams are gassier, require extensive roof support and are subject to water accumulation. In some British mines, up to 10 tons of water are pumped for each ton of coal output.

11. The Room-and-Pillar system of mining, common in the U.K. a century ago, is still almost universally employed throughout the U.S., while physical conditions have necessitated the development in its place of the longwall method in Britain. Only 18 - 20 % of our seams are suitable for room-and-pillar working. In 1944 and 1945 considerable quantities of U.S. room-and-pillar machinery were brought to this country and installed in specially selected places under the supervision of U.S. experts. Out of 79 such projects, 10 had to be abandoned, and the remainder produced, on average, only 44 % of the output improvement estimated on the basis of U.S. experience. Nevertheless, mechanised room-and-pillar methods are being continued and extended wherever practicable. U.S. types of machinery suitable under our conditions are now being manufactured in this country.

/Approximately

Approximately 95 Duckbills, 130 Joy-Loaders, and 72 shuttle cars have been supplied for coal getting to British Collieries.

(b) Continental.

12. The rate of increase in O.M.S. in European countries was substantially greater than that in Britain in the years between 1913 and 1938. European mines, working in conditions approximating to ours, effected their improvements by concentration, e.g. reduction in the number of working places, rationalised underground layouts and improved haulage and winding arrangements. Study of continental practice reveals nothing startling in mechanical development. In some fields of power and cutter-loading equipment, British mines are in advance of those on the continent. Systematic layout and working, particularly in the sphere of underground transport, are the greatest single technical reasons for higher output per manshift in Europe.

(c) Post-War Output per Manshift

13. Among the major European coal producing countries, Britain is leading in output per manshift as a percentage of 1935/1938:

	June 1947.	1935 /38
	Tons	%
U.K.	1.080	92
Belgium	.582	75
Poland	1,222	71
Germany - British Zone.	.890	56
- French Zone	.850	82
France	.578	68
Netherlands	.994	56

III. THE REID REPORT AND THE BIRTH OF THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD

14. Long before the end of the war, the drop in coal output and shortage of manpower were causing serious concern. In September 1944 the Government appointed a committee of experts - seven leading mining engineers from within the industry - to examine the whole question of British coal production and to advise on the technical changes necessary to raise the industry to full efficiency.

15. The Committee's conclusions and recommendations, contained in a document known as the Reid Report, were based on a thoroughly detailed examination of British mining technique from coalface to wagon and its comparison with that of other countries in respect of coal resources, natural conditions, structural and financial development and technical efficiency. The Report was published in March, 1945.

16. The conclusions and recommendations struck a note of urgency. Reconstruction was necessary throughout the industry. The scale and layout of working units, systems of mining, underground transport of coal and men, winding, surface layout and equipment, mechanisation, training and education were among the major aspects requiring drastic re-organisation. Concentrations of mines on a scale previously unknown, the closing of uneconomic pits, large-scale reconstructions and new sinkings were required to rebuild the industry. The Report emphasised two points in this connection. First, the inability of the industry under the system then prevailing to carry out the fundamental reconstruction necessary. Secondly, the need for an authority backed by statutory powers to carry through the changes on a national scale. National resources and coalfield development demanded the merging of collieries into manageable areas, with geological, geographical and technical factors determining their size. An established authority was necessary to ensure the formation of these units of sizes to provide the maximum advantages of planned production, approve the detailed plans drawn up after careful survey in each unit, and conserve the coal resources of the country.

/It was

17. It was evident, both from the nature and extent of the proposed re-organisation, that national control in some form was inevitable. In July 1946, the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act provided for the creation of a corporate body, the National Coal Board, to own, work, develop and supply the nation's coal. On 1st January, 1947, the mining industry passed to the control of the Board.

18. Overnight, the Board assumed control of 1,049 collieries, with their ancillary undertakings; one million acres of land, with farms, villages, hospitals and power-stations; and became the largest single employer of labour in the country, responsible for some 800,000 workmen and administrative staff and for running an industry with an annual turnover of £400 million.

IV. NATIONAL COAL BOARD ORGANISATION

19. The National Coal Board are a public corporation, responsible to the public, through the Minister and Parliament, for the conduct of the industry. They are subject to directions of a general character from the Minister on matters affecting the national interest, but on matters of day to day management they are autonomous.

20. The Board consist of nine members. Apart from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who have no departmental resplnsibilities, the Board members are responsible for functional departments - Production (two Members) Marketing, Finance, Man-power,, and Welfare, Labour Relations and Science. The functions of these various Departments are dealt with more in detail below.

21. One of the first problems facing the Board was how to best organise the industry into groups which would give the greatest coherence, efficiency, and economy in management. It was eventually decided to have 49 Areas as the main management units of the industry. The next question was whether the Areas should be directly responsible to the National Board in London or to Divisional Boards operating in the various coal fields. In the event, to avoid over-centralisation and to give due weight to variations in local conditions, it was decided to group the Areas into eight Divisions, each Division to be run by a Board similar in composition to the National Board itself. The management of the Areas has been entrusted to an Area General Manager who has at his side a team of experts in labour problems, marketing, finance, applied science and administration. The Areas themselves are, in many cases, divided into Sub-Areas, and, within them there may be groups of pits each run by an agent.

22. The Colliery Manager remains in charge of the Colliery with his previous powers and responsibilities unimpaired.

23. A very large measure of responsibility is delegated from Headquarters to Divisions and Areas and the degree of delegation will increase as the problems connected with the transfer of the industry from private to public ownership are solved. Eventually, the functions of the National Board itself will be limited to the determination of National policy and to the co-ordination of the plans and activities of the Divisional Boards. There will be a comparable measure of decentralization from Divisions to Areas.

V. DEPARTMENTS OF THE BOARD.

24. The following is a brief indication of the respective responsibilities of the various departments of the Board:-

(a) Production Department - The Production Department is responsible for the technical management of the industry, the implementation of the Board's re-organisation and reconstruction plans, and for the supply of material and equipment. Through Divisional Production Directors and Area General Managers, the department supervises all aspects of the Board's activities which are directly concerned with the winning of coal; and it is to this department that plans for re-organisation or reconstruction of pits or groups of pits come for consideration of the technical aspects involved and for their co-ordination into the national plan. The Production Department is also primarily responsible for safety in mines.

/b

(b) Marketing Department - The Marketing Department is responsible for the marketing, sale and supply of the coal, coke, manufactured fuels and by-products which the Board produces, and for the co-ordination and development of their movement and transportation. In addition, in the present emergency, the Department is immediately charged with the carrying out of the Board's responsibility to the Ministry of Fuel and Power for the executive control of coal supplies. As far as transportation is concerned, the Department is the Board's link with the Ministry of Transport and with the various transportation agencies to ensure the rapid and smooth movement of coal and by-products in the best interests of consumers.

(c) Finance Department - The Finance Department is responsible for:-

(i) The control of Income and Expenditure on Capital and Income Account.
(ii) Making and constantly reviewing the Board's Banking Arrangements.
(iii) The organisation and operation of Accounting and Costing Systems.
(iv) The provision of information and advice on all financial matters.
(v) The organisation and operation of an Internal Audit System.
(vi) The handling of matters relating to Taxation.

(d) Manpower and Welfare Department - The Manpower and Welfare Department is responsible for recruitment, training, education, welfare (in conjunction with the Miners' Welfare Commission) canteens, health, and, in conjunction with Production Department, safety in mines.

(e) Labour Relations Department - The Labour Relations Department is responsible for the formulation of policy on all questions relating to wages and conditions of service, especially the establishment of Joint Conciliation machinery, and questions of Trade Union recognition.

(f) Scientific Department - The Scientific Department is responsible for providing other functional departments with a comprehensive scientific service, embracing, on the one hand, assistance in the day-to-day running of the industry at all levels, and, on the other, the conduct of its own researches into the fundamental scientific problems of the industry, collaborating with the National Fuel Research organisations, and ensuring that the Board are kept in touch with scientific developments in wider fields both here and abroad.

(g) Administrative Department - In addition to the functional Departments mentioned above, there are a number of activities which are dealt with in the Secretary's Department, such as Estates Management, Public Relations, control of Board's Staff and services, statistics and so on. To this department also falls the duty of co-ordinating the activities of the various functional Departments.

VI. NOTES ON THE PROBLEMS FACING THE BOARD AND THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ARE BEING TACKLED

A. PRODUCTION.

25. Britain's coalfields differ in the extent and nature of reserves, their stage of development, the qualities of coal they produce and the markets which they are capable of serving, and, consequently, in their requirements. The Board, while engaged in the immense administrative task entailed in transferring the industry from private to national ownership, were confronted with the urgent need for improving output and output per man shift by means of short-term projects - the installation of trunk conveyors in place of less efficient haulage systems, the provision of coalface and other forms of mechanised loading, and the driving of drift mines to shallow seams. They have thus had to balance the pressing need for immediate increase in production against the requirements of long-term re-organisation necessary to bring the industry to a state of full efficiency. In planning short-term developments, the prejudicing of long-term reconstruction has to be avoided.

(a) Reconstruction

26. In addition to the short-term mechanisation drive and the accelerated introduction of trunk conveyors to replace old fashioned haulage methods, the National Coal Board have undertaken the following developments:-

/Short-term

(i) Short-term. In six of the eight major coalfields the development of drift mines capable of outputs of 400/1,000 tons per day, possible of quick development and with high O.M.S., is in progress. Between 60 and 70 projects are in hand or planned. At a rough estimate, net increase in output from drift mining will be at the rate of ¾ million tons per annum by the end of this year, rising to approximately 4 million tons per annum by the end of 1949.

(ii) Medium-term. Medium-term developments, designed to come into force in two to three years time, involving shaft deepening, driving of new roads suitable for loco haulage, surface reconstruction and concentration, are covered in 50 schemes now in hand or projected. The completion of inherited schemes is included under medium-term developments.

(iii) Long-term. Fourteen new sinkings are projected or in hand, and deep borings in all the coalfields are being undertaken to prove new measures or determine the most suitable location of now workings in known reserves.

27. The programme now embarked upon will be considerably increased when Divisions submit more detailed plans towards the end of the year. The Areas, in the light of their manpower and material resources, will submit their plans to the Divisional levels for consideration, and, if necessary, for amendment to fit the coalfield plan formulated in accordance with long and short-term output potentialities. The Board, supplied with the necessary data, can then formulate a plan and allocate resources in the national interest. Thus the Board's task will be to co-ordinate the Divisional plans and relate them to the country's overall economic requirements, and to the availability of manpower, material and financial resources.

(b) Mechanisation.

28. A fact not widely known is that British coal-face machinery manufacturers were pioneers not only in applying electricity to the getting of coal but also in the design of coalcutters and the application of conveyors to underground conditions. By 1938, of total output 59% was mechanically cut and 54% mechanically conveyed. Today 72% of total output is cut by machine, just over 71% conveyed mechanically at the coalface, and 67% conveyed by gate conveyors to loading points on the main haulage. 85% of the coal obtained in this country is worked by the longwall method, and specialised machinery for longwall work has been designed, and is being produced in large quantities by British manufacturers. Three types pf power-loader are in use; one cutter-loader (the Meco-Moore) has already proved its success, and two other cutter-loaders are in earlier stages of development. The use of power-loaders and cutter-loaders - practically undeveloped in 1938 - now accounts for an increased weekly output of 20,000 tons over previous methods in longwall work, and an increase of 26,000 tons per week throughout the 82 intensive room-and-pillar schemes in operation. Power-loading in longwall and room-and-pillar developments, taken together, account for a weekly increase of 46,000 tons over previous methods. In all, over 100,000 tons of coal a week is now being power-loaded, without the use of the shovel.

29. The intensive drive for increase in coal production is reflected in an increase of 4,244,000 tons over last year in the period 1st January to 23rd August 1947, and the average overall output per manshift has increased by 3.9%.

30. The Board are accelerating the rate of mechanisation generally in this country. The programme for the delivery of conveyors in the twelve months ending March, 1948, (4,000) represents a doubling of the figure for the previous year; for coal-cutters, the corresponding increase is over 60% and for power loaders over 40%

31. The general economic difficulties of the country have resulted, through shortages of raw materials and components, in serious difficulties in maintaining supplies of mining equipment. The Government have, therefore, accorded the supply of mining machinery and plant a priority similar to that given to the needs of the Forces in wartime, and set up a special Directorate in the Ministry of Supply to administer it.

/c

(c) Mechanisation of Stonework.

32. The yearly output of 200 million tons of coal entailing the handling of nearly 100 million tons of stone has directed attention to the mechanisation of stonework in driving and enlarging roadways, and packing the waste after coal extraction. 210 stone loaders of various types have been supplied to British mines, the resultant saving of labour producing 10,000 extra tons of coal each week, and experiments in different types of mechanical stowers or packers are proceeding. For every shift worked in our coalfields, two miles of roadway through stone is completed.

(d) Haulage.

33. This is one of the most important aspects of British mining now being tackled. In U.S. the output handled per haulage worker is 50 tons, and haulage workers represent some 5% of total employed. In Britain the comparative figures are 5 tons and nearly 20%.

34. To bring our haulage systems to full efficiency will involve radical reconstruction and re-organisation underground, since the introduction of locomotive haulage and large mine cars necessitates relatively level large-size haulage roads which can only be completed on an economic basis as part of the general re-organisation of the underground layout of the pit concerned. In the meantime, in suitable places, haulage efficiency is being improved by the increasing installation of gate and trunk conveyors, in place of older systems, feeding to central loading points on the main haulage. Meanwhile, the more general reconstruction is being accelerated.

35. In the first half of this year, 81 diesel locomotives were supplied to British Collieries, and it is estimated that some 280 will be in use in the Spring of 1949.

36. Experiments are being conducted in the introduction of electric trolley haulage, which is widely used in the U.S.A. Arrangements are also in hand to increase the standardisation of voltages used throughout the coalfields.

B. MARKETING

(a) Allocation

37. Whilst production over the war years has decreased for a variety of reasons, consumption has, in important instances (e.g. consumption by gas and electricity works) substantially increased since the pre-war period. The potential demand of the inland market alone is now appreciably higher than before the war. In addition, and as a more immediate problem, the exceptionally severe weather last winter (1946/47) seriously affected production and, more especially, distribution. The result has been a dangerous depletion of stocks, which can only be slowly replenished.

38. Since 3rd September, 1939, the Government of the day have strictly controlled and supervised the supply and allocation of coal between competing demands. The allocation of almost every ton of coal issuing from the pits has been considered from the point of view of utilisation in the national interest. Public utility services have been given the highest priority, industrial allocations have been arranged on the basis of the importance of the work being performed in the national interest; the minimum requirements of the household consumers have been met. An unavoidable consequence of this basic shortage of coal supplies has been the temporary cessation of exports. We hope to begin exporting coal again at the earliest possible opportunity.

39. The National Coal Board have no monopoly of the distribution of coal as such, either at home or abroad; distribution of by far the larger proportion of the total output of coal is in the hands of the separate caol distribution trade, which is not nationalised. The Board do themselves, however, distribute both wholesale and retail a substantial tonnage of the coal they produce, as did their predecessors.

/the Board

40. The Board, on the other hand, in succession to the selling organisations of the former owners, are responsible to the Ministry of Fuel and Power, in the present emergency, for the executive control of coal supplies. The Board have to see that the Government's general policy in the allocation of coal supplies between different categories and classes of user, e.g. public utilities, the railways, and the different industrial groups, is efficiently and effectively carried out, having regard, inter alia, to the demand for the different types of coal, their availability and general transport problems.

(b) Sizing and Grading.

41. The Board are at the present time examining a number of basic problems connected with the distribution and sale of coal. Anomalies which up to now have existed as a result of the unco-ordinated sizing and grading of coal, are being eliminated by the introduction of a simplified national system of sizes and nomenclature. This should considerably facilitate the problem of distribution and should equally benefit the consumer.

(c) Price Structure

42. The Board are reviewing the entire price structure of the industry, and, as in the case of coal grades and sizes, intend in the very near future to introduce a rational price system. The need for a rational price structure in the coal industry has been long felt. The new price structure will be discussed in due course with the Industrial and Domestic Consumers' Councils which have been set up under the Nationalisation Act.

(d) Retail Distribution

43. At the same time, the Board have under consideration their future relationships with the firms and companies engaged in the distribution of coal.

C. FINANCE.

(a) Capital

44. Funds for working capital and capital expenditure are provided at the National level by the Minister of Fuel who can advance up to £150 million over a period of five years. Capital expenditure on major schemes of reconstruction is approved at national level to ensure that available resources are properly allocated over the reconstruction of the industry as a whole.

(b) Revenue

45. Divisional Boards are autonomous in controlling income and expenditure on Revenue account, and have authority to incur Capital Expenditure up to £100,000 for any one project. Divisional Boards in turn, within their discretion, delegate power to Area General Managers to incur expenditure for considerable sums of varying amount in respect of any one Scheme.

(c) Accounting Arrangements

46. Arrangements are already well in hand to centre the main accounting work at Area level. The generally inadequate accounting systems of the former colliery concerns are being replaced by modern methods of accounting and financial control. Standardised accounting systems are being installed and complete Colliery Profit and Loss Accounts are prepared in standard form. Comprehensive systems of Costing and Accounting are being prepared for each of the Board's ancillary activities. All accounting and financial matters including Taxation and Rating are dealt with by experts in each subject. In co-operation with the Board's professional auditors, a comprehensive internal audit system is being organised.

/D. Manpower

D. MANPOWER AND WELFARE

(a) Recruitment

47. When the Board assumed operational control of the industry on 1st January, 1947, mining manpower, at 692,000 was at its lowest for 50 years. Within this figure, the age distribution was alarming; 300,000 were over 40, 50,000 over 60 years of age. A net manpower loss of 1,000 per month, due for acceleration by the release of some 15,000 Bevin Boys over the next two years, indicated a manpower figure of approximately 660/670,000 by the end of 1947. This meant industrial and national disaster. It was evident that long-term plans for improvement offered no immmediate attraction for recruits to enter, nor incentive for mineworkers to remain in the industry. An immediate rise in material conditions was imperative. Consultation between the Government, the National Coal Board and the Unions resulted in the adoption of the five-day week, statutory holidays with pay, free pithead baths, and the adoption of thorough training schemes for new entrants. Priorities in housing, increased supplies of the scarcer consumer goods, and an increase in the meat ration to twice that of the ordinary consumer followed, with the same end in view - that of reversing the downward trend in manpower and attracting the youth necessary to maintain coal production.

48. These measures, supplemented by an intensive recruitment campaign have shown results. The present manpower figure is just under 720,000 - a net increase of 28,000 workers this year, mainly between the ages of 17 and 35, in seven months.

49. The raising of the school-leaving age and the drying up of the source of ex-miners returning from the Forces made it unlikely that the target of 730,000 for the Industry by the end of the year would be reached from British manpower alone, and it was therefore decided to recruit Poles and other European workers as well. Up to the end of September 1947, 4972 Poles were employed in our collieries and 494 are in training.

(b) Training

50. Before the Board came into existence, new Training Regulations known as Training Regulations 1945 were formulated. They came into force on 1st January 1947. They involve a very much more thorough training for all persons to be employed underground than had before been required. The Board are implementing these Regulations and they expect them to result in an improvement in recruitment and also in the development of a more efficient and contented labour force than has hitherto existed.

51. There are now in existence more than 80 Divisional Training Centres, training some 4,000 lads and also a considerable number of Adult Training Centres, some of which are residential, for the training of inexperienced adult entrants to the industry.

52. The Board have taken over from the Ministry of Fuel and Power responsibility for the running of a Mechanised Training Centre at Sheffield, whose purpose is to raise the standard of the mechanical skill of machine operators, fitters, electricians etc.

53. Training officers have been appointed at most collieries to supervise the training of new entrants to the industry, and to keep a special eye on juvenile entrants. A Staff College to train these officers, training centre managers etc., was established some time ago by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and this has also been taken over by the Board.

(c) Education

54. The Board, have laid down the broad outlines of an educational campaign to develop technical, industrial and liberal education.

(i) Technical

For the higher education of engineers, technicians, administrators and junior officials, it is intended to develop the facilities of Universities and Technical Colleges, and in co-operation with the Universities, it is hoped to treble the number of mining graduates within the next 10 years. As soon as possible youngsters will be

/enabled

enabled to attend part-time day classes instead of jeopardising their health by working at night.

(ii) Industrial

Through industrial education, the industry will be taught in terms that miners can understand, that the total efficiency of the industry, their wages and standard of living depend on coal production and the efficiency with which the coal is prepared for the market, sold and supplied; and that in increasing the industry's efficiency, they further their own best interests. The main vehicle of this, it is hoped, will be the Consultative machinery which has been established at all levels of the National Coal Board structure. This will enable the mineworker to have a voice in the day to day affairs of the colliery, and his union representatives to take part in consultative councils at Area, Divisional and National levels, where all aspects of the industry except wages and conditions of service will be discussed.

(iii) Liberal

To promote liberal education, the Board hope, in association with Local Education Authorities and the Miners' Welfare Commission, to stimulate the development of cultural and artistic activities, to encourage the transformation of miners' welfare institutes into real community centres, to hasten the rapid development of youth clubs, weekend schools and conferences, and by this means bring the mining community within the main stream of national life.

(d) Welfare

55. The Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1947, imposed statutory duties upon the Board in regard to the welfare of people engaged in the industry. The Act also kept in existence the Miners' Welfare Commission which was set up some twenty years ago and which was charged with wide responsibility in regard to the welfare of mineworkers. The Commission is financed, in the main, by a statutory levy of one penny per ton of saleable coal raised in the country. The activities of the Board and the Commission are being co-ordinated so as to avoid over-lapping and waste of effort. One particularly important field of welfare, in which the Board and the Commission are co-operating, is the provision of pithead baths. Baths already exist for about half the collieries in the country. It is hoped to provide a bath for every colliery within the next five years in spite of the fact that this will cost something like £15,000,000. The Board have relieved the worker of any cost in relation to the use of pithead baths except in regard to the provision of soap and towels.

56. Another aspect of welfare on which the Board are concentrating is colliery canteens. Canteens exist at most, if not all collieries but they are of different standards as regards efficiency, accommodation etc. The Board are engaged in a campaign to bring them all up to the level of the best.

(e) Safety and Health

57. Primary responsibility for enhancing safety in mines belongs to the Production Department but Manpower and Welfare and Scientific Departments co-operate. It is the Board's intention to do everything in their power to enhance safety in mines and to reduce the toll of injury and death from which the industry has suffered for so many years.

58. Responsibility for health rests with Manpower and Welfare Department and a medical service is being set up, with a Chief Medical Officer at Headquarters and Medical Officers in each of the Divisions, which will enable the resources of medical science to be used for the promotion of good health and contentment among all persons in the industry, to assist in reducing the number and severity of accidents and to minimise the incidence and effects of occupational diseases peculiar to miners.

/E. Labour Relations

E. LABOUR RELATIONS

(a) Conciliation Machinery

59. The National Coal Board have set up, in conjunction with the National Union of Mineworkers, comprehensive joint machinery for the settlement of disputes between the Board and members of the Union. This machinery embraces "pit", "district" and "national" questions, and provides for their settlement at each level as well as their transference to higher levels if occasion arises.

60. The first six months' figure of 897 stoppages, involving 145,778 workers and resulting in an estimated loss of 559,162 tons cannot be compared with a period prior to national ownership, as statistics compiled for previous periods omitted stoppages involving less than 10 workers, and those lasting less than one full day, and no estimated figure was given for loss of tonnage through "go slow" methods. Stoppages arising from causes connected with the Five-Day Week Agreement accounted for some 36 % of output lost through disputes to the end of June. The recent serious strikes in Yorkshire were also connected with the Five-Day Week Agreement. It is evident, in the light of less detailed analyses given in previous statistics, that there was a general tendency for a decline in the number of stoppages during the first half of the year, but the stoppages arising out of the Grimethorpe dispute in August and September, involving a loss of output of approximately 600,000 tons will alter the picture for the whole year very considerably. In the main, all these strikes may reasonably be regarded as transitional and aggravated by the rival claims of Unions to represent different grades and classes in the industry. Conciliation machinery is by no means being used to the full extent, but neither the Government, the Board, nor the National Union of Mineworkers can be blamed if a psychological revolution has not been achieved within a few months and the traditional method of airing grievances for over 200 years - the strike - has not been eliminated. The Board and the National Union of Mineworkers have, in the first six months, settled eight major national issues affecting the industry, through the new conciliation machinery

(b) Trade Union Recognition

61. The question of recognition by the Board of particular Unions continues to present very great difficulties. Discussions have taken place with a number of bodies and the size of the problem is gradually being reduced as a result of these discussions and of negotiations between the Unions concerned.

(c) Wages Structure

62. The National Union of Mineworkers has asked for a complete revision of the wages stucture throughout the industry. The complicated structure of wage agreements, varying from one coalfield to another and even between counties, covering piece rates, contract rates, day rates, etc. is a prolific source of stoppages, and a revision which produced a more logical uniform arrangement would constitute a considerable achievement. The Board are now engaged in a study of this problem.

SCIENCE

63. Prior to nationalisation, the scale of scientific research within the mining industry was very limited. Investigations were undertaken by Government sponsored organisations; in particular, the Safety in Mines Research Board at Sheffield and at Buxton did (and continues to do) valuable work. The Miners' Welfare Commission devoted 37.66 % of their general fund to research throughout the war and up to June 1946, an outlay of £1,337,364. The Mining Association participated in the British Coal Utilisation Research Association, but the scale of direct research within the industry itself is shown by the fact that in 1944 the total of grants to universities was approximately £13,000 and the British Colliery Owners' Research Association budget some £13,500.

/64. with

64. With its embodiment as one of the functional departments of the National Coal Board, science is now an integral part of the industry. The department covers all scientific research and control services throughout the industry and provides a service to all other departments of the National Coal Board on any problems they put forward. Scientific control represents the tactical, and national research the strategical, elements of the Scientific Service. The former is responsible for statutory tests, routine analyses and short-term investigations, the co-ordination of results and the application of national research findings throughout the industry. It is concerned with the day to day running of the industry and has thus been decentralised. Each Division has its own control service.

65. Investigations into longer term problems indicated by the Scientific Member of the Bpard or those posed by other Departments, and major problems outside the scope of the divisional organisations will be in the field of national research.

66. Divisional Chief Scientists have been appointed with the nucleus of their staffs; in consultation with other Departments their investigations have covered a wide range of problems in matters affecting production, safety, coal preparation and marketing.

67. Two of the three research Directorates already have investigations in hand on the national level. The Director of Research (Chemical) has carried out work on the fundamental structure of coal, new briquetting processes, froth flotation and gravity separation. Under the Director of Research (Medical), who is concerned with the occupational diseases and the environmental medical and social aspects of mining, work is proceeding on pneumoconiosis and nystagmus, on which a team is now engaged in Oxford. The third Directorate has taken over and is expanding considerably the work of former British Colliery Owners' Research Association teams now engaged on dust suppression and illumination.

68. In liaison with outside bodies, the National Coal Board have taken over the Mining Association's part in British Coal Utilisation Research Association, assumed responsibility for the Physical and Chemical Survey of the Coal Resources of Great Britain, and are maintaing close contact with the Medical Research Council, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and other Government bodies.

Wright, Paul

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 24, 1947

Dear Paul:

This is a belated answer to yours of August 26th. Janet and I have been on a holliday and she is now on the west coast with Cassy. I am going back to active broadcasting on Monday of next week and will certainly be more than grateful for any gen you can send me on the coal situation in England. I am coming over for a week—flying from here on November 15th and may possibly be able to spend two weeks. If I can, nothing would please me more than to spend a couple of days in the coal fields.

I will write you again about this as soon as my plans are definite. Meanwhile, my best salute to you and Babs.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Paul Wright
National Coal Board
Lansdowne House
Berkeley Square
London, W.1.

TELEPHONE:
GROSVENOR 4070.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

MANPOWER AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
BERKELEY SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1.

TELEGRAMS:
COALBOARD, WESDO,
LONDON.

OUR REF:

YOUR REF:

26th August, 1947.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
130 East 74th Street,
New York City, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

My dear Ed,

It seems a very long time since we heard from you but I have no cause for complaint since I have been pretty remiss in writing to you.

Babs and Janet, however, have been in communication very much to our benefit as we have had several lots of 'goodies' from Janet recently, for which, many thanks.

The family are all fighting fit in spite of the fact that I hardly ever see them these days since, as you can imagine, I am permanently kept with my nose to this particular grindstone.

I heard your last two broadcasts with very great interest and pleasure. They reminded me so much of the good old days of the war and I must say that I detected a nostalgic note in your voice; the fact that I was wearing one of your famous collection of ties did not help me to be really hardboiled about the matter.

The real reason that I am writing to you and especially on this paper, is to try and enlist your support for our coal problems in this country and their projection in U.S.A.

We know of course that there is considerable criticism and indeed scepticism about the Nationalisation of the coal-mines in general and in particular our apparent continued failure to produce adequate coal stocks.

There are of course a mass of points arising out of this which I cannot possibly cover in this letter, but there is no question in our minds that a lot can be done by intelligent and informed criticism in U.S.A. to counterbalance the present rather wild assertions that the British Socialist experiment so far as mining is concerned is a complete flop and that the British coal-mining industry has "had it".

I am not of course using the expression Socialist in any political sense since we here regard Nationalisation of the coal-mines as something which has passed out of the party political sphere into that of national responsibility. Whatever the political merits of the case, Nationalisation is the law of the land and we must uphold a system which for better or worse we cannot now go back on.

We are producing a very detailed summary of present trends in the British coal-mining industry, chiefly for American consumption and I am going to ask you to be good enough to look this over when you get a copy which I am sending to you as soon as it is ready.

I think that this will certainly meet a number of points which we believe are troubling American public opinion but of course there may be many other points which we may have overlooked and perhaps it is not too much to ask you to let us know confidentially what further points you feel might be dealt with in such a document.

I now come to two definite requests which Noel Newsome, my boss, and I feel that we should ask you in the hope that you will be able to help us.

(a) Can you yourself do a piece on the American air on the subject of the British coal-mining industry, not so much whitewash, which is the last thing we want to do, as simply placing in an objective way the facts before the public? |✓

(b) Is there any possible chance of your coming over here on a brief visit and seeing us to pay a visit to some of the colliery districts and meet some of the chaps. |✓

I feel no compunction whatever in approaching you about this matter because it is so obviously vital to the continued good relationships between our two countries that an attempt should be made to help America to understand our problems and put them in the right perspective.

You said once that your friendship for England was particularly suspect in certain quarters in America but believe me, Ed, it has never been more needed than at this present time, and if you can pull out of the bag the sort of thing that you did for us during the war, the good that will result from it will be incalculable.

This is a rambling sort of letter and a very personal one which I have been meaning to write for some time. It carries a good deal of love to you and Janet and Casey from all of us and, quite apart from the business side, a definite hope that you will be coming our way soon.

I will send the brief to you as soon as possible and then perhaps you can drop me a line as to what you think of it. |✓

One further point - if you can influence at all your British Bureau we would be more than grateful for facilities for a short talk by Noel Newsome or someone to America on the lines of our general policy.

If this comes off perhaps you might be in the studio yourself and I will come along and we will exchange rude remarks before we go on the air from this end.

Yours ever,

Paul Wright.

* This refers to Jan's crash about "It's worse than that, he actually likes 'em" !!

PW/app.

This letter looks a little pompous in print. Jan will get the gist I hope. Please, Ed, do give Jan earnest attention to the problem. Jan can help a lot of a lot, I'm sure —

Pw

Wynn, Earl

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE THE UNIVERSITY THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Communication Center

CENTRAL OFFICE

CHAPEL HILL

October 21, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We of the Communication Center and Radio Department sincerely appreciate the salute which you recorded for our first University Hour program. It was exactly right, and many listeners to that first program have already commented with favor upon it.

Unfortunately, recording number one was dropped before it reached us, bending the record about a quarter of an inch into the cut. I regret having to ask for a second recording, but I appreciate your kindness in sending it to us.

With appreciation for this favor, I am

Sincerely yours,

Earl Wynn

Earl Wynn
Director

EW/j

Yale Institute of Intl. Studies
~~March 15th~~
No

March 4, 1948

Dear Mr. Ault:

I am pleased to accept your invitation for lunch at the Yale Club on March 15th.

Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Buckwell Ault
Yale Institute of International Studies
~~250 5th Avenue~~
New York 1, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

YALE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

ADVISORY COUNCIL

350 5th Avenue
New York 1, New York

LTSCHUL
. BLAIR
T S. BUSH
. DUPONT
ACE, JR.
EROD
D. HILLES, JR.
STER JENNINGS
ROCHE
FFINGWELL
. LUCE
MERZ
NSON
MITCHELL
OLDS
RESOR
RYERSON
NNARD
ARDWELL
Y WHITNEY
L AULT
man

March 1, 1948

Mr. Edgar Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

The Alumni Council of the Yale Institute of International Studies cordially invites you to be its guest for lunch at the Yale Club March 15th, at 12:30.

This meeting, in view of the events of the past few days, should prove especially interesting and timely. Arnold Wolfers has just returned and will report on his trip to France, Germany, Italy and the Mediterranean.

We hope you will find it convenient to attend. May I have your early acceptance.

Very sincerely,

Bromwell Ault

Bromwell Ault
Chairman

MU 9-8180
Yale Club
LOS-1900

Yale Medical Library

YALE MEDICAL LIBRARY

ORICAL LIBRARY
TAINING THE COLLECTION OF
DR. HARVEY CUSHING

333 CEDAR STREET
NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

18 June 1947.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

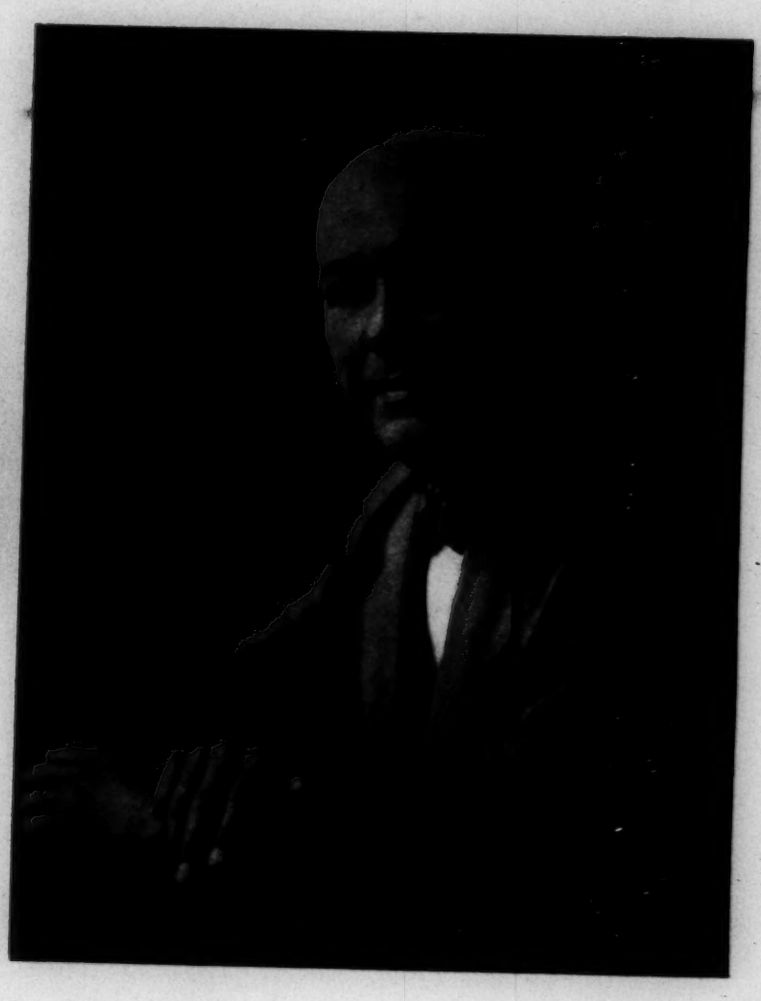
I have just learned from our mutual friend, "Spiv", that you have made a contribution of two hundred dollars to the grant in aid which has been set up to foster the History that is being undertaken by Henry E. Sigerist. I wish on behalf of the University to extend warm thanks for your generous backing. With this I am enclosing a copy of the menu of the testimonial dinner held last month as a farewell gesture for Dr. Sigerist. Everyone feels that the photograph on the front cover is a particularly good likeness.

Very sincerely yours,

John F. Fulton

John F. Fulton, M.D.
Chairman, Advisory Board
Historical Library

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.



ON HALLER'S RETURN TO SWITZERLAND

The publication of the *Elementa* was not begun until after Haller had left Göttingen. In the year 1753 he unexpectedly resigned the post he had filled with so much success at that university to accept a subordinate position in the Swiss State service at Berne. The scientific world was amazed, but he had adequate reasons for the step. Overwork, anxiety about the future of his children, to which was probably superadded the homesickness which sooner or later attacks every native of Switzerland who has settled in foreign parts, were the motives which had driven him back to his native soil. The mental strain of the years at Göttingen had been colossal. No relief from that strain was possible so long as he stayed at the university, where, indeed, fresh burdens were continually being heaped upon him. There was only one way out—the way he took.

From *The Great Doctors,* by Henry E. Sigerist.
New York, 1933.

A FAREWELL DINNER

FOR

DR. AND MRS. HENRY E. SIGERIST

MENU

Suprême de fruit Plaza

Vichyssoise

Celery and Olives

Pinot noir,
Los Amigos

Canard à l'orange

Pommes parisiennes persilées

Points d'asperge

Salade verte

Glace cardinale, Sauce Melbe

Petits fours

Demi-tasse

THE PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK

9 MAY 1947

SCIENCE and technology have developed tremendously in recent years but civilization has not kept pace with this development; on the contrary, we must admit that we are in many ways much more savage, brutal and intolerant than our ancestors were a few generations ago. Medicine is one field in which science is applied to a good end. While physicists and chemists live in constant fear that their discoveries will be used for the destruction of mankind, medical science so far has been used to prolong life and alleviate suffering. Even in the barbaric wars of our days the neutrality of medical personnel has been respected as a rule, and physicians have treated friend and foe without discrimination. Physicians, therefore, should be ambassadors of good will. In the medical field nationals of different countries meet on a neutral ground where understanding is easier. It is the duty of physicians to help in the promotion of understanding between nations and to combat nationalistic prejudices.

HENRY E. SIGERIST, in "Nationalism and internationalism in medicine," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, January–February, 1947.

PROGRAM

HENRY E. SIGERIST:

A Salute from his Pupils — LESLIE A. FALK

His Interest in Soviet Medicine — STUART MUDD

Influence on Medical History in the United States — RICHARD H. SHRYOCK

The Medical Historian — ARTURO CASTIGLIONI

The Scholar — GEORGE SARTON

His Impact on American Medicine — ALAN GREGG

Response — HENRY E. SIGERIST

JOHN F. FULTON, *Toastmaster*

SPONSORS

Erwin Ackerknecht, Madison, Wisconsin
George Baehr, New York City
Gordon Bates, Toronto
Leona Baumgartner, New York City
Charles A. Beard, New Milford, Connecticut
Fenwick Beekman, New York City
A. Elmer Belt, Los Angeles
Wyndham B. Blanton, Richmond
Ernst P. Boas, New York City
Allan M. Butler, Boston
Mrs. Walter B. Cannon, Cambridge
A. J. Carlson, Chicago
Arturo Castiglioni, New Haven
Burton Chance, Philadelphia
Alan M. Chesney, Baltimore
Mrs. Logan Clendening, San Marino, California
I. Bernard Cohen, Cambridge
George W. Corner, Baltimore
Mrs. Harvey Cushing, New York City
Michael M. Davis, New York City
Wilburt C. Davison, Durham, North Carolina
Raymond de Saussure, New York City
Albert Deutsch, New York City
Howard Dittrick, Cleveland
George Dock, Pasadena
Charles R. Drew, Washington
Ludwig Edelstein, Baltimore
Herbert M. Evans, Berkeley
Leslie A. Falk, Atlanta
Max H. Fisch, Urbana, Illinois
Abraham Flexner, New York City
W. W. Francis, Montreal
Allen W. Freeman, Baltimore
Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore
Channing Frothingham, Boston
John F. Fulton, New Haven
Iago Galdston, New York City
W. Horsley Gantt, Baltimore
Alan Gregg, New York City
Henry E. Guerlac, Ithaca, New York
Claude E. Heaton, New York City
Jacob Heiman, New York City
Lillian Hellman, New York City
George L. Hendrickson, New Haven
E. F. Horine, Louisville
Edgar Erskine Hume, Washington
Edward H. Hume, New York City
Mrs. Roy Arthur Hunt, Pittsburgh
Harold W. Jones, Washington
John A. Kingsbury, Shady, New York
Edgar F. Kiser, Indianapolis
Edward B. Krumbhaar, Philadelphia
Sanford V. Larkey, Baltimore
Chauncey D. Leake, Galveston
Robert L. Leslie, New York City
Esmond R. Long, Philadelphia
Warfield T. Longcope, Lee, Massachusetts
Arno B. Luckhardt, Chicago
W. B. McDaniel, II, Philadelphia
Loren C. McKinney, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Joseph H. McNinch, Washington
Ralph H. Major, Kansas City
Archibald Malloch, New York City
Rudolph Matas, New Orleans
Claudius F. Mayer, Washington
A.W. Meyer, Stanford University
William S. Middleton, Madison, Wisconsin
Genevieve Miller, Baltimore
M. N. Ashley Montagu, Philadelphia
Stuart Mudd, Philadelphia
Otto Neugebauer, Providence
J. M. D. Olmsted, Berkeley
Francis R. Packard, Philadelphia
Thomas Parran, Washington
John P. Peters, New Haven
Frank L. Pleadwell, Honolulu
Alexander Pogo, Cambridge
Curt Proskauer, New York City
Kingsley Roberts, New York City
Paul Robeson, New York City
Milton I. Roemer, Washington
George Rosen, New York City
Esther Rosencrantz, San Francisco
George Sarton, Cambridge
J. B. deC. M. Saunders, San Francisco
E. P. Scarlett, Calgary, Alberta
Bela Schick, New York City
Henry Schuman, New York City
Gerald Shapiro, New York City
Harlow Shapley, Cambridge
Richard H. Shryock, Philadelphia
Ernest J. Simmons, New York City
Benjamin Spector, Boston
William J. Stapleton, Detroit
Robert M. Stecher, Cleveland
Dorothy Stimson, Baltimore
Abraham Stone, New York City
Edward C. Streeter, Stonington, Connecticut
Owsei Temkin, Baltimore
Herbert Thoms, New Haven
Lynn Thorndike, New York City
Josiah C. Trent, Durham, North Carolina
George Urdang, Madison, Wisconsin
Gertrude van Wagenen, New York City
Philip Vaudrin, New York City
Henry R. Viets, Boston
James J. Waring, Denver
Jerome P. Webster, New York City
Lewis H. Weed, Baltimore
Bernhard W. Weinberger, New York City
C.-E. A. Winslow, New Haven
Gregory Zilboorg, New York City

Yeend, Kenneth

September 13, 1948

Dear Ken:

I liked the suggestions in your letter and regret that the platters will have to be postponed for a week or two. I am off for Berlin on Saturday of this week and will be in touch with you when I return.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Yeend
Radio Station KIRO
Cobb Building
Seattle 1, Washington

RIENDLY STATION KIRO 50,000 WATTS—CBS
COBB BUILDING • SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

September 9,1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed,

We certainly would like to have you do a special piece or two for us, Ed. When I wrote to Neal, I had more in mind, a "folksie platter" in which you might give a behind the scene look for us guys back home. In other words, give us a human interest story on the activities that go into the preparation of your program. Some could well imagine that you have a complete department in charge of awards! Along with your human interest material, season it a bit with CBS news policy. I think it's well worth the time for us to honk our horn a little bit about it.

In addition, we would be more than pleased to have a platter or two along the line you suggested, interviews with our Representatives and Senators.

With respect to your West Coast interest, have you had any comprehensive experience working on a switchboard? Better yet, I could use a good woman commentator. Can you qualify?

Sincerely,

Ken

KENNETH YEEND
Program Director

KY:bm

Yeend, Kenneth

August 26, 1948

Dear Kent

Neil Hathaway has sent me your letter of August 6th. Do you really want me to do a special piece or two for you, and if so, what sort of thing would you like? I have no ideas myself enough maybe when Congress comes back I could cut a platter or two with some of your Senators or Representatives.

I still have great hopes that someday I can live and work on the West Coast again. If you need a good middle-aged announcer let me know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Yeend
Radio Station KIRO
Cobb Building
Seattle 1, Washington

FRIENDLY STATION KIRO 50,000 WATTS—CBS
COBB BUILDING · SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

r. Murrow?

August 6, 1948

Neal Hathaway
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Neal:

We have taken particular notice of the fact that Ed Murrow has returned to our air for Campbell Soup. We have given announcements on the air and discussed Ed on our radio news feature.

Since Ed comes from our great state and particularly the area we cover, why not have Ed transcribe a few spots for us or a little talk up to 5 minutes, promoting his appearance on KIRO each afternoon at 4:45; have him give it a little local flavor which Ed is so proficient at, something the audience would appreciate and further call attention to his show.

Thank you for sending us all the material on Campbell and the show. Best regards.

Sincerely,

Ken

KENNETH YEEND
Program Director

KY:ls

Young, Owen D

September 22, 1948

Mr. Owen D. Young
Richfield Springs, New York

Dear Mr. Young:

Your telegram of September 17th was received here during Mr. Murrow's absence. As he went directly from Washington to Berlin without returning to the office, he did not see the wire. As soon as he returns, it will be brought to his attention, and you may be sure that he will appreciate your kindness in congratulating him on the broadcast of the 17th.

Sincerely yours,

Young Owen D.

RECEIVED
1948 SEP 17 PM 9:11
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WESTERN UNION

WU031 PD RICHFIELD SPRINGS NY SEP 17 716P

EDWIN R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

MY CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR BROADCAST TONIGHT AND IT

WILL BE A GREAT SATISFACTION TO LISTEN TO YOU FROM BERLIN

OWEN D YOUNG

755P..

F

Ziebarth, E. W.

August 30, 1949

Mr. E. W. Ziebarth
Station WCCO
625 Second Avenue South
Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Dear Easy:

Many thanks for your nice note of the 9th. I've just returned from my summer holiday, and am sorry to find that your travels brought you through New York during my absence.

I do indeed remember Sarah Strengell and am glad to have word of her whereabouts. Thanks again for writing as you did.

As ever yours,

WCCO
BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
SECOND AVENUE SO. MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.
MAIN 1202

August 9, 1949

Thank him

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Wherever I went in Europe, Scandinavia, or the Mediterranean area, people insisted that I extend to you their cordial regards. Unfortunately, I missed you in New York, and since it would be impossible for me to list all who wanted to be remembered to you, I think it would be safe for you to assume that the continent sends its warmest greetings!

A girl named Sarah Strengell, who acted as my interpreter in Helsinki, was particularly anxious to have word of her whereabouts get back to you. She said that she knew you in London and in New York, although when she was in London she was known as Miss Snellman for security reasons.

May I add my own greetings and good wishes to the others which I hereby extend. Have a good vacation!

Sincerely yours,

"Ray"

E. W. Ziebarth
Consultant in Education, CBS

EWZ:et

Zieharth, E. W.

December 30, 1948

Dear Easy:

Belated thanks for yours of December 20th. I was sorry to have to write Allen that I couldn't do what he wanted done.

Sorry we caught such a brief glimpse the other day. I hope for better luck the next time.

As ever yours,

Mr. E. W. Zieharth
Radio Station WCCO
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
625 Second Avenue So.
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

WCCO
BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
SECOND AVENUE SO. MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.
MAIN 1202

December 20,1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

This is not the season during which you should be bothered with a request for speaking engagements, but since Dr. Allen has written to you about the work which is being done in our communication program, and has requested that you do a tape or disc talk for his meeting, I thought I'd better add a note to what he has told you. Dr. Allen is doing a realistic job in a field which is damned important to those of us who are interested in improving the process of mass communication in a dynamic social order, and of course, it would be a great contribution if you could cut a short record for them.

I needn't tell you that I'm enjoying your broadcasts tremendously, and that the greatest compliment I can receive on my own news analyses, is the occasional remark, "your incisiveness is similar to that of Edward R. Murrow." That happens all too seldom!

Sheila Carter (Boak's sister) speaks of you with the same reverence which most of us reserve for the deity, and in this case, with good reason.

I'm not sure that I ever thanked you properly for your letter about Davidson Taylor, but I would like you to know that I've developed the greatest respect and admiration for him, and while most of my association with him is through correspondence, I feel strongly that he represents, at the high brass level, one of the really progressive influences in American broadcasting.

Thanks again for all your past help, and the very best of all good things to you and Mrs. Murrow, not only at Christmas time, but through the coming years.

Most cordially,

Earl

ms

E. W. Ziebarth
Consultant in Education
Columbia Broadcasting System

P.S. I'll be in New York this weekend, and I'd like nothing better then to say "hello", but I'll proceed on the assumption that you're even busier then usual, so I'll not depend on being able to get in even a quick visit.

Ziff, William B

August 29, 1949

Dear Bill:

Please accept my belated thanks for yours of the 19th and for the copy of your book.

I am just back to the office today after a two months holiday and will look forward to reading the book at the first opportunity.

As ever yours,

Mr. William B. Ziff
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

50 Fifth Avenue · New York 1, N.Y.

on shelf

July 19, 1949

Thank him

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am sending you under separate cover an advance copy of my new book, HE THE MAKER, which goes on sale the coming September 14.

As you will note, this book represents a very real departure from my usual type of writing.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Bill

WILLIAM B. ZIFF

Zlatoper, Grga

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

224 West 57th Street

December 16, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of recommendation of Grga Zlatoper. Let me assure you that your letter will be made part of his permanent file.

I trust that all is going well with you and that you are enjoying yourself as much as you did in London in 1944.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Puhan

Alfred Puhan
Chief, Language Desks Section
International Broadcasting Division

Good show!
E.

December 15, 1948

Mr. Alfred Puhan
Chief, Language Desks Section
International Broadcasting Div.
Department of State
224 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Puhan:

I'm writing you regarding Grega Zlatoper, whose application is in the State Department files. I knew Zlatoper very well during the war, at which time he was working for the B.B.C. He was a conscientious and thoroughly reliable person throughout our association, and I found him a very pleasant person. I commend him to you.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Murrow 11/9

From GERALD MAULSBY

Al Puhan, at the State Department's 57th Street plant, tells me that the Zlatoper application has bogged down in the elaborate FBI investigation to which an alien is subjected. He says that a letter from you outlining Z's virtues and capabilities would greatly expedite the process.

Mr. M...

The letter is to be addressed to Mr. Puhan.

E.

dm

Zlatopor, Gregor

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 16, 1947

Dear Mr. Zlatopor:

It was indeed a pleasant surprise to receive your letter from my colleague Eric Sevareid. I had not known that you were now in South America. I hope that someday soon you will be coming to this country and that we may be able to take a drink together. My very best salute to you.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. Gregor Zlatopor
Hotel Quitandinha
Petropolis, Brazil

E. R. M.
F. 1155

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
METROPOLITAN 3200

RIC SEVAREID
OR OF NEWS BROADCASTS
WASHINGTON

Mac — send him nice sentiments & best wishes

September 9, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - 485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am back from Rio fairly hale and fairly hearty, save for the remnants of a severe sunburn most foolishly acquired.

Hope all goes well with you and that you had a good rest.

I am enclosing a letter from Gregory, the Yugoslav who used to broadcast from the BBC during the war. A very nice guy who helped smooth my path considerably in Petropolis.

Love to Janet.

Regards,

Eric

th August, 1947.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

During the Pan-American Conference in Quitandinha, where I am working and still waiting my American visa, I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. Sevareid. I told him that I know you from London, and this was enough for him to be very nice and kind towards me.

I am taking the opportunity of Mr. Sevareid's going back to the States to send to you this letter and express my uncheangeable appreciation for all you had been trying to do for me before you left London.

I hope the day, my The Day, will soon came when I shall not have to go any more around the world as a victim of my democratic convinctions and when I shall be able to stay and work in your country, the biggest, and only, hope of freedom-loving mankind.

With my best regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Gruga Flatopery

Zuna, William C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

CCCX

October 2, 1947

Dear Mr. Zuna:

I do indeed remember you, as well as the broadcast made at your air base on Christmas Day in 1943. However, to my knowledge, no record of the broadcast was made. I am very sorry.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. William C. Zuna
373 Main Street
Steelton, Pennsylvania

373 Main Street,
Steelton, Penna.
August 26, 1947.

Appear - Remember him but any record was made.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You probably don't remember me since I had the pleasure of your acquaintance, while I was an officer with the 389th Bombardment Group, aboard the Queen Elizabeth in July 1943.

I was introduced by a Mr. Ed. Puhl, whom you will recall was a Red Cross field representative attached to our group and who was sharing a stateroom with you on the trip over to England.

An overseas broadcast to the states from our air base which was then called Hethel or Station 114 in England on Christmas Day in 1943 was handled by you and Mr. Larry LaSeur culminating a three days stay with us. The broadcast was from a large hangar and it was through your efforts and those of Mr. Puhl's that the broadcast was made possible.

I would like to know if it is possible to obtain a recording of that particular broadcast and if so, at what price.

I was mentioned on that broadcast and therefor the recording would be of a great sentimental value to me.

Yours truly,

William C. Zuna

William C. Zuna.

Zurhorst, Mary

March 30, 1948

Miss Mary Zurhorst
Broadcasting Magazine
National Press Bldg.
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mary Zurhorst:

Many thanks for your recent letter. I appreciate your good wishes on my receiving the DuPont award.

I'm glad to know that my broadcasts have received favorable comment, both from you and from Cody Pfanstiehl. It was indeed good of you to write.

I relayed your message to Ted Church who sends best regards. And again, my sincere thanks for your letter.

Sincerely yours,

BROADCASTING
The Weekly Newsmagazine of Radio
TELECASTING

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG
WASHINGTON 4 D C

March 13, 1948

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just read the script of your broadcast eulogizing Jan Masaryk. Cody Pfanstiehl, the WTOP press information director, sent it to me not for its publicity value nor with the idea it would be used in our magazine, but because of its moving beauty that he felt I would appreciate. His attached notation said simply: "I think this is wonderful."

I should like to add that I, too, think it is wonderful. And I felt like passing the word on to you--from both Cody and me. I wish I could have heard you give it on the air. But at the time you were delivering it, I was busy writing a cutline saying that Edward R. Murrow was shown above being presented the duPont Award--for which, my heartiest congratulations.

Lately I have heard so many people say that it is such a comfort to have you back on the air. The word "comfort" seems to recur in references to your broadcasts, and it is used advisedly, for, hearing the truth told sanely and calmly from one you can trust is a very real comfort. It is easier to accept even the worst from one who is giving it to you straight, I believe, than to have false hopes raised by questionable authority. And I doubt if there has ever been a broadcaster in whom the people have had such trust as they do in you. You answer a great need, and I'm glad we have you to listen to.

Again congratulations on the duPont honor. And please remember me to Ted Church when you see him.

Sincerely,

Mary Zurbrest

ED MURROW

FROM Bill Ackerman 11.20.50

Here is a statement, as discussed at lunch last Thursday.

Because there might possibly be some embarrassing confusion on the point, I would like to be clearly identified as "New York office" etc. (re Harry Ackerman, on the West Coast).

The address: Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
1500 El Mirador Drive
Pasadena, California

If you think I should change the statement in any way, please let me know.

Many thanks — WCA

Ackerman, Bill

WILLIAM COOPER ACKERMAN

Education: A. B. Princeton University, 1931 (cum laude in history).

Employment: Reporter, Cleveland Plain Dealer, 1932-1936.
Covered county government, county relief administration, civil and criminal courts, politics, police, etc.

Assistant Director of Public Information, Princeton University, 1936-1937.
Developed stories, handled press arrangements, etc.

Assistant to the Secretary, Princeton University, 1937-1940.
Supervised University publications, including the President's Report; correspondence, drafting of statements, planning of new publications, planning of academic ceremonies; public relations (i.e., fund-raising for scholarships, plans for campus visitors, use of radio by the University, etc.)

Director, CBS Reference Department, 1940-date.
Secretary, CBS Program Board, 1948-date.
Organized Reference Department for CBS and have supervised service to executive, program, news and other CBS offices and to qualified outsiders (writers, agencies, students etc.) The Department is an "information office" on radio and television, on CBS programs, history and policies, and on general subjects (advertising, current news events, biography, national affairs, etc.) for executives, script-writers, etc.

Other duties have included writing and producing the Annual Report (which has won the Financial World "best in industry" award); writing drafts of CBS policy statements, testimony, signed articles for executives, etc.; Secretary, CBS Editorial Board, 1946-1947; handling "complaint" and other special correspondence for executives and for the Program Department; keeping minutes of weekly CBS Program Board meetings, and handling correspondence arising therefrom.

In the Fall of 1949 made initial arrangements for and coordinated many of the non-engineering phases of CBS color television demonstrations in Washington.

Activities: Outside activities in the past few years have included Bronxville Parents and Teachers Association (President, 1950-1951); Children's Aid Society of New York (public relations adviser, member neighborhood committee on the Milbank Home for Convalescent Children); Princeton 1931 class affairs (chairman dinner committee 1949 and 1950, member reunion committee).

Interests: Fundamental interests not indicated by this summary (and not realized or realizable in my present connection) are:

(a) the flow of reliable and understandable information on national and international affairs, so that the formulation of American policy can be aided by, and supported by, a better-informed public opinion.

(b) the functioning of the mass media of communications as instruments of democracy and of public service.

I believe these areas are critical if America is to achieve its potential national life and world role.

Summary: My experience covers both the academic world (4½ years in the Princeton administration, and subsequent associations*); and the practical world of the mass media (3½ years in newspaper work, 10 years in radio and TV).

This experience has pointed up qualifications in reporting, analyzing, summarizing; in administration and coordination of executive operations, much of it on the "confidential" level.

This experience would, I am confident, qualify me to assist Mr. Heffman (whom I have had the pleasure of hearing at CED and other meetings) in general administration and planning; analysis of projects; promotion and coordination of activities, meetings etc.; planning of publications; general public relations activities, etc.

I would like to give my best efforts to this work on a long-term basis because of the great promise the Foundation holds if its program is built strongly and surely, from the ground up; and because of my certainty the Foundation will concern itself fundamentally with the areas of special interest to me, as indicated in (a) and (b) on the preceding page.

Personal Data: Born Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 1908; Religion: Presbyterian; Family: married, 2 children.

Residence: 18 Field Court, Bronxville, N.Y.

*Have contributed articles and book reviews to Public Opinion Quarterly and other magazines, and to encyclopedias; made talks on radio before National Council of Teachers of English, radio publicity class of New School for Social Research, and Summer Radio Workshop of New York University; edited "Time for Reason About Radio," a published volume containing a series of broadcasts by Lyman Bryson and guests.

William C. Ackerman

William C. Ackerman
18 Field Court
Bronxville, N.Y.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Ackerman, Bill

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Bill Ackerman

From Ed Murrow

Station

July 6, 1950

It seems to me your memo to Markel has the stamp of the usual Ackerman acumen. I probably won't be available during July and August since I am off to Korea on the 15th. But if there is anything I can do when I get back, please let me know.

DEAR ED:

This is a carbon of a memo I plan to send Markel when he returns from Europe in a few days.

Since you will (presumably) be winding up tomorrow for the summer, I thought you might: (a) be interested in tucking it in your brief-case and glancing through it one of these days; (b) note my continuing interest in getting into this kind of activity (in something similar, if the Markel project washes out); and (c) let me know if I may call or write you in Bawling this summer in the event the Markel project gets to a point where, as you so kindly suggested at lunch, it would be good to see Dollard.

You have known of my interest for a while, so you can understand my greater desire now to find a really useful place in the area of national and international affairs. I have hoped to find that place in the way I outlined to you at lunch. Maybe this will work out, maybe not. But there can be other places I would take (with Harriman, Symington et al; in organizing, planning, promoting, informational etc. work). I didn't want you to think I was putting all my eggs in the Markel basket.

Best (as can be) for the summer---

Bill Ackerman
6/29/50

To: Mr. Markel

From: Mr. Ackerman

When you went to Europe I put on my schedule the writing of a memo to be on your desk when you returned in July.

I wanted it to be a memo giving my evaluations of the two months in the "information" field; incidentally, I thought it might help you to "fill in" on some of the lesser developments you were perhaps not able to follow as fully as if you had been here.

The news from Korea has reduced the significance of some of the items I intended to include in my memo; but the news has, at the same time, underscored the urgent importance of the information project about which we have talked.*

First, a few notes on the last two months in America:

a. The idea of an authoritative and "unpartisan" source of information on critical problems has been discussed in high places and given impressive acceptance.

In a full-page editorial on May 22 (titled "The Road Back to America"), The Washington Post urged formation of a commission on national security "to survey the major aspects of national security——the internal menace of the fifth column, civilian defense, development of new weapons, the size and use of military expenditures, economic restoration of our friends and allies."

What such a commission could do, the Post said, is "to take a fresh look at our situation and give the American people a trustworthy, 'unpartisan' statement of the salient facts affecting our security ...we can get from such a commission an honest picture of the pluses and minuses of our cold war progress...in the light of full and trusted information——which proper composition of the committee would insure——new lines can be worked out...an authoritative and unpartisan commission can provide that knowledge."

President Truman disagreed with the editorial, saying we do not need a super-government. But approval and support came from many other sources, including: The Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Gen. Carl Spaatz, The Most Rev. Bernard Sheil, Allen W. Dulles, Erwin N. Griswold, Frank Altschul, Edward Weeks, Douglas Southall Freeman, Cass Canfield, Lewis L. Strauss; Senators O'Conor, Douglas, Smith, Flanders, George, Tydings, Humphrey, McMahon, Benton, Bricker, Aiken, Ives; Representatives Celler, Lodge, Kee, Priest, Mansfield, Ribicoff, Keating; College Presidents: Wesleyan, Yale, Minnesota, Colgate, Maryland, and M.I.T.; and such business leaders as Herman W. Steinkraus, William L. Batt, Henry J. Kaiser, Fred Lazarus, Jr., David Sarnoff, Leo T. Crowley et al.

*The information project, as I see it, is described in some detail on pages 4 and 5.

The significance of the Post proposal(and of a bill introduced by Senators Ives and Elbert Thomas to create a loyalty investigating body with three public members) is this: it shows, I believe, a growing acceptance of the idea of using the unpartisan prestige and the authority of leading citizens as a means of providing information that the public can, and will, believe. (The information project, as I see it and as I describe it on a later page, would make full use of this principle).

b. Two examples will be sufficient to indicate the extent of public comment on the several confusing and conflicting statements by national leaders during the past two months.

Walter Lippmann (June 6): "These contradictions, this unsteadiness, this blowing hot and cold, corrode the foundations of leadership. If people are to be led through trying days, they must believe that their leaders know what they are doing and that their leaders are telling them the truth."

David Lawrence (June 9): "The American mood, as reflected in letters received constantly by this correspondent, seems to be one of bewilderment and confusion as to whether war is near or remote or unlikely at all. Without intending it, the government of the United States is perhaps the principal distributor of confusing and contradictory statements. Every day some high official is quoted as saying something that causes concern. Contradictions multiply from day to day not only as between officials but as between statements by the same official."

The information project, as I see it and describe it later, could make a great contribution to clarifying problems under public discussion, and to enforcing a higher and more consistent standard of such discussion. By means of regular appraisals, balance sheets, chronologies and the like, such a project could do much to keep trend lines in public view; as basic facts and trends were established, the public (at least the opinion "elites" who follow national affairs closely) would have standards set up against which they could judge official deviations and aberrations. It would be less likely that a political figure would, for political or other reasons, take a public position in opposition to established facts and trend-lines.

There would be no intention to limit public discussion...to choke off disagreement and debate...by the creation of an information project that would have the prestige and authority I propose. I am only interested in seeing standards set up so that it will be harder for the knowing counterfeiter of facts to ply his trade and, accordingly, easier for the public to follow the main trend-lines.

c. For what it may be worth, Elmo Roper reported new evidence of greater public interest in public affairs. He said: "...more serious information is what is ~~wanted~~ demanded today. Undoubtedly this desire for more serious information is a combination of many things, certainly not the least important of which are our rising educational standards, and the crisis-ridden state of the world. Maybe the pill still has to have a sugar-coating but whereas the proportions before might have run 75 per cent sugar and 25 per cent pill, perhaps now the dosage can be reversed. And the chances are the effects would be beneficial in all directions."

I include this comment because I believe public confidence in an information project would depend, primarily, on its reputation for dealing in straight facts. There should be no sugar-coating. The project should be known as a source of the real facts on a situation, regardless of whether they help or hurt any person or any party or whether they upset "public morale". Americans are shock-proof, I believe, if they have the feeling they are getting the facts.

d. At least one fine book on this general area has appeared: THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Gabriel A. Almond, of Yale. The book cuts deeply into the whole problem, and I recommend it. The heart of the information problem, he emphasizes, is the activities of certain "elites"; the general public looks for cues for mood responses; the determination of precise policies lies with the well-informed and with their direct influence on policy-forming bodies. The mass distribution of facts is not enough; it must be supplemented by special efforts to inform the key opinion-forming "elites" more fully.

e. W. Stuart Symington, speaking from his increasingly important office as Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, told the Trustees of CED: "There is no greater danger to democracy than an ill-informed public; and I hope we can cut down as much as possible the tendency to classify information which would be far more likely to obtain public understanding and support of policies than to endanger the nation through becoming public knowledge."

Real acceptance of that principle could be encouraged by the establishment of the kind of information project under discussion. The project itself might be the channel for information that otherwise would have been withheld; or, by its very existence, the project might cause the government itself to make information public which it would, otherwise, not disclose.

When I said on Page 1 that the news from Korea "underscored the urgent importance of the project about which we have talked," I meant to indicate my belief that:

a. We are in a long "war of nerves," if not of all-out war. In such periods (1939-1941, for example) the information problem becomes more, rather than less, urgent. There is no easy agreement on issues over a long period of time, unless the clouds of war almost completely overhang the national scene. In the months or years of uneasy peace, or of localized war, partisan bickering and public confusion find a fertile soil.

In an editorial on June 29, the New York Times said: "...The test now becomes one of sustaining a strong line in what may prove a long and grueling campaign in the cold war..."

The information project proposed can make an important contribution to the task of "sustaining a strong line".

b. This task will be accentuated by the coincidence of national elections. 1950 and 1952 are election years. While bipartisanship can be counted on in a period of actual war crisis, the election climate will (if war is not actually upon us) inevitably be one of bickering and confusion. To a degree, this must be; but better standards of discussion can be developed, I believe, by an information project which would be able to keep main facts and main trend-lines in full public view by frequent summaries and reports.

As this is written (on June 29, 1950) I do not venture further than to say: win or lose in Korea, we will live for years in an atmosphere requiring all our powers of alertness and understanding. If it is "peace," it will be an uncomfortable and a difficult peace.

The great effort this nation must make can be enormously aided by an authoritative and unpartisan source of regular summaries of the known facts of our national position, domestic and foreign. An "unpartisan" agency, with the prestige it would have from the association with it of the nation's most outstanding citizens, could help to provide something of a sense of trend and of direction. A key part of the plan would be regular, and frequent (perhaps monthly or quarterly), reviews and summaries of developments in critical areas.

I believe such summaries could be so well done that they would deserve and receive extensive space and extensive time...and that they would become familiar to the eyes and ears of America (at least, to those of the opinion leaders) as dependable guide-posts to sound national decisions.

* * *

After my conversation with Mr. Krock in Washington, I set down my ideas in a memo dated April 20. I then wrote:

"It is, therefore, proposed that a 'prestige' institution (perhaps the Carnegie Institution of Washington) be interested in supporting a program of basic research; of assembling, coordinating, clarifying and simplifying the basic material for decision; of making this information available by regular reports (perhaps in the form of "inventories" or "balance sheets" or "appraisals", or in other forms familiar to many citizens) and by special reports as events may seem to require.

"Such an operation could build up behind it an overwhelming force of 'unpartisanship' by the uncompromising integrity of its research and by the public reputation of its board of trustees or advisors. It could add to its impact by using, scientifically, all existing knowledge on the communication of ideas, through all of the major media...

"The operation would serve as a corrective on Government information. The operation, in turn, would have as its corrective the corps of Washington press and radio reporters. It could not long abuse its position because of the day-in and day-out necessity of justifying itself, in the eyes of an ever-critical press and radio...

"The time-table is important. I shouldlike to see a start now, but to see haste made slowly. Each proposed step should be carefully tested as to practicality---as to its relation to a free and competitive press, and to a democratic political system with its inevitable, and essential, disagreements as to courses of action. We cannot expect the press and radio to be something they are not, nor can we expect partisanship wholly to give way to unpartisanship.

"But by firm adherence to these principles, and patience, such an operation could be made to speed the process of finding consensus (and, perhaps, to contribute to the quality of judgment and conviction finally arrived at.) It can do this by helping the press and radio, and other media, to make more basic information available to more people. It cannot do this by attempting to change the fundamental functions and relationships of press and politics in this country.

"These are some of the considerations in such a plan, as I see it. Weeks and months will be required to build it strongly and surely, from the ground up. Time should be allowed for "dry runs," to be sure of the most effective form in which summaries can be produced in each of a wide range of subjects. I urge that discussions to develop next steps, and their proper sequencing, be undertaken at the earliest possible date."

William C. Ackerman
18 Field Court
Bronxville, N.Y.

Adams, John B.

July 9, 1951

Dear John:

It is quite true that small men can never keep up with their correspondence, that is the reason why on the first day of my vacation I am answering yours of December 12, 1950. I did not see our mutual Dutch friend because I never heard from him. Even if I had I probably couldn't have done anything for him. But the real purpose of this is to wish you and yours the most pleasant summer possible and also to tell you that General Bradley has agreed to come up and shoot pheasant sometime in October and the same is true of Mr. Justice Douglas. As soon as the date is set I shall make you a signal because the meeting would not be complete without you. You will of course be expected to shoot a 410 through a heavy overcast while I shoot a 12 gauge.

As ever yours,

Mr. John B. Adams
3303 Carolina Place
Alexandria, Virginia

JOHN B. ADAMS

3303 Carolina Place, Alexandria, Va.

December 12,1950

Dear Ed:

Historians and commentators who attempt to obfuscate the more important events in this week of the great letter-writing, perhaps would not be interested in the following note which was written and mailed on December 8. It was an unexpected acknowledgement, during a week the President was under great pressures, and sorrow...

Dear John:

It was a great comfort to me to receive your kind message expressing such understanding sympathy in the passing of Charlie Ross. I have indeed sustained a great loss, and I shall miss my good friend much more than I can possibly tell you. Thank you for wiring me.

Very sincerely yours
Harry S. Truman....

Perhaps you have trouble keeping up with your correspondence,even acknowledging (which I didn't expect) my letter of six weeks ago regarding our mutual Dutch friend deBeus,, or have you tried getting things off your mind at 6 in the morning. I think the President finds it a good way to cleansweep his mind for the day's work. I personally prefer pheasant shooting - and got 2 last Saturday. Best always to all..... John

JOHN B. ADAMS

3303 Carolina Place, Alexandria, Va.

Nov. 6,1950

Dear Ed:

Ran into an old friend of yours, vintage 1931, Mr. J.G. de Beus, the new Netherlands Minister in Washington.

He indicated there might be some interesting tales to be told of your meanderings along the byzantine byways of old Bucharest. In fact, the next time you are down maybe we can crack open a crock of Bols.

Ed Michelson appreciated your letter last week. Please keep him in mind, for I think he has some of the best news sources in town - plus energy.

Regards,

John

Alexander, Charles

FROM THE OFFICE OF

CHARLES ALEXANDER

November 1, 1951

You are one of a group of people who have received three sample copies of our economic report from Geneva. A large number of the group have expressed great interest in becoming permanent subscribers, but find that the subscription price of $120.00 per year does not readily fit into their information budgets.

For this reason, we have decided to mimeograph a certain quantity of each issue. A sample of the November 1 copy is enclosed. The mimeographed copies will be received by subscribers a few days later than the personalized letters which are sent by first-class air mail, but will be identical insofar as the text is concerned. For those who are more interested in the ultimate reception of the report than in personalized service and the delivery time, the mimeographed report will provide the satisfactory answer and, due to reduced production and postage costs, will be made available at a yearly subscription rate of $48.00.

If you wish to receive the mimeographed copy regularly we will be pleased to place your name on our subscribers' list.

CHARLES ALEXANDER & COMPANY

82 rue du Rhône
Geneva, Switzerland
Cable address: Misterchuck

Here are facts and perspectives from Geneva to give you a sharper view of the world's news and business.

BEHIND YOUR HEADLINES

Result of British election shows, among more obvious things, that a man with a long and vibrant past can challenge the present, and win. It also shows how much change is possible in a great man's span of life.

In 1874, General Ulysses S. Grant was President of the 37 United States. It was still two years before Custer's Last Stand against Chief Sitting Bull. Across one of the seven seas ruled absolutely by Britain's mighty Navy, fifteen European monarchs sat securely on their thrones. The British Empire covered one-fourth of the world's habitable land surface. Queen Victoria still had 27 years to rule over a Great Britain more rich, more powerful, more unassailable than any nation had ever been. Into this world, in 1874, Winston Churchill was born. So far, he has been loyal subject of five British monarchs.

With Churchill in power, you may expect: 1) Closer, friendlier working relationship between the U.S. and Britain 2) Firm British action against any nationalist or Communist-led insurgence against British-held positions in the world. 3) Closer economic and political arrangements between Britain and the nations of Western Europe -- Churchill champions a United States of Western Europe.

Churchill's small majority not only is disappointment to him, but has European leaders worried. British Government, they think, has no clear mandate from public, and constantly will be questioned and harrassed by powerful Labor opposition. Administration too, they think, will suffer, just as it did under last Laborite Government, because Ministers will not be able to give full attention to their Departments and at the same time be ready to run to Parliament to defend their Government and vote in all important divisions.

Conservative program, in weeks immediately ahead, will consist of: 1) Dropping the dividend limitation. 2) Introducing an excess profits tax for duration of re-armament. 3) Tax relief for companies that put profits into plant expansion and new machinery. 4) Ending of Government bulk buying -- free enterprise will be allowed to buy supplies for Britain in foreign markets. 5) Coalmines will stay nationalized, but regional boards will be given new autonomy and power. 6) Attempt will be made to de-nationalize steel, but process may require bill carried through long stages in parliament.

Churchill's victory brought no rise in British stock market. On the contrary, there has been some decline in first week after election. This is due to talk of "dearer" money. Also, it is realized that Britain's inflation, dollar gap, coal shortage, and other immense economic problems remain, and that Conservatives so far have not suggested any real solution.

In Egypt, Britain used to have large holdings, but by 1939 Egyptians had bought up majority of shares in most of these ventures. British capital still controls National Bank of Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian oilfields.

Today, U.S. companies have more capital invested in Egyptian subsidiaries than do British companies.

The Sudan, adjacent hot-spot, is four times the size of Texas, with a population of seven million. The northern part is a great producer of cotton, gum arabic, cattle, grain. The southern part is backward -- some of the women along the old "Slave Road" to this day wear large bones in their jaws to stretch their faces and make themselves unbecoming to any foreign marauders.

WATCH FOR BRITISH TO PROMISE EARLY NEW STEPS TOWARD SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR SUDANESE

In Persia, British seem to be out for keeps. U.S. policy for Iranian oil seems to be an international marketing company, including the British, Americans, other nationalities. Probably a Dutchman will be proposed as head of the company. U. S. also will demand satisfactory compensation to the British for expropriation of their oil holdings in Iran.

In Rome, writer of this report dropped in on International Credit Conference, attended by more than 500 bankers and economists from 49 countries. Chief topic: What shall banks do in a time of rising inflation to keep their funds liquid?

Answer seemed to be that banks must use influence against Governments adopting planned economies. In planned economies, it was generally agreed, functions of a bank are reduced almost to taking Government instructions on issuing credit and to mere book-keeping.

One speaker, Britain's Sir Theodore Gregory, said banks were finished unless inflation can be stopped and the stability of money restored. He said banks should refuse any longer to serve as waste-paper baskets for Government securities.

Private conversations at the conference were mostly about the British Pound and Sterling area. Universal uncertainty about the Pound, and widespread fear that it will continue to decline in value. Some were openly voicing fears about a collapse of the sterling area system.

General Assembly meeting in Paris will be dealing with war-and-peace problems and hotspots all over the world. U.S. managed to shift greater power to Assembly when it was stymied by Russian veto in Security Council. In Paris meetings, WATCH FOR UNDERVELOPED AND SMALLER NATIONS TO TAKE INDEPENDENT POSITIONS, AND SOMETIMES VOTE AGAINST POLICIES SPONSORED BY U.S. These nations are non-communist, but they have many grievances against U.S. and other high living-standard nations.

On German re-armament and creation of German Army units for western defense, Eden, Acheson and other Western leaders now have to think about -- Who is going to pay for it?

Remember that Western Germany's Government today is paying plenty for western troops and installations based in west Germany. Minimum total for this and "invisible" charges of Western forces now in Germany comes to 9,200 million marks.

If Germany begins a defense contribution of her own, next year's charges for building barracks, military schools, training grounds, etc. would come to about 3,500 million marks.

So, without contributing one German soldier or tank for defense of the Western world, Germany will have to spend at least 12,700 million marks.

West German Finance Minister Dr. Schaeffer says taxes are as high as they can go, and all he can allow toward the above figure in his Federal budget is 8,000 million marks. Even Allied officials in west Germany think west Germany can spend no more than 10,500 million marks on defense.

Even without much German contribution to defense, therefore, the U.S. will have to pay somewhere between two and six billion marks to just begin creating a basis for German defense forces.

To create a new German Army there definitely will have to be a huge U.S. loan or money gift to west Germany -- as much as $4 billion.

On possibility of making peaceful agreements with Russia, even conservative officials in Western European Governments are greatly upset by Truman's statement that agreements with Russia are not worth the paper they are written on.

If this is U.S. belief, say Europeans, then war becomes pretty inevitable. They have noted in past year that diplomatic negotiation -- any reaching of compromise and agreement between West and Russia, is regarded by many U.S. officials and citizens as "appeasement".

If, they say, U.S. policy-makers don't put any faith in written agreements with Russia, and if international negotiation of U.S.-Russian differences is "appeasement", then U.S. policy of "negotiation from strength" must mean this: that U.S. plans for itself and its western Allies to become so strong, militarily, that by 1953 it can present ultimata to Russia -- for example immediately to withdraw its support and forces from East European countries -- or face consequences.

France, incidentally, behind scenes and sometimes even in public statements of its officials, is demanding that U.S. keep hands off in Morocco. French say U.S. officials have given support to Moroccon nationalists against French rule in North Africa. French are demanding that U.S. officials there take their directives from French officials in charge of Morocco.

Americans previously felt their North African airbases would be much more secure if something were done to appease nationalist sentiment running

strongly against French colonial rule in North Africa. However, new State Department directive, in response to French demands, now prohibits U.S. officials in North Africa from even receiving local nationalist leaders to hear their grievances.

DATELINE GENEVA

Members of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, meeting at U.N. headquarters, completed convention recommending cuts in customs complications.

Convention -- adopting proposals of International Chamber of Commerce -- exempts advertising material and samples of goods from import duties. Convention will have to be studied by individual Governments before it can be signed or shelved at next session of GATT.

Economic Commission for Europe's Bulletin for second quarter of 1951, to be published November 7th, says "the rising trend of industrial production slowed down in most European countries this summer because of shortages of materials and manpower in the heavy industries and slack demand in consumer industries."

ECE Bulletin says acute shortages in Europe are: 1) manpower for coal mines; 2) coke; 3) ore and scrap for steel industry; 4) steel for engineering industry.

Steel production increased in all countries except United Kingdom. Drop in U.K. was due to serious shortage of scrap -- scrap formerly received from Germany now being used in west Germany's booming steel industry.

In Czechoslovakia's metal and engineering industries, says ECE, shortage of manpower was so serious "that a state decree issued in June ordered the transfer of 77,500 administrative workers into direct production work".

ECE says "the increase in farm prices which occurred in nearly all European countries during the last crop year was the result of the inability of governments to resist the demands of farmers for higher incomes in a period of inflation".

"Inflation persists in the investment sector," says ECE, "but there has been a strong decline in the volume of retail sales, particularly of textiles. These deflationary tendencies in the consumer sector are thought to be due to consumers having overspent earlier in the year and to their belief that high prices would not last -- also to tax and credit policy."

"Dollar deficits for western Europe, "says the Bulletin, "seem likely to continue and may well increase, while the way in which they will be financed in the final year of the European recovery program remains uncertain...."

On East-West trade, ECE finds that the total share of Eastern Europe in the total trade of Western Europe -- which was 9 percent for imports and 6 percent for exports in 1938 -- had declined by 1950 to no more than 3 percent in both cases.

Scandinavian countries, however, are now exporting more to Eastern European countries than they did before the war. Exports to Eastern Europe from West Germany are less than one-fourth the pre-war figure, and British exports to East Europe are less than one-half the pre-war amount.

Soviet Russia's grain exports are well above the average for the years 1934-38. Russia tells ECE that its exports of grain and other basic commodities can be raised "very considerably" but extent of increase "depends on nature and quantity of counter-deliveries that can be offered."

NATIONAL ECONOMIES

United States:

/ Cost of living reached record high level in early fall.

/ By end of 1952, eight-and-a-half million workers will be engaged in defense production -- 5.6 per cent of U.S. population. In next year, four-and-a-half workers will be shifted into defense production.

/ Federal Reserve Board points up lack consumer demand by reporting that manufacturers could boost production and supply more consumer goods "if buyers wanted them." Output many items well below level allowed by National Production Authority. Production household appliances for instance now down to less than half what it was last March. Radio and television production has dropped to one-third of the rate maintained first quarter of this year.

Dr. Charles F. Roos, president of Econometric Institute used by many big banks and industries for long-range forecasting, says that productive capacity has been "over-expanded", that 40 percent of output will be absorbed by defense, and that remaining 60 percent would be "ample" to fill civilian needs.

This supports contention heard from many Europeans here that U.S. defense program not only necessary for strength against Russia, but to prevent depression in U.S.

Britain:

/ Boom in British shipyards. Orders first nine months of this year were for six hundred ships to be built, totalling 3,300,000 tons. More ships now a-building in Britain than at any time in last 30 years. (France, Germany, Japan also having big shipbuilding splurges)

/ Churchill faced with increasing labor shortage. In British industry today, there are no less than 500,000 unfilled job vacancies. At least 36,000 more skilled engineers are essential to keep British industry going.

Manpower shortage seriously hampering production in machine tool, aircraft, mine production; also dangerous shortage on railways.

France:

/ Rising prices, and weakening position of moderate Government Coalition fundamentally caused by French adding burden of re-armament before it has recovered from war.

/ Financiers and industrialists in France most cynical about future, trying transfer capital to western hemisphere. Moderate President

Vincent Auriol, in little-reported speech, said: "Oh, I know well enough that life is hard, above all for the workers. But it is often among humble people that one finds the greatest dignity and the keenest conscience. I say this to all those speculators who drive prices up in order to make exorbitant profits and then complain of the severity of the taxes of which they defraud the state. I say to them: by your greed, by your irresponsibility, you are ruining your country and at the same time digging your own graves."

/ With continued weakening of Government coalition, you can WATCH FOR FRENCH ELECTION CALLED BY SPRING OF 1952. DeGaulle confidently expects to come to power in that election.

/ France privately -- in approach to Averell Harriman in Paris and in M. Bidault's talks in Washington -- is asking for a U.S. loan. Beyond military and economic aid France already will receive from foreign credits voted by Congress, France says it needs minimum and immediate $250 million extra.

West Germany:

/ Shortage of coal and electric current cutting down industrial production. Further production cuts expected in plants all over Ruhr area.

/ Pre-war position has been regained as chief supplier to Argentina of engineers and heavy industrial products. Argentine Government has given German industrial group contract to build 300,000 k.w. thermo-electric power station north of Buenos Aires. Cost will be 300 million marks and it will be biggest plant of its kind in South America.

Argentina and Germany have also signed agreement for exchange of goods totalling $308 million. Argentina will buy German hydro-electrical, thermo-electrical, oil drilling, agricultural and other machinery, also textiles and other products.

Norway:

/ Exports to Western hemisphere now triple what they were in 1949. For first half of 1951, they were 90 percent above first half of 1950.

/ Merchant fleet now more than one million tons above pre-war.

India:

WATCH FOR SEVERE FOOD FAMINE IN 1952. Situation will be even worse than it was this year. India will have to import millions of tons of grain.

Australia:

/ Planning big increase in its output of copper, zinc, lead, steel. Problem will be to find labor, coal, power to meet the expansion plan.

WATCH FOR AUSTRALIA TO ASK FOR A LARGE U.S. DOLLAR LOAN TO EXPAND PLANT.

/ Talk of Australia leaving sterling area to join dollar bloc. This seems to be aim of Australian bankers who are concerned about future of British Pound and sterling area. Those opposed to plan say important thing is exports, and that Australia is by no means sure of American market for goods it stops sending to Britain. Those who want to stay out of dollar bloc say that if Australia increased its exports of primary products to U.S., farm bloc in Congress would soon put restrictions against these imports.

Japan:

Government announcement shows that U.S. is getting great majority of contracts for technical aid to Japanese industry. From summer of 1950 to summer of 1951, 80 foreign applications for technical aid were officially approved and licensed. Of these, 59 went to U.S. firms -- covering whole range of industries from ceramics and amusements to textiles and shipbuilding. Britain got only one contract.

Says London's Financial Times: "The significance of the contracts lies not merely in the actual financial payments involved...but in the transformation of Japanese industry along U.S. lines and in the indications of industrial partnership and national trade tie-ups strongly foreshadowed by such early advisory alliances."

Bolivia:

Has called on U.N. to send ten experts virtually to boss Bolivia's Government Departments for next 3 to 5 years. These men are given right to make sweeping reforms, including strong measures to stabilize the currency, reform taxation, eliminate corruption. Note: Bolivia has had 8 revolutions, 7 Presidents in last ten years; 18 Ministers of Labor in past four years and 8 Finance Ministers in last year-and-a-half.

Canada:

Though productive capacity is being increased to annual rate of 5 million tons, country will have steel shortage at least to end of next year. Steel will be imported from Europe and U.S. To be certain to get steel, Canada in exchange will offer nickel, zinc, lead, copper, aluminum.

STEPHEN LAIRD
Economic Research Department
Charles Alexander & Company

Allen, Boyd

January 10, 1951

Dear Boyd:

You were both generous and thoughtful to take the time to write me about Casey's broadcast. We enjoyed doing it and I'm glad you liked it.

I was most distressed to learn that you have been ill. I hope that by now you are well on the way to recovery and I shall look forward to seeing you soon.

Meanwhile, my best wishes for the coming year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Boyd Allen
16 Colvin Road
Scarsdale, New York

LAWRENCE HOSPITAL
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

Friday Dec. 22, '50

Dear Ed -

Here's my first fan letter!
Casey really rang the bell tonight
and you can tell him for
me that it made it almost
worth while being sick in the
hospital - because I heard him
on the Radio. He spoke
so very clearly I could hear
everything he said and I
agree with his analysis -
especially the state of training
of our forces in Korea - The
old hack who "me tooed" at
the end wasn't so hot -
Just here promised a return
to 16 Column Ed. Scandale, on

Sunday which at the moment
is about the best News I
could wish —

The Founders Day Banquet
was most successful and Austin
gave us the inside story of Rowe
and being a clever writer he
pulled no punches — Geo. Allen
ad libed at will providing
the lighter side for the evening.
125 attended however, despite your
absence. Thank you sorry I forgot contacting me
as promised when it was found you
couldn't join us.

Take my advice and don't treat
a cold lightly — I went to Boston
Thurs. 14th and ended up here
with Flu, Pilar pneumonia and
Topic myocarditis. Never thought
anything could make this Great Lat-
Again, Was mighty happy
to hear Casey's broadcast and
am looking forward to meeting
him and his mother the season
Best wishes for Bowl.

Allen, Mrs. Dorothy

July 12, 1951

Dear Mrs. Allen:

I trust that you will forgive the delay in answering your letter of June 3. This letter is being written from my place in the country on the first day of my vacation. Immediately upon receipt of your letter I undertook the necessary representations - tried to get Tony Miner to come to your conference. I'm afraid I had no success. He is, as you undoubtedly know, the most successful and I think intelligent director in television and it is most difficult for him to absent himself from New York for any prolonged period of time. I did my best but I'm afraid it was futile.

There now appears to be some possibility that I shall be on the Coast during the third week in July, and if that should be my good fortune, I shall of course communicate with you the moment I arrive. The difficulties at my old alma mater have rather bewildered me although I have had a number of telephone conversations from friends on the Coast who seemed to assume that I knew all of the details. Like you and Ray, I have the highest regard for the conference and hope as you do that the current difficulties will not have any unfortunate political repercussions.

As ever yours,

E. R. Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mrs. Dorothy Allen
Hillcrest
808 36th Avenue, N
Seattle 2, Washington

(51)

HILLCREST
808 THIRTY-SIXTH AVENUE NORTH
SEATTLE 2, WASHINGTON

Dear Ed Murrow,

Have just written to Worthington Miner asking him to participate in the program of the National Children's Theatre Conference being held at UCLA July 26-29. The overall subject for the Conference is "The Impact of the Mass Media on Children" and four media are being discussed in detail: children's theatre, movies, radio and television.

for some mysterious reason. I have been asked to be organizing chairman — that should be in Capo! — for the Television Section. Naturally I want to do a good job — and I need good people to help me.

Quite frankly I think it would be a very sound idea for CBS to send Mr. Miner to the Conference as an official representative. The Conference is attended by childrens' theatre people from all over the country and is a real working conference.

I have outlined the program I have in mind for the Television Section to Mr. Miner in some detail. Briefly it is this: "How to Obtain and Maintain Good Television Shows for Children." We will spend one session on criteria, standards etc but what I actually want to accomplish is to bring about a better understanding between community groups and industry. Too often community groups forget that industry has problems too! I think Mr. Miner with his background in theatre and his experience in television would be a great addition to the program.

May I ask you to see that the idea of CBS sending Mr. Miner as an official representative to the Conference is passed along to the proper powers - that - be?

You no doubt know your Alma Mater is having difficulties. The trouble has been long a-brewing — guess the situation became unbearable finally. Too bad — both Ray and I have great respect and affection for the Comptons. Hope it doesn't become a political issue!

We were sorry not to see you when you were here. Hope you won't be so busy one time when you get to the West Coast.

Will certainly appreciate any help you can give in getting Mr. Miner to the Conference.

Ray sends his best wish mine.

Dorothy Allen

June 3, 1951

Allen, William B.

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington 25, D. C.

May 24, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks a million times for the records. They arrived yesterday and I am very proud of them.

Sorry that you folks have gone back to New York because it certainly was nice having you so close by, and I certainly hope it won't be long until you decide to do another stint here in Washington.

Thanks again for the records. I think it was simply wonderful of you to give them to me and I shall prize them very highly. Don't forget the autographed picture that you promised me. I think you will look fine hanging on the wall next to Louis Johnson or between Louis Johnson and John Snyder. — sent 5/31

Please give my very best regards to Jesse Zousmer. He is one of the finest guys that I think I have ever known and without a doubt one of the smartest newsmen that has been around for many many years.

Always, call me, Ed, if I ever can be of any assistance to you in any way whatsoever.

Affectionately,

William B. Allen, Jr.

Allen, William B.

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington 25, D. C.

January 16, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
285 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Cousin Ed:

Just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed your hospitality, conversation, whiskey and even Jesse Zousmer when Hubert and I were in New York. It was grand.

I certainly am looking forward to seeing you when you visit our fair city and I probably will see you at the Radio Correspondent's Dinner on February 4th.

I think that your program the Sunday following visit to New York when you had Bill Downes and other on your 50 year round up was terrific.

Thanks again.

All the best,

William B. Allen, Jr.

Altrincham, Lord

1/3/50

LORD ALTRINCHAM
HOUSE OF LORDS
LONDON

WE BOTH ANTICIPATE BIG REUNION STOP WILL BE LONDON ONLY FORTNIGHT DURING WHICH MUST DO TEN BROADCASTS WEEKLY, THEREFORE, MOST RELUCTANTLY OBLIGED DECLINE GENEROUS INVITATION WRITE FOR NATIONAL REVIEW. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

PREPAID REPLY VOUCHER No. A-125363

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, Inc. RX

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Via RCA

Not good for use or refund to sender after three months from date shown below

This voucher will be accepted at any office of RCA COMMUNICATIONS, Inc. in payment of tolls on a Radiogram not exceeding $ .87 in reply to Radiogram No. WSW549 of Jan 27 19 33 to NLT ED MURROW C/O COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM 485 MAD. AVE NYC

If more words are used than are covered by the above amount the excess must be paid for.

No money will be paid out on this voucher.

Do not send this voucher abroad. If not used, return within three months to RCA COMMUNICATIONS, Inc. to permit refund to the sender.

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, N.Y., TEL. CI 7-5525

JAN 28 1950

RX55

USW549 GK124 LONDONPO 71 27 1143

NLT RP.87CENTS ED MURROW COLUMBIA NEWYORK

DELIGHTED TO HEAR YOU AND JANET ARE COMING OVER AND HOPE TO SEE YOU TORMARTON LONDON OR BOTH STOP SHOULD SO APPRECIATE IF YOU WOULD WRITE FOR NATIONAL REVIEW ANYTHING UP TO 2000 WORDS ON YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF ELECTION STOP WE SHOULD WANT COPY

P2

BY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 28TH AT LATEST STOP PLEASE DO THIS NO ONE ELSE COULD DO IT HALF AS WELL

NED ALTRINCHAM

RADIOGRAM

RP.87 2000 28TH

Altschul, Frank

January 27, 1950

Mr. Frank Altschul
40 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Frank:

Thanks for your letter of the 25th. I have from time to time done some work for the English Speaking Union, both in this country and in England, but I just ain't a "joiner".

As ever yours,

ROOM 4706
BOWLING GREEN 9-0911

FRANK ALTSCHUL
40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

January 25, 1950

Dear Ed:

The underlying purpose of The English-Speaking Union is briefly stated on the cover of the little leaflet which I am enclosing herewith. With this purpose I am sure you are as fully in sympathy as I am.

It seems to me that there has never been a time when it was so important to advance the cause of Anglo-American understanding and good will. To this end you can make a real contribution by becoming a member of The English-Speaking Union. I would appreciate it exceedingly if you would join this organization and thus help to advance a cause which I know you have at heart.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Altschul

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

The importance of understanding among the English-speaking peoples of the world has never been greater than it is today. The English-Speaking Union with its many Branches in the U. S., Britain and the Commonwealth is working continually and to good effect, to bridge whatever social, economic or political gaps may remain between us. We are natural allies, and between us lies the hope of the world for a lasting peace.

The English-Speaking Union of the Unit

OFFERS TO ALL MEMBERS, WHETHER BRITISH OR AMERICAN, THE FOLLOWING S

Club House:

At the Club House members may have tea, see their friends, listen to lectures, borrow books. For the younger group, buffet suppers are served several nights a week, followed by informal dancing.

Education:

Advises on educational and scholarship opportunities in Britain and the U. S. Arranges exchanges of schoolboys between American and British boarding schools; provides financial grants for a limited number of British graduate students selected for E-S.U. Fellowships at American Universities.

Travel and Hospitality:

If you want to travel to Britain and the Commonwealth, the English-Speaking Union hospitality staff will give you suggestions and introductions to Dartmouth House.

Reservations:

Help with tickets for theatres, broadcasts, lectures, concerts and special events.

Mail Services:

Forward or hold your mail.

Shoppin

Will c
may want
for a child

Lodging

Assist
reservation

Medical

Will
nurses.

The English-Speaking Union in Great Br

Headquarters:

For those Americans planning to visit Britain the E-S.U. in Britain also has much to offer. The Headquarters in London are at Dartmouth House, 37 Charles Street, Mayfair. These privileges include the use of Dartmouth House with its club facilities for one month. Rooms may be booked there for a period not exceeding two weeks, and a well-equipped restaurant is available. Luggage will be stored, and mail forwarded.

Travel:

The Travel Bureau helps members with hotel accommodations, and advises on travel arrangements anywhere in the wo
certs, music and drama festivals and sp

Information & Hospitality:

Personal visits are welcomed by th
who will provide almost any sort of intro
interests such as architecture, gardening,

Branches in Britain:

There are 23 Branches in Britain in
Chester, Edinburgh, Oxford and Stratfor
tions for visiting members.

nited States

NG SERVICES

pping:

Will direct you to good shops for anything you want to buy from a complete wardrobe to a toy child.

gings:

Assistance with living accommodations and Hotel vations.

dical:

Will recommend qualified doctors, dentists or s.

Britain

the world. It also books tickets for theatres, con- nd special events.

y:

by the Information and Hospitality Secretaries of introduction for those who might have special ening, medicine, law, science, music or education.

tain in such centres as Cambridge, Canterbury, ratford on Avon who have opened accommoda-

The English-Speaking Union

National Headquarters

19 EAST 54th STREET, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

Please enroll me as a member of the English-Speaking Union. Enclosed are my dues and contribution.

NAME .....

(Please print and state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

STREET .....

CITY ..... ZONE ..... STATE .....

(over)

FA

Membership Dues (Per Person) ..... $ 10.

Corporate Membership ..... $100.

Organizations taking out Corporate Memberships may designate ten persons who shall have all privileges enjoyed by individual members.

As membership dues do not entirely support the work of the English-Speaking Union contributions are especially invited and are deductible for tax purposes.

Branches of the

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Charleston, S. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Denver, Col.
Fort Worth, Texas
Indianapolis, Ind.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton, N. J.
Providence, R. I.
Richmond, Va.
Salisbury, N. C.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Savannah, Ga.
Seattle, Wash.
Sewanee, Tenn.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Washington, D. C.

National Headquarters

19 EAST 54th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

American Jewish Committee

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, *President*
IRVING M. ENGEL, *Chairman, Executive Committee*
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, *Chairman, Administrative Committee*
GUSTAVE M. BERNE, *Treasurer*
MAURICE GLINERT, *Associate Treasurer*
EDWARD A. NORMAN, *Secretary*
JOHN SLAWSON, *Executive Vice-President*

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, *Honorary President*
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *Honorary Vice-President*
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, *Honorary Vice-President*
ALBERT H. LIEBERMAN, *Philadelphia, Vice-President*
CHARLES W. MORRIS, *Louisville, Vice-President*
NATHAN M. OHRBACH, *New York, Vice-President*

HAROLD RIEGELMAN, *New York, Vice-President*
RALPH E. SAMUEL, *New York, Vice-President*
DAVID SHER, *New York, Vice-President*
JESSE H. STEINHART, *San Francisco, Vice-President*
ALAN M. STROOCK, *New York, Vice-President*
FRANK L. SULZBERGER, *Chicago, Vice-President*

January 26, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to express thanks for seeing Miss Rhodes and myself the other day. It was nice of you to take time out of your busy day to see us, and we hope we will be able to cooperate with you in the future on some projects of mutual interest.

Cordially yours,

Milton E. Krents

Milton E. Krents
Director of Radio and Television

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

MEK:mh

44th ANNUAL MEETING · HOTEL COMMODORE, NEW YORK · JANUARY 26-28, 1951

318

Andrews, Mrs. Elmore L.

March 31, 1950

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to thank you for your interest in writing him and tell you that the best way to get your point across is as you yourself suggest: by bringing a little pressure on your home town station.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mrs. Elmore L. Andrews
United World Federalists
Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS

Cleveland Area Council

Union Commerce Building Room 225
Cleveland 14, Ohio
SUperior 0180

FOR WORLD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH POWERS LIMITED BUT ADEQUATE TO ASSURE PEACE

Cleveland Area Council

Lawrence S. Barrus
Chairman

Morris Abrams
Vice-chairman

Mrs. Elmore L. Andrews
Vice-chairman

Malcolm R. McBride
Vice-chairman

John W. Pooley
Treasurer

Chapter Chairmen

BEREA
Hendrick Naber

CLEVELAND
Horace Witman

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS
Oliver Schroeder, Jr.

EUCLID
Mrs. Helen F. Stewart

LAKEWOOD
Walter C. Kelley, Jr.

SHAKER HEIGHTS
James W. Havighurst

SOUTH EUCLID
Charles A. Aaron, Jr.

WEST LAKE COUNTY
Mr. A. W. Johnston

National Officers

President
Cord Meyer, Jr.

Vice Presidents
Cass Canfield
Grenville Clark
Norman Cousins
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman
W. T. Holliday
Robert Lee Humber
Raymond Swing
Carl Van Doren
Hon. Robert N. Wilkin

Financial Vice President
Upshur Evans

Program Vice President
Vernon Nash

Treasurer
Duncan M. Spencer

Counsel
Abraham Wilson

Secretary
Lawrence Fuchs

March 24, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is a letter from John Patt of C.B.S. station WGAR.

It is important for federalists to get the news. Our newspapers are poor and as you see WGAR is none too rich.

Will you tell us how we may influence WGAR to carry Kalmer, Hollenbeck, Lesueur, etc.?

Not one station in Ohio (so WGAR told me today) carries news of the U. N. How can we help to get this news broadcast? I remember so well the day Larry Lesueur said at first we killed the U. N. with kindness - overplayed it in the news—and now we are killing it with neglect which the above certainly evidences.

Are there other stations in Akron, Detroit, St. Louis et al. where we might tune in for news or is our best bet to bring a little pressure on the home town station?

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth M. Andrews

Ruth M. Andrews
(Mrs. Elmore L.)
Political Action Chairman

RMA:lg

P.S. May I thank Mr. Kalmer through you for including Myth Night in Monday morning's broadcast?

Ehc.

COPY

THE W G A R BROADCASTING COMPANY
STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND

March 1, 1950

Mrs. Elmore L. Andrews,
Political Action Chairman,
United World Federalists
225 Union Commerce Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

Thank you for your very fine letter. I am sorry that the only CBS commentator that we carry consistently is Edward R. Murrow, who is on nightly from 7:45 to 8:00 p.m. The others are not carried because their time is being used by our local news staff. However, we do have Kalmer, Hollenbeck, Hotelett and Downs on special programs from time to time.

We are grateful to you for your enthusiastic support.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John F. Patt

John F. Patt
Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

JFP:mk

J.M. ANSPACHER
1st Radio Bdcst & Rflt Gp
Fort Riley, Kansas

Anspacher, J.M.

28 June 1951

Dear Ed:

Just a fast note to tell you how much I appreciate the record. It arrived here yesterday, and already has been transcribed on tape for training purposes here. One special tape will be sent back to Washington for Gen. McClure's edification.

I put on a brief opening and close to explain Jefferson's presence, and the tactical situation wherein the PW broadcast was being employed. My close credited you and CBS for providing the record.

Like you say .. see you in New York come Fall. Have a good vacation. Be listening for "Hear It Now" to reopen, too. Great show!

Cheers .....

John

Ansgacher, John M.

May 31, 1951

Dear Johnny:

Many thanks for yours of May 6. Sorry to have been so long in answering it, but the MacArthur affair has caused me to neglect my correspondence considerably.

About the May 4, HEAR IT NOW piece, I'll see if we can't have a dub made for you and send it out.

Hope to see you when you get back during the summer.

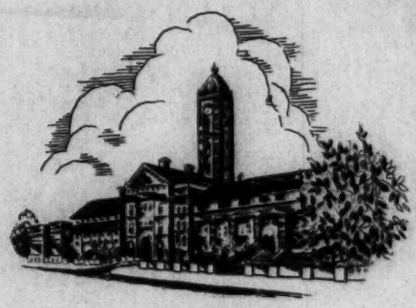
As ever yours,

Mr. John M. Ansgacher
1st Radio Broadcasting
& Leaflet Group
Fort Riley, Kansas

Rec. reg. referred to Hank D.

Dot - ask Henry to take care of sending what he asks for.

5.



FORT LEAVENWORTH
KANSAS

May 6, 1951

Dear Ed:

Remember that Friday at 485 when I reported my forthcoming recall to Army duty? Then that Tuesday noon when I saw you again at Gen. McClure's office? By that time, it was no longer true.

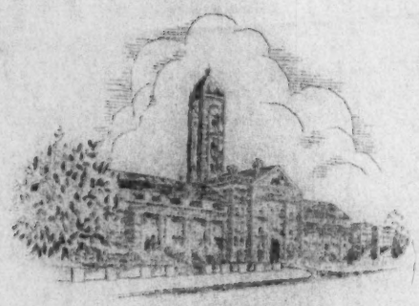
This letterhead is not quite right. I'm visiting here from Fort Riley, down the pike about 100 miles. The Gen, as mebbe he told you 'tho I doubt it, asked me to come out to Riley as a civilian "consultant" to help organize and train the first "radio broadcasting and leaflet" group ever activated in the U.S. Army. This is the core and the heart of the new psychological warfare for whatever may come of this current crisis, if such it be.

The Army turned me down for physical reasons, you see, and virtually retired me from possible active duty. That's all very fine for me, of course, if they don't change their minds five years from now, but I think the Gen will protect my interests as long as he's around. I'm as pleased with this temporary assignment out here at Riley .. which may last 'til July, or maybe until September .. as any New Yorker could be in Kansas. It's a lot better than the Army for real, in any case.

One of the better things about it that if we put extra power packs on our receiver sets we can even hear CBS New York, including "Hear It Now", which is one of our regulars. Whatever else has been said by admirers of that show, let me add my two-bits worth. It's good to know CBS hasn't let go of its top ranking in public service public information shows, come commercial or no.

This past Friday piece, dated May 4, was one of the best. That front-line reporting by Jefferson I thought was top notch. I have a hunch, which may be cockeyed of course, that the Gen may have been interested in that psych-war injection .. the loudspeaker-tank. Us in psych-war here were especially pleased, as you might expect.

I wonder, Ed, if as one of your and CBS's minor contributions to the "war effort", it would be possible to get a



dub off that piece of the tape on to a 78 rpm disc? I'd pay for the disc, if necessary, but I'd sort of like to use it, with the Jefferson lead-in, giving the battle-background for maybe 45 seconds or so, as a training aid with these youngsters we are trying to whip into psych-warriors out at Fort Riley.

I hope this is feasible, and that you can tick off someone to do it without too much expense or trouble. Proper credits would be given, naturally, and I assure you the disc would NOT be used for any purpose than training .. no re-broadcast or anything like it. I expect that question might be asked.

I believe the General would approve this idea, unless he has already broached it himself, and I know I would certainly appreciate it. I'll report on its success, too.

I expect we'll be back in New York around the middle of the summer (ugh!) or early fall and we'll try to patch up that lunch date we mentioned last time. Say hello to Allan and Don and Ted for me, too, if you get a chance.

Much obliged for the favor, in advance.

Cheers,

JOHN M. ANSPACHER
1st Radio Broadcasting
& Leaflet Group
Fort Riley, Kansas

(mailing address)

Arora
Satish K.

2. Anyhow, this is wishing a very merry Christmas and a happy 1951 — & praying that the dark, cruel clouds of war that loom over our head pass away soon.

Jai-Hind!

Very Gratefully yours,

Satish K. Arora.

Address: Box 216,
Scott Quad.,
Ohio U., Athens, O.

1. Dear Mr. Mur

grateful t
thanks ever
deplorable t
New York, beca
come from h
parents are
it's hard f
I shall try
during Sprin
I'm having
Foster, Ohio w
X'mas with
know. Mr. Mu
realize that
encouraging
disappointed
you.

urrows, I am very, very
to you for your telegram.
er so much, but it is really
that I cannot come to
ecause mainly did not
home in New Delhi. My
re refugees from Pakistan &
for them to send dollars.
ry to come & see you, sir,
ring Holidays. I must say that
g a nice time here in
where I'm spending my
h a family I happen to
Murrows I want you to
t I greatly appreciate your
g telegrams, & I'm really
that I could not see

"Repose During the Flight"
A reproduction of the original
painting by Murillo.
Original at Hermitage,
Leningrad.

Best
at
and throu

st wishes to you
at Christmas
ough the coming year.

A. Arora. '50.

P.T.O.

Christmas Greetings

Arora
Satish K.

DECEMBER 15, 1950

MR. SATISH K. ARORA
BOX 216
scott quadrangle
OHIO UNIVERSITY
ATHENS OHIO

FORGIVE BELATED REPLY YOUR LETTER WILL BE HAPPY SEE YOU CALL ME

PLAZA 5-2000 WHEN ARRIVE NEW YORK REGARDS

ED MURROW

Yes

Box 216,
Scott Quadrangle,
Ohio University,
Athens, Ohio.
Nov. 28, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrows

Today was the first time I ever listened to you on the radio. I am a Junior in 'International Affairs' from India, and I came to America 2 months ago.

An ex-G.I. at whose place I go to listen to the radio told me about you. I shall very much appreciate if you let me know if it is possible for me to see and chat with you for a while when I come to New York during Christmas. I must tell you that I very much admire the objective manner in which you report the news

Hoping earnestly to hear from you — I hope favourably,

Yours very sincerely,

Satish K. Arora.

New York
March 30, 1951
WO 7-9709

Ascoli, Max

June 4, 1953.

Dear Max:

Thanks for sending me your up-coming editorial. It is, as they say along Radio Row, a "honey".

As ever yours,

Mr. Max Ascoli
The Reporter
220 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

The Reporter
220 East 42nd Street
New York City 17

Max Ascoli

9.

May 24, 1951

Dear Ed:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of my editorial that is going to appear in the next issue of The Reporter.

As a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, you may perhaps be interested in looking at it.

Sincerely,

Max

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

astor, David

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
April 6, 1950

Dear David:

Many thanks for your letter and for sending me the "Observor". You are indeed thoughtful. I hope to get around to writing that article one day.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Aston
THE OBSERVOR
22 Tudor Street
London, E.C.4
England

Air Mail.

THE OBSERVER
·1791·
The Observer Limited
22 TUDOR STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

TELEPHONE:
CENTRAL 9481

7th March, 1950.

Dear Ed.,

Partly as an inducement to you to remember us when there is something you want to say to the British in the form of an article, and partly in a burst of gratitude at the discovery that you are already one of our regular readers, I have asked our Manager if he will please arrange for you to be sent a complimentary copy of our paper by air for the coming twelve months.

Your visit to the office was a great pleasure. Although the affairs of our two countries are so interwoven it is rare that one can have a conversation such as we had.

Much looking forward to seeing you whenever there is another opportunity,

Yours sincerely,

David.

David Astor.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22.

Astor, Vincent

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

March 23, 1950

Dear Vincent:

Perhaps you will be good enough to pass this letter on to the individual who handles your real estate operations.

I understand that an old friend of mine, Bill Hedges, vice president of NBC, is seeking accommodations in Pophan Inn.

In spite of the fact that he works for NBC, Hedges is a guy of sterling character unlikely to annoy the neighbors or bust up the furniture. Moreover, although I don't know anything about his credit rating, I would imagine--judging from NBC's profit statement--he could probably afford to pay the rent regularly.

As ever yours,

Mr. Vincent Astor
Newsweek Building
New York, New York

cc: Mr. William Hedges
National Broadcasting Co.
New York, New York

Ayerigg, Benjamin

August 29, 1950

Dear Mr. Ayerigg:

As you may know, Mr. Murrow has been in Korea for the past month and a half. He has asked me to report to you, with his regrets, that Mr. Lieberson was out of town on business and Mr. Allen on vacation when he tried to reach them before he left in connection with the LP library and the UP wire service for Rollins.

He has asked me to tell you that he hopes to have better luck when he returns to the office next week.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Benjamin Ayerigg
Rollins College
Winter Park, Florida

Back, Gunnar

October 31, 1950

Dear Gunnar:

I hope the new assignment works out well; that the sponsors are both rich and tolerant; and that neither one of us ever has to try to make a living in television.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gunnar Back
Radio Station WMAL
724 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

WMAL-TV
TELEVISION
CHANNEL 7

WMAL
STANDARD BROADCAST
630 KILOCYCLES

WMAL-FM
FREQUENCY MODULATION
107.3 MEGACYCLES

The Evening Star Broadcasting Company, Inc.

724 FOURTEENTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 5, D.C. NATIONAL 5400

October 27, 1950

Dear Ed,

Thanks for your note. Things have taken this turn here: I'm taking over the daily WMAL "Congress Today" broadcast Al Warner leaves in going to NBC, and along with it a regular Sunday spot on ABC's news round-up, plus some other local and ABC news assignments. I seem therefore set for the winter wind ahead and may be able to stay with radio until it goes under.

Many thanks, however, for giving me a hand when it was awfully good to get one. I would have enjoyed covering for you at this end.

I hope I'll be seeing you soon.

Cordially,

Gunnar

WMAL-ABC.

PS. Also a rich sponsor.

Back, Gunnar

October 25, 1950

Dear Gunnar:

My apologies for not answering your letter sooner, but I've had nothing definite to tell you. I'm still trying to get straightened out on the Washington deal, and will give you the word as soon as possible.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gunnar Back
Station WMAL
724 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

WMAL-TV
TELEVISION
CHANNEL 7

WMAL
STANDARD BROADCAST
630 KILOCYCLES

WMAL-FM
FREQUENCY MODULATION
107.3 MEGACYCLES

The Evening Star Broadcasting Company, Inc.

724 FOURTEENTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 5, D.C. NATIONAL 5400

August 22, 1950.

Dear Ed,

I wanted to let you know what I'm doing.

Since the middle of June I've been doing a 7 am and a 10.45 am news period daily on WMAL and two weeks ago I took over Al Warner's daily 7 pm report on Congress, sponsored by the Bituminous Coal people. That's taken me back to the Hill every day. Al's going to be gone for another month or so in search of better health.

I'd still like to talk to you about your Washington plans when the way seems clear.

I hope that you're going to be telling us about Korea. There's much I'd like to know. Those teletype machines are awfully impersonal.

Best,

Gunnar

Back, Gunnar

July 7, 1950

Dear Gunnar:

The sponsorship for next fall for the middle-west and far-west is still uncertain, and I am off on an uncertain trip to Korea at the end of next week. The net of it is that I shall have to wait until I get back before deciding about the Washington correspondent for the Fall, and the hell of it is, I don't know when I will get back. I'm sorry to be so vague, but it seems to be that kind of world.

I would like to talk with you as soon as I do get back, and am sorry I can't be more definite than that.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gunnar Back
8 Accotink Road, R. 1
Alexandria, Virginia

National Press Club

Washington

June 22, 1950.

Dear Ed,

You thought that about now you'd be doing some thinking about your plans for next September. I'm still interested in undertaking what we talked about last month. I was at Eric Sevareid's Sunday. He said that you've made a new deal on sponsorship. It was good to hear that, TV being what it is, etc.

A week ago Istarted a morning newscast on WMAL, the ABC station. This comes early, at 7, and my arrangement calls for that assignment only.

I'd be glad to have a note from you if there's anything you can tell me right now.

Cordially,

Gunnar

8 Accotink Rd., R. 1,
Alexandria, Va.

Bailey, Cleveland M.

CLEVELAND M. BAILEY
3D DISTRICT, WEST VIRGINIA

1239 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
NATIONAL 3120, EXTENSIONS 1035, 1713

MEMBER:
COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 15, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of May 7th with its enclosure of your script for April 24th.

A perusal confirms my opinion that this is truly a fine, enlightening text.

With every good wish for your continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Cleveland M. Bailey

Cleveland M. Bailey
M. C.

Baird, Thom

July 11, 1951

Dear Tom:

You must indeed think me an ill-mannered swine. I am trying to get level with my paper work on the first day of my vacation and discovered that I never acknowledged your letter of November 9. I was not altogether idle in your behalf; having some conversations with both Paley and Stanton and making a couple of phone calls to NBC.

I hope all goes well with you; and we must arrange a meeting as soon as I get back to town.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thomas Baird
806 Bronx River Road
Bronxville, New York

BAIRD
Tom

TRANSFILM

INCORPORATED

35 WEST 45th STREET · NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · LUXEMBURG 2-1400

Dear Ed,

It was fine to see you again yesterday. The above is the address and telephone number. Our home address is 806 BRONX RIVER RD FLEETWOOD BRONXVILLE N.Y. We have no home telephone yet.

Hope to see you and Janet soon.

Sincerely,

Tom

Baird, Tom

TRANSFILM

INCORPORATED

35 WEST 45th STREET · NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · LUXEMBURG 2-1400

check address
of U.N.

(12)

November 9, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I shall soon be in the market for a job. There has been enough work at Transfilm to carry me along until my immigration status was legalised but now I must go after a more substantial position.

If you know of any openings I would be very glad to hear of them.

I am sending you a copy of my resume to refresh your mind about some of the things I have done.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

TOM BAIRD

806 Bronx River Rd.
Bronxville, N.Y.

tb:kh

encl.

RESUME

THOMAS BAIRD

806 Bronx River Road

Bronxville, New York Tel. MO. 7-6243

Born: June 12th 1909, Glasgow, Scotland

Marital Status: married; 2 children

Education: (i) Allan Glen's School, Glasgow (1922-1928)

main emphasis on Science
including Physics, Chemistry and Engineering

(ii) University of Glasgow (1928-33)

majored (a) Philosophy (Logic, Psychology, Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy)

(b) English Literature

subsidiary subject: History

Graduated M. A. with Honors in English and Philosophy

(iii) Glasgow Teachers Training College (1933-34)

qualified 1934 as High School Teacher of English and History

(iv) Rockefeller Foundation (1937)

Post-Graduate Fellowship in the field of Film and Radio

Experience

1934 Joined Public Relations Department of British General Post Office as member of Film Unit and engaged in production of Public Relations and Employee Relations films.

1935 Appointed Education Officer to G. P. O. Film Unit and organized distribution and utilisation of these films for in-service training and as audio-visual element in integrated national public relations program.

During this period wrote many articles on use of films in education and public relations. Member of staff of Cinema Quarterly and subsequently member of Editorial Board of World Film News and its first television critic.

1937 In January of this year was awarded a Post-Graduate Fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation to study educational and public relations aspects of film and radio in the United States for a period of 7 months.

This period was spent as follows: 3 months with Columbia Broadcasting System; 4 months travelling throughout the country visiting radio and film production centres. Also lectured at the Universities of Chicago, California, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Princeton and Minnesota on various aspects of the use of public relations films in education. During this period wrote a variety of articles for British and American periodicals.

1937 Returned to London in August and became member of Film Centre Ltd., a firm of film consultants, and specialised in Public Relations Counselling. Simultaneously became Film Officer to the British Gas Industry and in this capacity supervised their program of film production and distribution. This involved the making of training, educational and public relations

films and the integration of their use in the total advertising and public relations program. During the period wrote variety of articles for technical and professional journals and in addition served as dramatic critic for Country Life and was a member of Editorial Board of Documentary Film News.

1939 From May through July was again in the United States as British Documentary Film Industry representative at the New York World's Fair. During the period made a short tour including lectures in New York and Chicago and at the Universities of Minnesota, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Chicago and New York.

1940 Shortly after the outbreak of war was appointed to take charge of the production and distribution of non-theatrical films at the British Ministry of Information. Planned the production of first Ministry of Information series of films, created and organized the Central Film Library and planned and carried out the distribution of British official films.

1942 In March of this year was sent by the British Government to the United States to organise the film activities of the British Information Services. This accomplished was appointed Assistant Director of the newly created Film Division of the British Information Services under Lord Archibald.

1944 In January of this year succeeded Lord Archibald as Director. Remained in this post until the end of the war and continued through the reconversion period. During this entire period was responsible for the distribution of all British official films in the United States. Was responsible for the re-editing of these

films for the American Market and for the preparation of all accompanying literature and advertising - catalogs, descriptive pamphlets, feature articles and press releases - arranging special showings and maintaining contact with film critics and reviewers. Also in this period edited Film News during the Editor's absence on overseas service.

1947 In November of this year promoted and transferred to Chicago as Regional Director of the British Information Services and was placed in charge of entire public relations program in the Middle West. This involved supervision of regional office which comprised Press, Radio, Film and Information Departments, a Library and Speakers Bureau. The work involved the preparation of press releases, the placing of features articles, the arranging of meetings and maintaining contact with Universities and Schools and with film libraries from Chicago to Salt Lake City.

1949 Left the British Information Services subsequent to its absorbtion in the Foreign Office and its consequent reorganisation. Joined Transfilm Incorporated in the capacity of Director of Counselling and Research. Present work involves counselling clients on their film programs, preparing outlines and treatments for films, commentary writing, preparing press and publicity material and advising on distribution.

Baker, John

January 5, 1950

Dear Mr. Baker:

Thank you for your letter of December 19th.

I was interested to see your material on The Ideal Television show and appreciate your sending it to me. I regret, however, that the pressure of my broadcasting schedule would not permit me to participate in it myself. And as I no longer have any say in program matters at CBS, I can only suggest you contact Mr. Sig Mickelson, the director of public affairs, who is in charge of public service programs.

I am returning your material herewith. Thank you again for writing as you did. I am sorry I could not be of more help.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John R. Baker
Waterbury Precision Casting Co.
P. O. Box 1744
Waterbury, Connecticut

WATERBURY PRECISION CASTING CO.
P. O. BOX 1744
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
Telephone: Naug. 5494

MANUFACTURERS
JEWELRY AND FINDINGS

INDUSTRIAL, EXPERIMENTAL
AND PRODUCTION WORK

December 19, 1949.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In light of last week's Saturday Evening Post article, I am sending you, under separate cover, the Ideal Television Show, for your consideration. I believe you, along with Mrs. Murrow, more than anyone else, would appreciate its merits.

If meeting with your approval, I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this show with you, at your convenience, before submitting it to the proper persons in C. B. S. for consideration.

I am not including the C.B.S. Form 53 - 10/49 for Registration and Release of Program ideas, because I would like to be active in the production of the program.

Very truly yours,

John E. Baker

John E. Baker

JEB:MCS

Baldwin, Harlan E.

July 18, 1950

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Thank you for your letter of the 29th. I hope we shall have an opportunity to meet when you return to this country.

I am passing your letter on to Ted Church in the News Department who will let you know if OWI can use your services while you are in Mexico.

Best of luck to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harlan E. Baldwin
Calderon de la Barca 97
Colonia Polanco
Mexico D.F.

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

cc: Mr. Church
with correspondence

McCONNELL, EASTMAN & COMPANY
Limited

Advertising Agency

ESTABLISHED 1903

TORONTO

NATION WIDE SERVICE
LONDON, CAN.
TORONTO
MONTREAL
WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER

June 9th, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

A few days ago in Albany I met a very attractive fellow by the name of Harlan E. Baldwin. We had a very general conversation and then he got on the subject of radio. If appears that for several years he has hardly ever missed one of your broadcasts and to him you are number one of the radio world. At the end of all this, when I told him that you and I were friends, he was quite overcome at meeting anyone who actually knew you.

Now Baldwin is going to Mexico within a few weeks and in view of his ability, opinions and so on, he might be of some use on your string. I told him I would write to you making this suggestion and that perhaps if he gave you a ring in New York, you might size him up for yourself. I recommend him highly.

Beverley was married two weeks ago and now is in Europe on her honeymoon. She will live in Toronto. Bea sends her best regards to you and your family -- not forgetting Casey.

With all good wishes,

Yours ever,

Roland Sebline

Balint, Nicholas

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

April 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Balint:

Thank you for your letter of March 20. I hope the Masaryk book progresses.

I spent a great deal of time with Jan Masaryk and remember a great many incidents, but I am unable to devote the time to reducing them to paper at this point. I regret that I can't be more helpful, but I will be glad to see the proofs of the book when completed that I might be better able to judge if I could contribute anything useful

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nicholas G. Balint
Inter-Allied Publications
45 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

PHONE LUXEMBURG 2-3224

INTER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS
NICHOLAS G. BALINT, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
45 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

March 20, 1950

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I am just finishing the manuscript of Jan Masaryk's biography for which he, himself furnished the greatest part of the material while we were both in London, during the war. I hope this will be published very shortly.

Knowing the close relations you had with Jan Masaryk, I wonder whether I may ask you to lend me a helping hand in carrying out my project.

I would appreciate if you would kindly answer:

1) whether you remember any important episode of your meetings with Jan which would be of interest to readers?

2) what is your opinion in regard to Jan Masaryk's activities as an international figure, and what elements did you find most appealing in his personality?

3) how would you regard such a project as the publishing of a biography of J. M.?

4) would you care to make any other comments, that we may use publicly in publishing this biography?

I shall be grateful for a brief statement if you can find time to write it.

I am, dear Mr. Murrow,

Very sincerely yours,

Nicholas G. Balint

Nicholas G. Balint

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

P.S. I wrote a biography of Thomas G. Masaryk, while still a Czechoslovak citizen in the old country. Enclosed please find the Foreword, written by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

FOREWORD

By

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

I am very glad that there is to be a book about Jan Masaryk. He was a fine person who believed that it was possible to cooperate with people holding opposite economic and political beliefs. He wanted to believe the best of people. He wanted to think that it was freedom the communists were striving for, and when he found that the freedom which he cherished for his own country was not going to be a reality, I think it shook his belief in human beings to its very foundation.

I am sure that Mr. Masaryk believed in democracy, in the value of the individual and the slow but sure progress that can be made by human beings towards self-government and the understanding of the problems that face our world today.

His death was a great shock to his many friends, but it may also have helped to harden the determination of the many who believe that the slow development of democracy is better than the bondage of a dictatorship, no matter how benevolent.

* *
*

Bane, Frank

March 30, 1950

Dear Mr. Bane:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to thank you for sending him the latest "Book of the States" which I forwarded to him and which he says he is sure will be most helpful.

He has the Governors' Conference on his calendar and we will have some definite word for you within the next week or so.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director
The Council of State Governors
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

March 20, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We are sending you complimentary copy of the 1950-51 Book of the States. We hope you will find it helpful from time to time as well as interesting.

Very sincerely,

Frank Bane
Executive Director

FB:LSO

Looking for you in West Virginia in June —
FB

Bane, Frank

January 2, 1950

Dear Frank:

Many thanks for yours of the 23rd about the POST article.

It was good of you to write and I am grateful for your kind words.

Season's greetings.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Bane
The Council of State Governments
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

Mac — Mine vote

December 23, 1949

Dear Ed:

Last night for the second time I browsed through the article in the December 10th issue of the SATURDAY EVENING POST.

You will remember the sub-heading read -- "He peddles no gossip, repeats no rumors, exhorts no listener to write his congressman. . . ."

Says I to myself -- may his tribe increase.

Happy Christmas.

Very sincerely,

Frank

Frank Bane
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Barker, Merritt B.

April 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Barker:

I hope you will forgive this belated reply to yours of January 18; I have been buried.

It was good to hear from you again and I enjoyed the quotation from the speech by your father-in-law. We shall probably be able to find a place for it.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Merritt B. Barker
The C.H. Beach Company
New Milford, Connecticut

OFFICE OF
THE C. M. BEACH CO.
NEW MILFORD, CONN.

January 18, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

With the memory of the fun we had with your excerpt from a newspaper editorial on automobiles right after the last war still frsh in my mind, I am enclosing a portion of a speech my father-inwlaw gave to a group of hardwaremen like myself. You have his permission to use all or any part of it if you see fit. I think it is a fine sample of Connecticut Yankee humor.

We still enjoy your candid approach to the news and followed your trip through Korea religiously.

Looking forward to seeing you and Mrs Murrow again in the near future, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Merritt B. Barker

Merritt B. Barker

Excerpt from a speech by Mr. Chas A. Williams, Vice-President of the United Illuminating Company, New Haven, Connecticut.

"Leave it to the Connecticut Yankees. They say the have discovered a new metal -'Balonium'- that will take the place of copper, brass, aluminum, zinc, Chromium, cobalt, tin, and steel. There will be plenty of it for civilian use as soon as D.O. orders can be implemented. Basic sources occur in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and all other New England states.

Shades of wooden Nutmegs.

Barnes, Joe

5-B-16

December 21, 1951

Dear Joe:

This is literally the first opportunity to say my thanks for your generous and gracious comment concerning "See It Now". I have taken the liberty of showing your communication to my colleagues and they join with me in expressing thanks for your encouragement.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Barnes
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
1230 Sixth Avenue
New York 20, N. Y.

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, 1230 Sixth Avenue, New York 20 • CABLE ADDRESS Essandess • TELEPHONE Circle 5-6400

December 12, 1951

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

You may remember a night in a plane in the middle of the Atlantic while the war was still on and some wonderful Kentucky bourbon. You have probably forgotten what you told me then about what you and your new-fangled gadgets were going to do to an ancient and once-honorable profession. I didn't forget it, and there have been times when I have attributed some of it to the bourbon.

Not after y[redacted]y. Your whole show was--and I say this very soberly--the best job of reporting I have ever seen in my life.

As always,

Joe

Joseph Barnes

JB:jf

3021-

Barnhart, Chuck

February 3, 1950

CHUCK BARNHART
STATION WMBD
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

FOR MANY YEARS I HAVE BEEN CONVINCED THAT THE PHRASE QUOTE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST, NECESSITY AND CONVENIENCE UNQUOTE WAS PRODUCED TO DESCRIBE EDGAR BILL'S OPERATION OF WMBD STOP EDGAR BILL'S DEVOTION TO OBJECTIVITY AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST WAS SOMETHING HE TRANSLATED INTO ACTION AND WHICH WAS REFLECTED IN THE MEN WHO WORKED WITH HIM STOP FOR MANY YEARS I HAVE PERSONALLY VALUED HIS COMMENDATION AND CRITICISM ABOVE THAT OF MOST PEOPLE IN THE RADIO INDUSTRY AND I AM SURE THAT CHARLIE CALKY WILL CARRY ON THE HIGH AND IMPORTANT TRADITION THAT MR. BILL HAS ESTABLISHED.

ED MURROW

CBS, NEW YORK

17

WU015 NL PD PEORIA ILL JAN 31

ED MURROW

CBS

RECEIVED
1950 FEB -1 AM 9:07
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

EDGAR L BILL'S RETIREMENT FROM WMBD AFTER 18 YEARS TO BE ANNOUNCED NEXT ISSUE BROADCASTING MAGZINE. CHARLES C CALEY NEW GENERAL MANAGER. WOULD APPRECIATE TELEGRAPH COLLECT STATEMENT FROM YOU FOR USE IN TRIBUTE PROGRAM WHICH WE WILL BROADCAST FEBRUARY SEVENTH

CHUCK BARNHART RADIO STATION WMBD.

640A..

Beach, Hugh D

October 4, 1950

Dear Hugh:

Since your new magazine tags me as tops in radio, I am obliged to hope that the magazine reaches the top in its field. In spite of the fine things you say about me, I think it's a hell of a good job.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hugh D. Beach
Public Relations Director
Newsweek Magazine
Newsweek Bldg.
Broadway and 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING • BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18

September 22nd, 1950

Ed Murrow
Ed Bea

Dear Ed:

Professor
model
for

I am sending you a copy of our new magazine, "PEOPLE TODAY", for a couple of reasons. Although it's on the road right now in some 150 "trial" cities, it's coming to New York eventually and will do well.

The other reason why you should see this particular issue is because of the story on page 18, "Radio's Opinion Makers", which tags you as tops.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh D. Beach

Hugh D. Beach
Public Relations Director

P.S. Yes
this Bill
Ed

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Beach, Hugh D.

July 21, 1950

Dear Hugh:

Many thanks for the copy of "The History of our Times". It will most certainly be handy and you are a generous guy to send it to me.

I shall be in Korea for the next two months and will look forward to seeing you when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hugh D. Beach
NEWSWEEK
Broadway and 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING • BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18

Thanks

June 15, 1950

History of Our Times on shelf

Dear Ed:

You may find the attached handy as a reference. It's the first current history we know of to be put together by a bunch of weekly news specialists, and there has been a certain satisfaction in adding up, so to speak, the year's work.

In any case, it's all yours with our compliments.

Sincerely,

Hugh

Hugh D. Beach

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Becker F 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. Becker

om Mr. Murrow

ation

May 22, 1951

This is the first communication to be indited on this new and wonderful gadget. We shall keep you informed of the progress—if any—made as a result of the acquisition of this new machine and if we give it up or decide it won't work, we will inform you immediately.

Meanwhile, our thanks for the prompt attention you gave to our request.

E.R.M.

Behrens, Byron

April 12, 1951

Dear Byron Behrens:

Here's the presentation. I hope you will forgive me for not having returned it before this. I'm sorry not to be able to report some measure of success, but I'm told the TV people here are in the midst of a down-hold as far as story ideas are concerned. Best of luck with it; let me know how you make out.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Byron Behrens
Siesta Motor Courts
4311 Fredericksburg Road
San Antonio 1, Texas

Pershing 7154

4341 Fredericksburg Road
San Antonio 1, Texas

March 23, 1951

Dear Mr Murrow,

I thought I would drop a note to ask you to forward the radio and television presentation and program I left with you last summer. I would like to show it to several people and perhaps get a line on a few job opportunities for the time when I am released from active duty, whenever that might be.

I'm being processed at Lackland Air Force Base for assignment to a school and as yet I have no idea what type of school or where I may be going. Lackland is so crowded that their are no housing facilities for processing officers so we have to obtain our own off-base

housing. Four of us are staying at this auto court and have a rather nice setup. We will be here for about thirty days and I think I'm going to enjoy my visit to Texas.

If it should happen that you will be unable to get hold of my program within the next twenty days or so do not send it to me here and I will send you my new school address when I arrive at a more permanent station.

I hope everything is fine with you. I don't have the opportunity to hear very many of your broadcasts any more but I do occasionally catch one

Sincerely yours,
Byron Behrens

P.S. It would be better to use this address shown on this stationery rather than a Lackland A.F.B. address.

Route 2, Box 85A
Chehalis, Washington
December 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm afraid my stay in New York was cut a little short. I was called to active duty for ninety days with the Air Force. I served as a member of a reserve evaluation board and because I was serving in a reserve capacity I was released from active duty upon completion of the duties of the board. It appears very likely that I will be called to active duty again very shortly and I'm afraid that my next tour of duty will not be in a reserve capacity, nor is it likely to be of a very short duration.

The Frawley Corporation, the pen company I was with in New York, has folded. Mr. Frawley is undecided as to whether he should sell the secret of the ink or re-design the pen and try to enter the market again.

Is there any news concerning my television script?

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your hospitality while I was in New York. I hope that I may have the opportunity to see you again sometime in the future.

Best wishes for a merry Christmas.

Sincerely yours,

Byron G. Behrens

Byron G. Behrens

6/14 - 2:45

Home - TR 4-7168
Office - Le 2-8992

Rt. 2, Box 85A
Chehalis, Wash.
April 27, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I will be in New York on May 24th and will appreciate any introductions to people in the advertising business that you may be able to arrange.

Last summer you stated that you would forward my television program to the C.B.S. television people if I wished to send it to you. I have taken the liberty of mailing the presentation and script to you under seperate cover and would appreciate it if you would pass it on. As you know, the program is presented for radio but is highly adaptable for television.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Byron G. Behrens

Byron G. Behrens

580 West End Ave.
246 5th Avenue

Pending

March 15, 1950

Dear Mr. Behrens:

Many thanks for your letter of February 15th, which I found on my return from London.

I'm afraid that I shall be in Washington during April; but if you will let me know the definite date of your visit here I will be glad to see to it that you meet such friends as I have in the advertising business.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Byron Behrens
4535 17th, N.E.
Seattle 5, Wn.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

Theta Chi

Feb. 15, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I met you last summer at Mc Chord Air Force Base, Washington and you invited me to write you regarding my plans when I graduate from the University of Washington. At the time I was on a ninety-day tour of active duty as the Assistant Public Information Officer at Mc Chord. I was later appointed as the Air Force Representative to the Armed Forces Public Information Office in Seattle.

I will graduate in March with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Advertising and Marketing, having completed both the School of Journalism advertising sequence and the College of Business Administration advertising and marketing sequence. I have a B grade

average in my major field.

I hope to visit New York in April and would appreciate any information regarding possible employment that you may be able to give me. I believe I have a fairly broad and flexible scholastic background. As a result of my studies I interested in advertising, public relations, marketing or related fields.

I have not included very much personal information in this letter but I will be happy to forward any information you may wish. If desired, I will compile a complete resume of my qualifications and experience.

I would like to thank you for offering to help me with job leads. It means a great deal to me because I know no one in the East to contact regarding work possibilities.

Sincerely,

Byron Behrens
4535 17th. N.E.
Seattle 5, Wash.

Belfrage, Bruc

OCTOBER 20, 1950

BRUCE BELFRAGE
FOLLY MEADOW
PENN, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
ENGLAND

WILL CERTAINLY MAKE SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING YOUR

MOTHER PLEASE DIRECT ME REGARDS

ED MURROW

PERSONAL

FOLLY MEADOW,
PENN,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
PENN 2227.

Aug 23. 50

Dear Ed Murrow –

I wonder if it is possible for you to help me in a difficulty.

My father has recently died – and I am arranging for my mother to visit my brother & his family in N.Y in October.

She is 75 and very much alarmed at the prospect of being in America without funds – Just a few dollars to keep her going for a month or so while staying with my brother – He apparently cannot help.

John Seagrave suggested that you

Foley Meadow
Penn
Buckinghamshire

might be able to let her have a little if I pay the equivalent into an account for you here.

Please do not hesitate to say if this is difficult at a moment – I shall quite understand – but feel I must 'try everything'.

I hope all goes well with you – It seems a long time since we met – I am still trying to get out and a visit –

With all good wishes

Yours ever

Bruce Belfrage

Ball, William H

July 11, 1951

Dear Captain Ball:

It's a long time since you wrote me on October 20. Shortly after that time I undertook a new full hour program which has literally kept me working day and night, and I have had no opportunity either to keep up with my correspondence or to engage in extra-curricular writing. I shall be back in New York about the first of September and it would give me great pleasure to sit down and have a chat with you when you are first in New York after that date.

Sincerely yours,

Capt. William H. Ball
ARMOR
1719 K Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

ARMOR *The Magazine of Mobile Warfare*

Published by THE U. S. ARMOR ASSOCIATION • 1719 K STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

20 October 1950

(14)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope you have forgiven me for accosting you on the street in a rather abrupt manner. I wanted so much to contact you in my few busy hours in New York, and was on my way to your office when I met you.

Three strikes (the last three Churchill volumes) usually signify something, but at the risk of being annoying I have found my enthusiasm for my special program in ARMOR carrying me to such extremes as the other day.

My idea is to put emphasis on subjects related to the military — international relations, history, geography, world affairs, languages, etc. — which, if digested by military personnel, will pull them out of a vacuum and act as an adjunct to their professional careers in a day when we need breadth. The way to get attention on these key subjects is through a "name". Thus my idea.

So far the list includes Harry C. Butcher, Vera Micheles Dean, Charles Collingwood, Dr. Ralph Bowers, Fletcher Pratt, Judge Philip McCook, H. V. Kaltenborn, Morgan Beatty, David C. Mearns and P. M. Robinett. Quentin Reynolds is coming up. I know how well your name would be received. I hope some day I may be able to count you in on the list.

Thanks for your kindness in giving me the moment to talk with you. It was a pleasure to meet you.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Bell

WILLIAM G. BELL
Captain, Armor
Editor

Bender, Sgt. E.

October 27, 1950

Dear Sgt. Bender:

Thanks for your gracious note.

I did nothing more than what any newsman informed of such an experience would have been moved to do.

I hope all goes well.

Sincerely yours,

M/Sgt. E. Bender
8234 Dorchester
Chicago 19, Illinois

July 21, 1950

Dear Sir,

I'm only just finding out who all the various people are who had a hand in bringing action on my case.

I want to thank you very much for publicizing my imprisonment so that the wheels might start to roll.

It was getting damned monotonous in Shantung.

Thanks.

Pete Bender
M/SGT. USMC
8234 Dorchester
Chicago, 19, Ill.

Bennet, Douglas

March 8, 1950

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet
Executive Secretary
Executive Chambers
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Doug:

Many thanks for your letter of the 3rd, and for the enclosed material on Connecticut's Full Employment Committee. I hope to study the Governor's statement within the next few days, and if I should have any comments, I will send them on to you.

As ever yours,

CHESTER BOWLES
GOVERNOR
DOUGLAS J. BENNET
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

March 3, 1950

Thanks

Dear Ed:

Although there has been some improvement in the employment situation since last July, about 68,000 Connecticut working people are still looking for jobs today. You have undoubtedly shared in the general public concern over this problem. For this reason, Governor Bowles has asked me to send you a copy of his statement, issued February 19, before he left Hartford for a brief rest, in which he announced formation of a Full Employment Committee.

The Governor has asked the Committee to explore all possible measures on a state basis, for developing a broad program of economic expansion, including the creation of new jobs, raising the level of industrial production and retail sales, and increasing farm income.

Naturally the economy and prosperity of Connecticut, or any individual state, is closely tied in with and dependent upon the prosperity of the nation as a whole. But as Governor Bowles points out in his statement, effective progess can be made on state basis, and much valuable exploratory work can be done.

I hope you will have an opportunity to read the statement carefully. Then if you have any comments, I know the Governor will be glad to get them.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bennet

Douglas J. Bennet
Executive Secretary

P. S. In this same connection, you may have heard something about our efforts to have a steel mill established in Connecticut. I think you might also like to see the enclosed new report on the current status of this project.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, N. Y.

For release:
Saturday, February 18, 6:00 p.m.

Office of the
Governor

The Governor's Office today announced that Governor Chester Bowles has appointed a Governor's Committee on Full Employment "to take the lead in developing a broad program of economic expansion, including creating new jobs, raising the level of industrial production and retail sales, and increasing farm incomes."

In announcing the formation of the Committee, Governor Bowles said:

"We can be very pleased that levels of income and production in Connecticut are today well above those of previous decades. We have, I think, left behind us the mass-unemployment of people and factories of the nineteen thirties.

"But this does not mean that no serious problems remain. Last summer we saw the spectacle of 100,000 people in our State out of work. Though we have started back uphill from the low point in employment last July, we still have a great distance to go. Nearly seventy thousand workers are still looking for jobs today. Since January 1949, over 60,000 workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation payments and many of these people have still not found work.

"We in Americanhave come to recognize the dreadful waste in terms of human misery and lost production that is represented by idle men and idle machines.

"Perhaps more than ever before, we also recognize the tremendous importance of doing everything we can to insure steady economic expansion. This requires a candid examination of our economic assets and liabilities, community by community, and constantly looking and planning ahead.

"Obviously the prosperity of a highly industrialized state like Connecticut is tied closely to the national economy. Thus our prosperity depends heavily upon the prosperity of the whole nation. Nevertheless, I am convinced that there is still a broad area in which the resources of the State and of each community can be brought to bear to solve our own problems and to improve our own position. This kind of approach is in keeping with the high traditions of independence

and self-reliance which we have always followed.

"The first task of the Committee on Full Employment will be to bring together and analyze the great mass of data on our economic situation now available in such State agencies as the Development Commission and the Labor Department as well as in the hands of private individuals and civic organizations. The best guide to action, obviously, is a clear picture of our present economic situation and problems.

"While this is going on at the state level, I hope that the Committee will encourage a similar self-examination in each of our key industrial communities through local full employment committees. In this process, existing organizations such as Chambers of Commerce, manufacturers' associations, labor unions, and farm and consumers groups can find challenging opportunities for public service.

"Once the facts and trouble spots are made clear, worthwhile types of action will also become evident. I think that a very good example of what can be done is afforded by our construction industry. Thanks to the foresighted action of our General Assembly last spring, we are embarked on public construction programs which, together with the activities of private builders and the support of private financial institutions, promise high levels of employment in the building trades for the coming season. But we must look beyond the present year for ways of stabilizing this vitally important sector of our economy on a lasting basis.

"Again, when the Committee enters this action phase of its activities, it will need -- and I am sure it can count on -- the support, advice, and ideas of all groups and individuals who have an interest in the economic expansion of our State.

"There may be some who will say that we have no control over our economic destiny -- that we are tied to an impersonal industrial machine which will drag us, willy-nilly, through boom and bust. While, as I have said, our State is closely tied to national economic trends, I cannot accept such a negative and defeatist view.

"I am confident that there is ample imagination, ingenuity, and determination in our Connecticut businessmen, workers, and farmers to make real strides toward stabilizing and expanding our levels of production and income. It is the

job of this Committee to harness that imagination, ingenuity, and determination, and to put it to work in reaching these goals."

The Chairman of the Committee is Dean Laurence I. Ackerman, Dean of the University of Connecticut School of Business. The Committee's activities will be financed by a grant from the United States Department of Labor, according to the Governor. Staff and Research Director is Lyle G. Fitch of the Wesleyan University Department of Economics.

The members of the Committee appointed thus far are:

Dr. Laurence I. Ackerman, Dean of the Business School, University of Connecticut, Storrs; Mr. James Brownlee, Fairfield, Director of Macy's; Mr. Burton Shaw, Willimantic, General Manager of the American Thread Company; Mr. Walter Raleigh, Stamford, Executive Secretary of the Stamford-Greenwich Manufacturers' Council; Mr. James Mulreed, Stamford, President of the State Council of Machinists (IAM); Mr. Mitchell Sviridoff, Bridgeport, President of the Connecticut State Industrial Union Council (CIO); Mr. Timothy Collins, Bridgeport, President of the State Federation of Labor (AFL); Mrs. John Briscoe, Lakeville, State Chairman, Economic Affairs, Connecticut League of Women Voters; Professor John Miller, New Haven, Industrial Economist and Professor of Economics, Yale University; Dr. Maurice Rotival, Putnam, Consultant on Industrial Development and City Planning; Mr. Thomas I. Shea, Hartford, Director of the State Employment Service; Professor Arthur Thexton, Bridgeport, Former businessman, and member of the faculty of the University of Bridgeport; Mr. Sidney Edwards Hartford, Executive Director, Connecticut Development Commission.

Three other members, including a farm expert, a merchant and a manufacturer of metal products will be announced later.

The first meeting of the Committee has been set for March 7. Meanwhile, Chairman Ackerman and Staff Director Fitch, will work with a small group of the members, including those representing State agencies, to prepare information and proposals for the consideration of the full Committee.

THE PROSPECTS

FOR A

CONNECTICUT STEEL MILL

A REPORT

TO THE

PEOPLE

OF CONNECTICUT

by

GOVERNOR CHESTER BOWLES

FEBRUARY • 1950

Dear Friend:

For the last several months, there has been much discussion about the possibility of a New England steel mill. The New England Council, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and other interested groups have made some excellent and convincing studies.

There is wide agreement among business leaders and government experts that a steel mill, capable of producing a major part of the steel used by New England manufacturers, is vital to our future prosperity. Nearly every New England state, including Connecticut, has displayed a keen interest in becoming the home of the new steel mill. But all are agreed, *fortunately,* that no matter what state finally gets the mill, all New England will benefit.

The people of our State are entitled to a full report on what we have been doing to bring the steel mill to Connecticut.

The report that follows will outline why a steel mill is so badly needed to balance our economy, and to insure our future prosperity. It will suggest the steps we must take to assure our future supply of steel.

I hope that every citizen—every Connecticut businessman, worker, and farmer alike—wherever he may live—will study these facts carefully. A clear understanding of this problem by all our people is very important to the development of Connecticut and New England.

Let me say at the outset that the situation looks encouraging. If the available information is correct, I believe that a steel mill will be located in Connecticut within the next five years.

Chester Bowles

Governor.

WHY IS STEEL IMPORTANT TO NEW ENGLAND ?

For many years, New England's prosperity rested heavily on the textile, leather goods, and paper industries. These are industries which are still a major factor in our economic life, and everything possible should be done to preserve and strengthen them. But we must face the fact that these older New England industries have lost ground to competitors in other regions. As a result, many communities, and indeed whole areas like Eastern Connecticut have suffered.

Our metal-working industries, however, have grown until they are now the backbone of Connecticut's economy. Today nearly one-fourth of the 800,000 men and women who work for wages in Connecticut are employed in industries which are dependent on the use of steel.

We must be very sure that these industries remain strong and continue to expand. This will require, among other things, a dependable supply of steel at prices competitive with those paid by metal-working industries in other regions.

Although the prosperity of Connecticut and New England is today more dependent on steel than on any other single commodity, New England is the only major steel consuming area in the country that has not yet built its own steel mill.

WHY IS A STEEL MILL NECESSARY TO NEW ENGLAND ?

In recent years, three things have happened to make steel prices in New England higher than in almost any other part of the country. These higher steel prices have placed New England metal-working industries at an increasing disadvantage as compared to their competitors in other regions.

Higher Freight Rates. First, freight costs have risen sharply. The freight rate on a ton of steel from Pittsburgh to Connecticut has gone from $8.00 in 1945 to $13.80 in 1949.

A manufacturer using steel in Bridgeport or Waterbury must pay this freight cost from the steel mill. His competitor in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and most other industrial cities has scarcely any freight to pay because the steel he uses is produced in nearby mills.

Change in Pricing Methods. A general increase in freight costs would be bad enough. But the cost problem of New England steel users has been made still more difficult by a recent change in the pricing methods of the steel industry.

Before 1948, steel prices were set by what is known as the "basing point system". Under this system, the country was divided into areas, and one steel mill served as the "basing point" for each area. Buffalo was the "basing point" for most steel shipped into Connecticut.

Prices to all steel users in each area were fixed by this simple formula: the price of steel at the "basing point" mill, plus the freight charge from this point to the steel user's factory. This price was charged even though the steel may have been produced at another mill not located at the "basing point", and actually shipped at a quite different freight rate.

If a Connecticut manufacturer bought steel from Chicago he only paid freight from Buffalo. The rest of the freight cost was "absorbed" by the Chicago steel mill, which meant that it was actually averaged out and paid by other customers closer to Chicago.

Under the "basing point" system, part of the high freight cost on steel shipped into New England was shared by steel-using manufacturers in other parts of the country.

On April 20, 1948, the Supreme Court of the United States declared that this "basing point system", as practiced in the steel industry, was illegal because it violated the anti-trust laws. This decision changed the entire price setup in the steel industry. Each steel user now pays all of the freight charges from the mill where his steel is produced to his own plant.

The elimination of the "basing point" system has resulted in a further increase in steel prices to most New England manufacturers.

New Steel Mills in Competing Regions. The general rise in freight rates and the end of the "basing point" price system has been accompanied by a third development, which places New England steel users at a further disadvantage.

Before the war, steel was produced, for the most part, in several midwestern industrial centers. The largest of these were Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago. Recent years have seen the construction of several new steel mills in various parts of the country.

As other steel-using regions have secured their own steel mills, the distance from the steel plant to the local manufacturer in those regions has been shortened and the cost of transportation considerably reduced.

There are now steel mills serving the South in Birmingham, Alabama. Bethlehem Steel Company's mill at Sparrows Point, Maryland, which serves the Middle Atlantic states, has been greatly expanded.

During the war, the great Geneva mill was built in Utah. Still another large modern plant has been built at Fontana, California. All of these mills are now supplying steel to nearby manufacturers at a substantially lower net price than would otherwise be possible.

The net effect of these three developments is much higher steel prices for New England users.

The same ton of steel that costs $67.00 in Pittsburgh, costs a Connecticut manufacturer in Bridgeport or Waterbury $80.80, or 17% more. Price differences of this magnitude have placed a major part of New England industry under a serious cost handicap. We can see its impact more clearly if we examine the experience of a single large Connecticut manufacturer over the last ten years.

Steel bars from Pittsburgh:

Year	*Base Price at Pittsburgh**	*Freight*	*% Freight*	*Price Per Ton***
1942	$43.00	$ 8.00	15.7	$51.00
1943	43.00	8.00	15.7	51.00
1944	43.00	8.00	15.7	51.00
1945	44.20	8.00	15.3	52.20
1946	49.40	8.80	15.1	58.20
1947	54.40	9.60	15.0	64.00
1948	61.80	12.40	16.7	74.20
1949	67.00	13.80	17.1	80.80

* This is what a Pittsburgh steel user pays.
** This is what a New Haven steel user pays.

Besides paying higher prices, New England manufacturers often have difficulty in getting enough steel of the right type at the right time. The nationwide steel shortage after the war meant that New England producers got only as much steel as they were "allocated" by the steel mills, which frequently was too little.

New industries are being kept out of New England today because they cannot get assurance of a steady and sufficient supply of steel.

Add it up and this situation spells trouble. The New England steel-using industry is clearly faced with a serious price handicap in its efforts to compete with manufacturers in other parts of the country.

Unless we can find a practical means of reducing steel prices to New England industry in the next few years, we may be faced with a gradual drying up of our steel-using industries which now employ 25% of all our Connecticut working people.

We cannot allow our metal-working industries to drift away as have so many of our textile, leather and paper industries. That's why a steel mill for New England is a real necessity.

WOULD A CONNECTICUT STEEL MILL MAKE MONEY ?

Whether or not a steel mill in Connecticut would be profitable depends on three main factors:

- An adequate supply of raw materials at costs competitive with other areas.
- A good construction site.
- Enough ready customers to assure large sales.

Let's take these questions one by one.

Supply of Raw Materials. If the present situation in regard to our steel supply had developed before the war, there would have been nothing that we could do about it. At that time, steel producers were almost wholly dependent on the iron ore mined in the Mesabi Range in Minnesota.

A steel mill in New England would have been forced to pay the cost of transporting iron ore overland from Minnesota to New England. This cost would have been much higher than the cost of transporting ore to existing mills in Chicago or Cleveland or Pittsburgh. In fact, it would be so high that a New England steel mill would have been unable to compete.

Since the war, however, there have been several developments which make a steel mill in New England a practical possibility.

In the last few years, huge deposits of iron ore of the highest quality have been discovered in several areas which are readily accessible by sea to Connecticut.

In Newfoundland, iron mines are already in operation. Even richer deposits are being developed in Venezuela and Labrador which will be in production in the next two or three years.

Iron ore from all of these sources can be brought by boat to a Connecticut seacoast steel mill at a price which experts estimate is competitive with today's prices for Minnesota ore landed at Cleveland or Chicago.

These new sources of iron ore would be welcome under any circumstances. But since the great open pit mines in the Mesabi Range in Minnesota are beginning to peter out they are doubly welcome.

The experts differ as to time, but some of them warn that Mesabi deposits will, for all practical purposes, be exhausted in fifteen years. As the Mesabi ores run out, the advantage of New England's position, close to the new ore fields, will increase.

In addition to iron ore, the other necessary raw materials for steel making are coal, limestone and a large supply of fresh water. Coal can be brought in from West Virginia by water at a cheap rate. Limestone is available right here in New England. Fresh water in quantity is available at several coastal points.

A Good Site. Many New England locations have much to be said for them as steel mill sites. However, the Connecticut coastline has a great advantage over all the others because it is located at the center of the market area in which the mill would sell its products. That area would include, in addition to New England, parts of the rich industrial region of eastern New York and New Jersey.

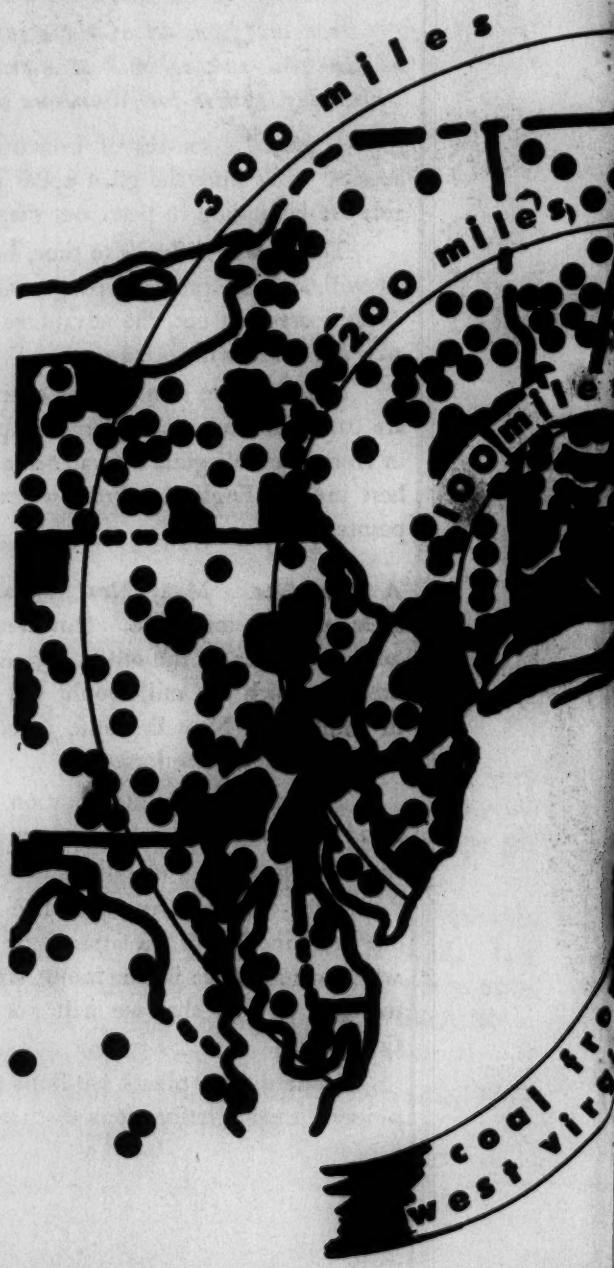
The most promising location for a mill in Connecticut is the New London-Groton area. Here, there are good land to build on, good harbor facilities, access to two rail lines, and a big supply of fresh water.

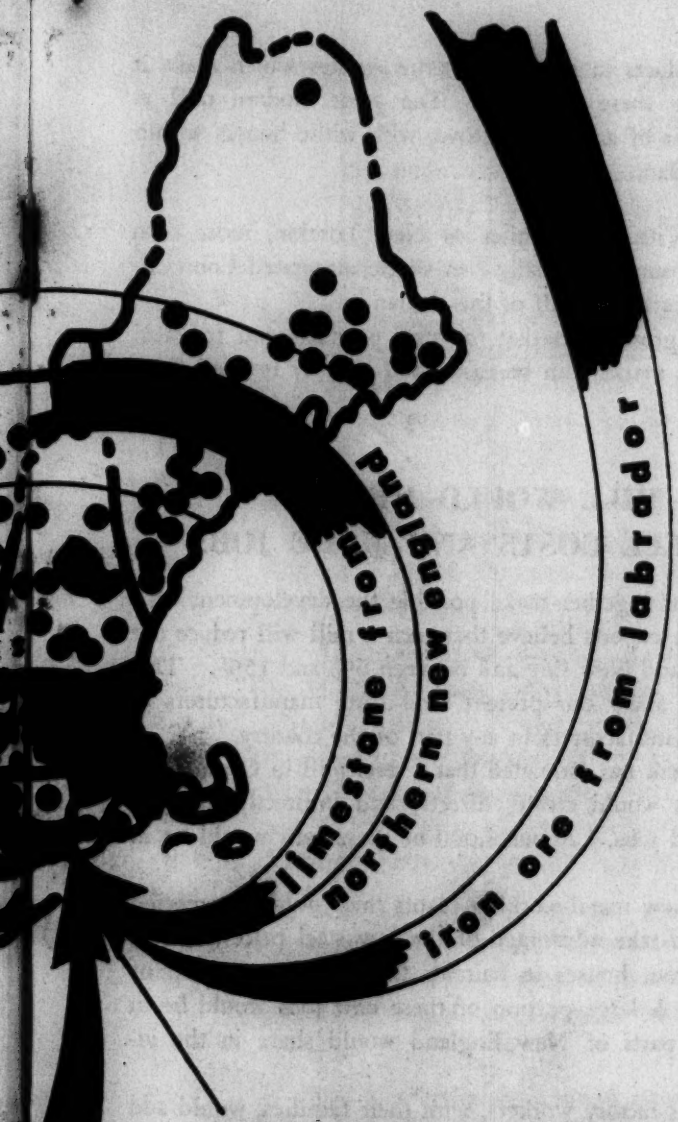
Some people have objected to a Connecticut mill because they fear that our coastline might be injured by the kind of smog and water pollution which we associate in our minds with older steel-producing centers. I want to make it clear that we will not have a smoke-blackened "Pittsburgh in Connecticut."

Modern steel plants are built so that smoke is eliminated and waste is properly treated before it is discharged into the water. Steel manufacturers

THE SUCCESS OF A STEEL MILL

depends upon its nearness to both raw materials and markets.





NEW LONDON is in the midst of a rich steel-using market. Raw materials are easily available by water.

Black areas indicate location of steel-using industries.

have found valuable by-products in smoke and other wastes which make it very profitable to eliminate these nuisances. The great modern mill at Fontana is built in the center of an orange grove, with white houses within a few hundred yards of the plant.

An Adequate Market. Within 200 miles of New London, more than 3 million tons of steel is consumed annually. A single integrated Connecticut steel mill could handle nearly one-half of this demand.

In addition, there is a growing market for steel products and for steel itself overseas. This export market can be easily and cheaply reached from Connecticut ports.

A CONNECTICUT STEEL MILL WOULD MEAN LOWER STEEL COSTS AND MORE JOBS

All of these factors put together make possible the development of a Connecticut steel mill. The experts believe that such a mill will reduce the cost of steel in Connecticut and New England between 6% and 15%. This lower price of steel would allow our present steel-using manufacturers to compete successfully with manufacturers in any part of the country.

The Federal Reserve Bank has estimated that a steel mill in Connecticut over a period of five years would create, directly and indirectly, roughly 40,000 new and highly-paid jobs. About 8,000 of these jobs would be in the steel plant itself.

The rest would be in new metal-working plants that could be expected to come into Connecticut to take advantage of the low steel prices, and in providing all the things from houses to haircuts that this large group of new workers would need. A large portion of these new jobs would be in Connecticut, though other parts of New England would share in the increase.

These extra Connecticut factory workers, with their families, would add many tens of millions of dollars to our total purchasing power.

The resulting boom would be felt in every city and town in Connecticut. It would be particularly strong and welcome in the eastern part of our state where industrial growth has suffered because of the loss of some of the textile industry.

In short, Connecticut and New England would soon be in the process of a dynamic, exciting industrial expansion, with major benefits to every businessman, worker, and farmer throughout the entire area.

WHAT CONNECTICUT IS DOING TO GET A STEEL MILL

The situation which I have outlined above is based on the reports of the New England Council, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and other sources. It presents a promising picture.

I thought it was essential, however, that we here in Connecticut should make a positive contribution to this great regional effort. We had to determine specifically what further facts were necessary and to lay direct plans for the development of a Connecticut Steel Mill.

The Governor's Steel Advisory Committee. On October 18, therefore, I appointed a committee of prominent Connecticut businessmen headed by Clifford S. Strike, President of F. H. McGraw & Company, and one of the country's leading engineers.

The other members of this committee were Francis Murphy, Publisher of the Hartford Times and Chairman of our State Development Commission; Howard Sachs of the banking firm of Goldman-Sachs; Franklin R. Hoadley, President of the Farrel-Birmingham Company of Ansonia; O. P. Robinson, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company of New London; E. C. Nickerson, Vice President of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad; and Mortimer Hays, corporation attorney.

The job of this group was, first, to study all the available facts on the question of steel-making costs and the New England steel market; and, second, to decide whether, on the basis of those facts, the situation looked promising enough to go further with positive efforts to get a mill for Connecticut.

On November 29, 1949, I received a report from the committee which stated:

"In accordance with the directives contained in your letter of October 18, 1949, the Connecticut Steel Advisory Committee has considered the possible establishment of a steel mill in the State of Connecticut. Your committee has considered engineering and other data presently available, including consideration of availability of raw materials, site, transportation facilities, air, water and land pollution, labor supply, markets and other pertinent factors.

"As a result of the Committee's study of this date, it is favorably impressed to the extent that it is the opinion of the Committee that it should now proceed as its next step in its study to discuss with major steel operating companies their interest, if any, in locating in Connecticut and aiding in the financing and operating of such a mill.

"It would be appreciated if you would give your specific authority to represent your office in these negotiations."

On the basis of this report, I asked the Committee to go ahead with the next phase of their work which involved concrete steps to get a steel mill for Connecticut.

The Problem of Finance and Management. The construction and operation of an integrated steel mill is a vast undertaking with many obvious difficulties which cannot be treated lightly. Two problems in particular stand out.

First, it will require a great deal of money to build a suitable steel mill. A mill which will produce one and a quarter million tons of steel a year would cost at least $200 million.

In addition to this construction cost, it will be necessary to provide plenty of working capital if the mill is to operate successfully. It has been estimated that an additional $50 million would be needed for this purpose.

This is a tremendous sum of money to raise. We have always worked on the principle that as much of the money should be contributed by private investors as possible—100%, if we could do it. But because we knew that this would be difficult, Senator Brien McMahon and I discussed with the committee the possibility of a temporary loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

We also discussed, as a last resort, the possibility of building a mill to the order of an operating company with government funds, with an arrangement that would allow the mill to be rented to the operating company and purchased by it over a period of years.

The second problem is good management. The steel industry is competitive, technical, and complex. Management of the highest ability will be required to assure the success of a Connecticut mill.

We will need not only a top-notch man to head the enterprise, but he will also have to have an expert staff of engineers, sales people, and experienced operating men. Such people are not easily found.

Two Ways to Solve These Problems. It has been clear from the beginning that there were only two ways in which we could meet these important problems, and get a steel mill for Connecticut:

1. *We could try to induce one of the larger companies already in the industry—like United States Steel, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, or Inland—to build a plant in Connecticut in order to take advantage of the very broad New England market and the readily available sources of iron ore, coal, limestone, and water.*

2. *We could start an entirely new steel company with capital drawn from New England sources and build a New England mill for New England users.*

Let us take up these two possibilities, one by one.

Our Discussions with Existing Steel Companies. The one great advantage of having an existing steel producer build in New England would be that the new mill would have the benefit of all the experience and know-how of a tested operating and selling organization. But we knew in advance that any decision made by the major steel companies in regard to a New England plant would be a cold and objective business decision. Their first interest and obligation would be to their own stockholders.

This meant from the very beginning that the Bethlehem Steel Co. was not a possibility. Bethelehem already operates a huge steel mill at Sparrows Point near Baltimore, Maryland. This mill, built on the waterfront, can take advantage of the cheaper water rates for transporting coal and iron ore—the very thing that presents New England with such a great opportunity. Because this plant at Sparrows Point is comparatively close to New England, it already has a very substantial part of the New England market.

Other existing companies are in pretty much the same situation. Although they do not have the easy access to the New England market that Bethlehem has from Sparrow Point, they are now selling considerable steel here and at a substantial profit.

This they can continue to do as long as no one else builds a steel mill in New England. The fact that the New England steel-using industry may eventually suffer because of the high cost of transporting steel here is not likely to affect the decisions of these major steel companies. Their loss in New England business would be made up from increased sales in other sections.

An example of the way these factors work can be found in United States Steel's recent announcement that it plans some day to build a mill on

the Delaware River in eastern Pennsylvania. From this location, it could sell steel to the vast industrial area of northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York.

In addition, this new mill would be the closest to the New England market. This would give U. S. Steel preferred position in New England, *as long as no other mill exists in New England to take this business away.* Even though a New England mill would be profitable for U. S. Steel, it would be obviously more advantageous under these circumstances to take the Pennsylvania location. In other words, U. S. Steel, like Bethlehem, has no business incentive to help us settle our own problem.

During the last several weeks, the steel companies discussed the situation fully and frankly with Mr. Strike, the Chairman of our Steel Committee. No company denied the profit possibilities of a New England mill—much less its importance to the New England economy.

The attitude of the existing companies is by no means fully crystallized. But as we anticipated, there was a very understandable reluctance to upset the present distribution and production pattern. Since these producers are already selling steel in the New England market from their present locations at a generous profit, there was no real incentive for them to build a mill in this area.

Several steel companies have made public statements during the past few weeks on the subject of building a steel mill in New England. They were careful **not** to say that a New England mill would be unprofitable. They said only that in the light of their nationwide organization with branches in many parts of the country, they had other uses for their available money which will be more profitable.

We in New England have no such choice. We must look solely to New England's needs and New England's future development in deciding whether a New England steel mill is a practical project. On this critical question we cannot accept as final the judgments of outsiders based on factors which are irrelevant to our own situation.

What about a Native New England Mill? This brings me to our second alternative—to build a steel mill with New England capital and New England management. Obviously, this has many advantages over the first proposal. I can think of no more exciting economic development than to see New England capital put to work in the building of a mill which could have such an important effect on the future development of our state and the prosperity of all New England.

If profit possibilities are as good as present information indicates, the investment in such a mill would be well justified. It would demonstrate, moreover, the flexibility of our private enterprise system in meeting a regional problem in a dynamic way.

Most important of all, an independent mill controlled by New England investors would have two important advantages over a mill built by one of the big steel producers. First, it would give priority attention to supplying New England customers and, second, it would set prices to fit the needs of the New England market rather than in response to the pressures of a nation-wide business.

I have already had encouraging talks with some of New England's financial leaders and I have found them decidedly interested in raising the necessary capital if the facts are what we believe them to be.

Encouraging discussions have also been held on the problem of securing capable management and developing the trained selling organization which is so vital to the profitable operation of a steel mill.

The Next Step. The members of our Steel Committee are convinced that before we can proceed much further with this second alternative, we must have more specific technical information than is now available. This can be developed only by a complete and detailed economic and engineering survey. This survey would check the facts which have already been prepared by other groups, particularly the estimates of the cost of importing iron ore and coal and of the size of the available New England market.

Because Connecticut is the center of this New England market, it is fully agreed that if a steel mill is established in New England, it is likely to be built in Connecticut. The survey should select the best possible Connecticut site. As I pointed out above, the New London-Groton area, in the southeastern part of the state, seems to have more to offer than any other section. If further study bears this out, the survey should outline exactly how the site would be developed and how much it would cost.

This survey will lay a solid basis for the development of a detailed and specific proposition with which we can go to the financial leaders of our region. Until we are in a position to present such a proposition, they cannot finally decide whether an independent New England steel mill can command the necessary financial support.

The committee estimates that such a survey would cost in the neighborhood of $60,000. It is hoped that the survey will be completed sometime during the summer.

ONE FINAL WORD

Every twenty years since the Civil War, we as a nation have doubled our output of goods and services. I think we have every reason to feel confident that this industrial expansion, for the nation as a whole, will continue in the future, as long as peace can be maintained.

But there is a very real question whether all sections of our country will share equally in this future prosperity. The question is particularly pertinent here in New England where our natural resources are limited.

If we intend to keep pace with the growth of the rest of the country, we must carefully study our assets and liabilities. And then we must plan for a future development which will make the best use of our abilities and advantages. We must act vigorously and positively to eliminate such liabilities as high steel costs.

This need for imaginative planning and bold vision is emphasized by the changing social viewpoints of our people. In the past, when one section of the country promised more than another, many people accepted the need, however difficult, to break long-established ties and to move their families and their belongings.

Today they insist—and very properly—that as we expand our huge national capacity to produce the wealth on which our prosperity depends, each region should have its full share of the expansion and the new wealth it brings. They will insist that their own section shall not be permitted to dry up economically whether through inertia, defeatism, or an unwillingness to face up to the opportunities that lie ahead.

We in Connecticut and New England have a great industrial past. But in honoring that past, we must never forget that we possess the means—the capital, management, skills, and industrial know-how—for an equally great and prosperous future.

For us, then, getting a Connecticut steel mill is more than an economic challenge. It is a social challenge that gives us a new great opportunity to demonstrate how our way of life can serve fully the needs and interests of all our people.

Bens

December 19, 1951

Dear Hunky:

This is a hell of a time to be answering your letter of October 14. The fact of the matter is it didn't reach me until after I returned from the British elections. There will be another one one day and I'll hope for better luck then and also hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Miss Beverley Benson
Delti Chi
The Knoll
Ithaca, New York

Delta Chi
The Knoll
Ithaca, New York
14 October 1951

4

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is in reply to your kind offer of September 9 concerning "500 turgid words" on the forthcoming British elections.

The Cornell SUN would definitely appreciate such a contribution to its news pages, and we would consider it quite an honor to run a "Special to the Cornell Daily SUN" with your by-line.

The directors, however, are slightly hesitant about the costs of such an undertaking and the difficulty that will fall to either you or your colleagues in relaying the story to Ithaca.

We hear tell that cable charges are very high , and that if the story were not to be sent by cable, it would cause much confusion at CBS were it to be transmitted from there to Ithaca.

We would, therefore, like the ituation clarified. The paper will gladly pay reasonable charges, but does not want to cause you any trouble or confusion.

Yours truly,
'Honky'
Beverley Benson

Benson, Jas. D.

May 29, 1951

Dear Mr. Benson:

Please accept my belated thanks for your generous letter of April 3. It seems now that this undemocratic and unprecedented procedure is to be followed and I find myself, like you, concerned not so much about the procedure itself as about the public apathy which attended the announcement.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James D. Benson
Fowling,
New York

JAMES D. BENSON
Counselor at Law
PAWLING, NEW YORK

14

April 3, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I send you my congratulations for your direct comments on the armed services' plan for the deferment of intellectually wealthy college students. In listening to your broadcast of April 2, I felt that given the opportunity and the eloquence, I should have expressed my revulsion for the plan in identical terms.

It is difficult to say whether your views and mine are minority views, because the public lethargy on the subject has apparently denied it its rightful place in public discussion. Perhaps further pointed comments and succinctly stated arguments on your part will make the public aware of the dangers inherent in government sponsored inequality of opportunity.

Very truly yours,

James D. Benson

James D. Benson

Berkman, Ed. D.

January 24, 1951

Dear Ted:

I hope something comes of the Robinson interview. I am leaving at the end of the week for a week in the South. Let's get together and abuse the world when I get back.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward D. Berkman
[illegible] East 76th Street
New York, New York

EDWARD O. BERKMAN
44 E. 74th St., New York
Jan. 16, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Thanks for setting up the date with Hubbell Robinson. The project, if anything comes of it, could hardly be more challenging.

Meanwhile, much activity in other directions. Our "Bedtime for Bonzo" movie looks like a hit, and Chappell is bringing out a song I composed, of the same title.

Hope to see you soon.

Ted

Ted Berkman

Mothers Rest - 1890

Berkman, Ed D.

EDWARD O. BERKMAN

44 E. 74th St., NYC

Monday, May 29

Dear Ed,

Just heard your recorded piece from Berlin, recapping the week-end's Big Parade, and was reminded of Bertha Gaster's private report to a group of us in Cairo four years ago on her return from Yugoslavia. Bertha spoke glowingly of the new regime--its hard-working idealism, impressive plans for land reform and popular education--and then unconsciously negated her entire argument with a too-vivid description of a children's parade in Belgrade: kids moving stiffly down the street in an endless line, to the rythmic chant of "Ti-to, Ti-to..." That same frightening Puppen quality was conveyed in your impressionistic sketch of the scene in Berlin.

I see by "Variety" that Brother Paley is standing by his guns in the matter of the People (herein represented by Ed Murrow) versus the Commercial Interests. This is a truly staggering attitude, before which one can only flick the fedora in awe.

Speaking of nice guys with guts, I spent a couple of days with Bowles up in Hartford last month. He is somehow flourishing in the whirlwind. On the strength of his concrete achievements in office --schools, housing, social security, administrative economy--he shouldn't have to campaign at all for re-election. But that, of course, is not the case. Looks like a tough fight.

I may be going to England this Summer to write the screen play on a meller we turned out recently. If so, will have to stop in and consult you on the latest developments in bistros, etc. Even in the absence of such a compelling motive, I shall probably turn up before you go off a-wandering yourself; it's about time for my semi-annual joust with the slippery curtain separating Murrow from his public.

Fraternally (and I don't mean that solemn little key that seemed so important in campus years)

Ted Berkman

Berkman, Ted

March 17, 1950

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for your letter of February 13th, which I found on my return from London. Now I'm off again for six weeks in Washington, but plans are tentative, as usual.

I appreciate your kind words about the broadcasts; thanks again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ted Berkman
44 East 74th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

44 East 74th St.
New York, N.Y.
Feb. 13, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

The attached stories were scattered through today's Herald-Tribune. Straws in a radioactive wind ?

By contrast, a page one piece the other day referred gravely to the "conventional atom bomb"--as opposed to the snappy new hydrogen job. Chalk up an unnoticed milestone in American thinking.

You dealt handsomely, I thought, with the unpunished Nazi criminals. Also with the orator from Arkansas. Should the Congressional Record run dry, or the UN exhaust its supply of African cows and/or natives, wheel a spinet into the booth and give me a ring. That light touch must be preserved.

Ted Berkman

[redacted] Donald Harrington, minister of the Community Church of New York, condemned in his sermon yesterday the decision to build the hydrogen bomb.

"It is my conviction," he said, "after long and serious thought and agonizing prayer, that the decision to build the hydrogen bomb without first seeking international agreement for its outlawry and control was militarily stupid, politically a blunder of the first magnitude, and morally hideous."

Mr. Harrington contended that democracies are always at a disadvantage in the use of such weapons, "for they cannot strike first, and such weapons contradict the basic purposes for which they are organized."

The only answer to the threat of a hydrogen holocaust, he said, is the transformation of the United Nations from a league of national sovereign states into a "genuine limited world government now, before it is too late. . . . It is world law or world war, and we must make our choice."

RY 13, 1950

Presbyterian Men Urge Ban on Atomic Bombs

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (*AP*).—The National Council of Presbyterian Men today urged "unwavering" efforts by American leaders to effect a world-wide ban on use of weapons, including the hydrogen bomb, for mass destruction of civilians.

In its national convention the group adopted a resolution which asked of President Truman "an unwavering determination to continue the efforts started by this nation to bring together all the nations of the world to seek effective guaranties to control the manufacture and to prevent the use of atom bombs, hydrogen bombs and other physical forces of warfare designed primarily to destroy civilians en masse."

[redacted] T. Jones, of Kansas City, was named council president last night, succeeding Dr. Charles J. Tryck, of St. Paul.

[redacted] Robert J. McCracken said yesterday morning in his sermon at the Riverside Church, Riverside Drive and 122d Street, that the theory that it was religion's function to take the tension out of life and the brand of psychology which insists that everybody could live poised and relaxed lives were both shallow. It was, he said, a time of tension, a time for worrying.

"The Christian role," he said, "ought to be much more militant and prophetic. As Christians we owe allegiance to the state. . . . But we cannot admit that it is in any sense sacrosanct or endowed with any super-moral authority. As loyal citizens of the state and having at heart its best interests, it is our duty to criticize and challenge whatever in its life is at variance with Christian standards.

"We should lift up our voice against social injustice. We should be active agents in an attempt to halt the mad race in armaments. We should do all in our power to promote peace and counsels of peace. As Christians we should [redacted] the question, raised by so many scientists, whether the hydrogen bomb is the answer to our problems, whether the wealth of the most powerful and privileged nation on the world [redacted]

Berkman, Ed. D.
Rec 7-4 896

EDWARD Q. BERKMAN

44 E. 74th St., New York
Saturday morning

Dear Ed,

Here are one listener's unsolicited impressions of "Hear It Now."

The show had punch, authority and imagination. Its most effective bits were the unrehearsed, off-beat slices of life : the intercom dialogue of the artillery spotters in Korea; the weary, gasped-out report of the foot-soldier; the strange, high-pitched staccato of General Wu--more illustrative than miles of copy, of the great gulf of incomprehension between East and West.

Now, as to aspects that I think could be improved:

Some of the transitions were uncomfortably abrupt--notably that which followed Abe Burrows' light theater piece and took us back to the Korean battlefield, and whatever it was that led into the "Born Yesterday" bit. In this connection, better use might be made of music to bridge the changes in mood.

The over-all balance of the show seemed to be weighted on the heavy side. The compromise here between public responsibility and diversion is a difficult one, I know; but there is a danger of negating one's own purpose, and I felt that the last quarter-hour--mainly MacArthur--was repetitious of earlier material. By contrast, I liked the man-in-the-street flavor, complete with nervous pauses and grammatical stumblings, of the news-dealers who don't want to handle the Worker...

Obviously the structure of an hour-long documentary will require some juggling before anything like a final shape is reached; and events may even make it impossible for any one format to be followed. But you're on the way with something new and exciting in American radio--good luck.

Sincerely,

Ed Berkman

Barridge, H. L.

July 11, 1951

Dear Biff:

Way back on November 17 you were good enough to send me an essay written by your friend Dr. B. F. Pittenger. I have read it and thought it good, but in the crest of my own schedule, plus a full hour news review on Friday night, I just never got around to answering your letter. I hope you will understand and forgive me.

As ever yours,

P.S. Earl Foster was in New York for several days about three weeks ago and I had an opportunity to see him and renew old acquaintance again. It was very pleasant.

Mr. H. L. Barridge
Dept. of Physical Education
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Department of Physical Education

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

November 17, 1950

(21)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

As usual I was listening to your broadcast on Tuesday night. The story of the Army sergeant was indeed a very timely story and one which has given some of us in professional education a great deal of concern. It seems to me that your remarks for the nation-wide audience will have accomplished a great deal in furthering our drive in teaching students about love for country.

I am taking the liberty of sending you an essay written by my friend Dr. B. F. Pittenger, formerly dean of the College of Education, University of Texas. It is a small book which should not take one very long to read and I think it would give you a professional educator's point of view on what has been considered by some as a controversial issue.

Received on shelf

Those of us connected with the Eastern District are indeed very sorry that you will not be able to be with us at our convention in April. We felt that if we could have you as our featured speaker we would have one of the outstanding high lights of any convention that we have ever held.

I would like to have your reactions to Pittenger's book if you have time.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Berridge

H. L. Berridge

hlb/dic

Bessie, Simon Michael

7

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

July 17, 1951

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for the thoughtful and excellent words on the David Duncan book. You will be pleased to know that the book is doing quite well, and I am pleased to tell you that I think your efforts are instrumental.

Best wishes,

Simon Michael Bessie

Simon Michael Bessie (ab)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

SMB: ab

Bessie, Simon Michael

July 10, 1951

Dear Mike:

This is not only one of the most striking picture textbooks on war, it is in my opinion undoubtedly the most striking that has yet been published. I worked with Duncan for a bit in Korea last summer and he is also, inaddition to being a great photographer and a fine writer, one of the finest gentlemen I have ever known. Thanks very much for sending me the book.

As ever yours,

Mr. Simon Michael Bessie
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Bessie, Michael Simon

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33rd STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

No ans

June 29, 1951

Dear Ed:

Your excellent words on David Duncan's THIS IS WAR! were heard and much appreciated. Incidentally -- and aside from Duncan -- that was a first-rate broadcast.

Best to you and Janet.

Sincerely,

Michael

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SMB: ab

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

June 13, 1951

Dear Ed:

I am sending you a copy of THIS IS WAR! by David Douglas Duncan, which we are publishing on June twenty-fifth. We think it is one of the most striking picture and text books on war that has been published. I hope you agree.

Best wishes,

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Ed Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SMB: ab

Bessie, Simon Michael
MW 3-1950

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

September 25, 1950

Dear Ed,

Thanks very much for sending me the transcript of your superb broadcast of September sixth. I have not seen anywhere as good, as direct and as important a statement of what I think we ought to understand about the Asians.

You may remember that one of the first hopes I had when I started in book publishing was for a book by you. When will it be?

Best wishes to you and Janet.

Sincerely,

Michael

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SMB/mmb

Bessie Sent 9/18

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33d STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

September 7, 1950

Dear Ed,

Everybody tells me that your broadcast of Wednesday, September sixth was superb and since Connie and I did not hear it, I would be most grateful if you could send me a copy of it.

We hope to see you soon. Best wishes to you and Janet.

Sincerely,

Michael

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SMB/mmb

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Joan Platoff

From A. E. Law

Station

Forget it

May 31, 1950

I wonder if someone has given E. R. Murrow a bum steer. I find no title, Prunes and Prisms, by Charles Grandgent but one published in 1924 entitled PRUNES AND PRISMS by Percival Prim, the perfect speaker, authored by Clara V. Townsend. This sounds to me like a book on rhetoric or public speaking.

Charles Hall Grandgent, on the other hand, seems to be an authority on Dante as well as the author of a number of textbooks in the field of Italian and French languages. However in 1924 Harvard Univ. press published one by him entitled GETTING A LAUGH and other essays and I wonder if this could be anything of interest. Contents include: Getting a laugh; Prejudices (and hills) the why and how of speech; Tousser et cracher.-The language beautiful.-On seeing people off.-Delusion.

I checked these in the U. S. Catalog of books in print in 1928 so that if there had been one published in 1927 it would have shown up there.

Agnes Law

Billikopf Jacob

May 26, 1950

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

First of all, my apologies for the delay in answering yours of April 27th. I have been out of New York for two months, and this is being written on the eve of my departure for a week in Berlin.

To be bracketed with my friend Elmer Davis is indeed an honor, and I can ask for no higher praise.

I was not in fact familiar with "Prunes and Prism" by Professor Grandgent, but I intend to send out an order for a copy.

I shall indeed give your regards to Bill Paley when he returns from Honolulu and I return from Berlin.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
1101 Lewis Tower Bldg.
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

R 5-6045

JACOB BILLIKOPF
1101-1104 LEWIS TOWER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

April 27, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the outset, let me say that with the possible exception of Elmer Davis -- whom, for some reason or other, we do not get in Philadelphia -- you are my favorite news commentator. You invariably give me, and thousands of others, food for thought and reflection.

Last Friday night you quoted excerpts from a book written by a Chinese philosopher, the subject of which was the ART OF REVILING.

I wonder, Mr. Murrow, if you ever read PRUNES AND PRISM by Professor Charles H. Grandgent, who taught Romance languages at Harvard. The book appeared in October, 1927 and contains a chapter entitled "Ourselves and Others." I will always be grateful to my good friend, Henry Goddard Leach, for sending me the book -- which is probably out of print and can only be gotten in the library. I think I will ask my secretary to copy a few brief paragraphs, which I will enclose.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Jacob Billikopf

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Enclosure

Regards to my friend, Bill Paley

Excerpts from PRUNES AND PRISM by Charles Hall Grandgent

Chapter "Ourselves and Others":

Why do we love to sit comfortably on the shore and contemplate other people's nautical distresses? Does the sight of their peril really enhance the enjoyment of our own security?

We purge our emotions vicariously, and we like it. For my own part, I suspect it is pure cussedness; it is like the old Adam in us, the same spirit of contrariness that moved the head of our house to break the only rule he had.

That very same tendency makes us ready to gulp down any gossip detrimental to our neighbor, no matter how unlikely it may be, or how notoriously mendacious the reporter. We accept a bit of slander, unquestioningly, from a person to whom we should never entrust a nickel without long and painful consideration. At most, when we repeat the libel, we introduce it by some such formula as "People on the inside are saying . . ." or "Someone in a position to know has told me . . . ." All the while, what we really know, in spite of our frantic efforts at deglutition, is that the whole yarn is unswallowable nonsense. But why do we so furiously want to believe it? Do we derive a tottering sense of superiority from suppositititious evidence of the turpitude of our friends and associates? More probably it is sheer malice, which ordinarily contents itself with words and only in abnormal cases translates itself into acts. We all have more or less of the Iago in us.

The New York Times

The New School's Project

Plan for a Faculty Composed of Retired Professors Discussed

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among my friends—lay and academic—I find extraordinary interest aroused by your article of Feb. 21 and your admirable editorial of March 6 on the New School's project of a faculty or "college" of retired professors. Occasionally I encounter misapprehension and apprehension. Is Alvin Johnson trying, they ask, to deprive us of our hard-won privilege of retirement on pension? Is he seeking to raise the age of retir ment, to the prejudice of younger scholars seeking appointment or promotion?

The New School plan contemplates no such readjustment in academic life. It is based on the recognition of two significant facts: the extension of life—vigorous, healthy life—due to the steady improvement of living conditions and the progress of medical science, and the growing demand throughout the country for higher adult education.

Since 1900, when plans of academic retirement in the middle Sixties came into vogue, the average life span in America has been extended by eighteen years. In 1900 the life expectancy of professors exceeded that of most other employments. Professors do not live so much longer as one might infer from the general average. But the life expectancy of a professor 65 years of age has be i increased, I venture to estimate, at least by ten years.

Adult education, generally regarded as a mere fad when the New School was launched, is now accepted in ever-wider circles as an educational necessity. The intelligent adult prefers as instructors men who carry with them the experience of a long scholarly career, with the wisdom that goes with experience.

The question arises: Do the retired professors wish to resume their teaching activity? Few of them desire to return to undergraduate work. But a very large proportion would find pleasure and profit in meeting classes of adults, men and women from every walk of life, representative of the classes the professors would appeal to in articles and books.

The New School will, as announced, inaugurate the plan next year with ten professors. But that is only a beginning. The project will be developed still further in later years. And, since every good idea the New School develops is certain to spread to other institutions, we shall witness a nationwide movement to enlist retired professors in the ever-growing field of higher adult education.

JACOB BILLIKOPF.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1950.

Chm. Fnan. Com.

Reprinted from The New York Times

March 13, 1950

Wish you would join the New School Board

Binder, Carroll

May 26, 1950

Dear Carroll:

My belated but sincere thanks for sending me the book about Carroll, Jr. I would have written earlier but we spent a couple of very hectic months in Washington. This is dictated on the eve of my departure for a week in Berlin, Paris and London. The book goes with me on the plane.

I enjoyed our all too brief visit and I hope opportunity soon affords us a chance to continue our acquaintance.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carroll Binder
THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE
Minneapolis, Minnesota

May 5, 1950

Dear Mr. Binder:

Your letter of April 18th, and the book, "One Crowded Hour" have arrived here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. They will be brought to his attention upon his return later in the month.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Carroll Binder
Editorial Editor
The Minneapolis Tribune
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE
Morning and Sunday

CARROLL BINDER
EDITORIAL EDITOR

April 18, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am sorry to have been so long in sending you the book about my late son, Carroll, Jr., in which you expressed an interest during our conversation at the airport. I hope you will find it of some interest. Mrs. Murrow may find it of interest because my son's widow went to Mt. Holyoke. His deep attachment for England should also strike a sympathetic note with you.

I am about to leave for Washington to close the chapter. Carroll, Jr.'s, remains, which not long ago were found at St. Peter, Germany in a grave previously believed to be that of an unknown British soldier, will be buried in Arlington Cemetery on Friday, April 21, at ten o'clock. We shall have a simple service in the manner of the Society of Friends instead of the customary military ritual.

It was good to have those hours with you in London and I hope our paths will cross again in the not distant future.

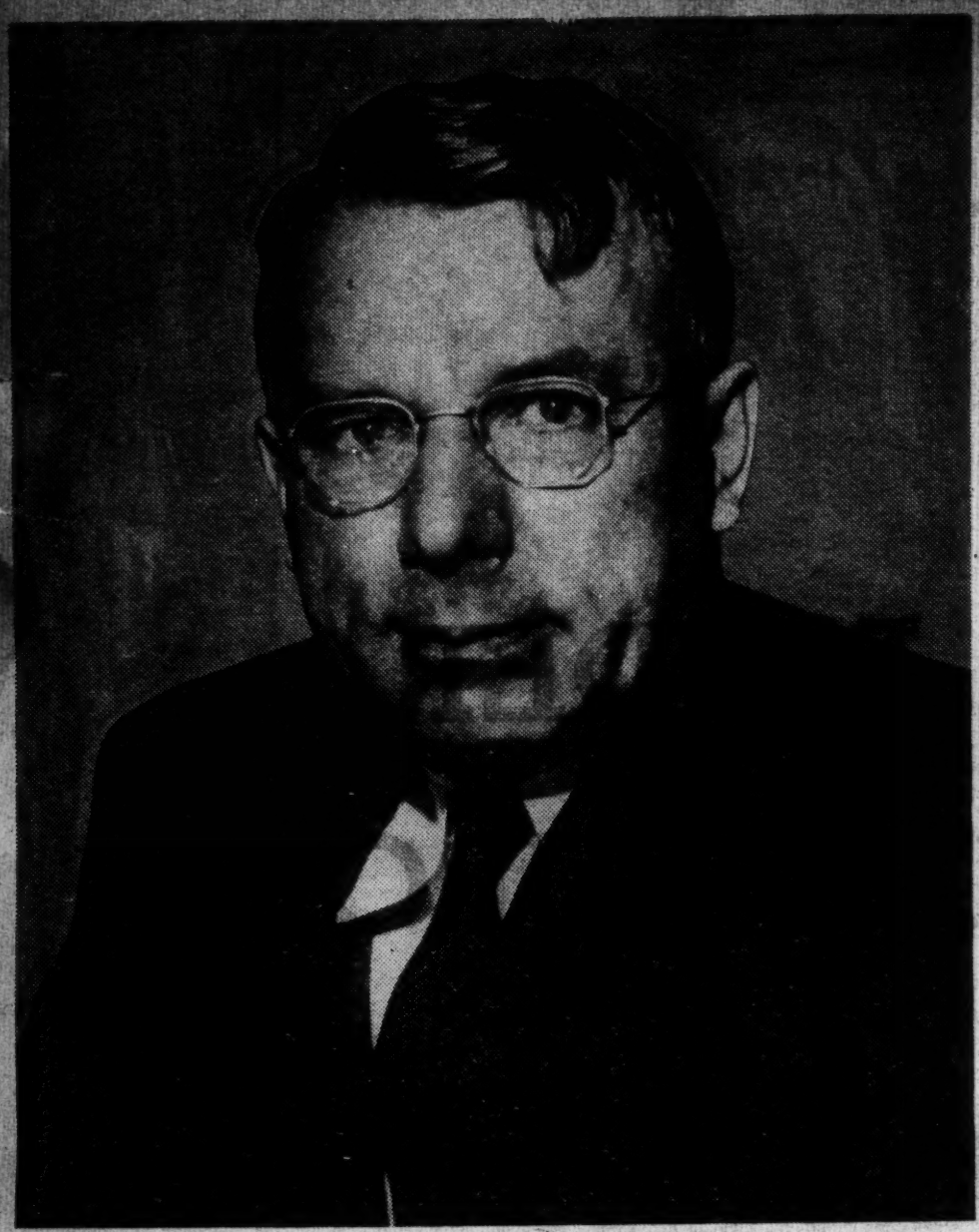
Cordially

Carroll

CB:g
Encl.

CARROLL BINDER REPORTS FROM EUROPE

These articles by Carroll Binder originally appeared in the Minneapolis Morning and Sunday Tribune



About Carroll Binder...

The following articles by Carroll Binder are a report of his observations made on a recent trip to Western Europe. With fourteen other editors he spent three weeks studying the operations of the European Recovery Program. Then he spent another fortnight looking into other aspects of the Western European situation with particular emphasis on Western European attitudes.

Carroll Binder has been observing, reporting and analyzing major news developments throughout the world since he graduated from Harvard in 1916.

In 1922 he joined the Chicago Daily News. As foreign correspondent and later as foreign editor and director of the famed Chicago Daily News foreign service, Carroll Binder reported the rise of Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany, and Communism in Russia.

Carroll Binder became editorial editor of the Minneapolis Tribune in 1945.

Binder is nationally known as a lecturer and contributor to magazines. No "ivory tower" man, World War II found him covering the war in the Pacific and in Europe as well as directing a brilliant staff of war correspondents.

Since the war Binder has traveled extensively studying and reporting the occupation in Germany and Austria, Japan and Korea. He has visited postwar France, Britain, China and the Philippines. He reported the organization of the United Nations at San Francisco.

EUROPE AID STALLS RUSS, BINDER FINDS

War Not Inevitable, But Tension Will Continue, He Says

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE — What is there to show for the 8 billion dollars the American people have invested in the Marshall plan and the additional 12 billion dollars worth of assistance they have given Europe since the end of the war?

What can the American people hope to gain by investing an additional 3 billion dollars in the European recovery program for the year beginning next June 30 and another 2 billion dollars for the year ending June 30, 1952?

I have sought the answer to these and related questions in a five-week study of conditions in four of the principal beneficiaries of this American aid—Britain, Germany, Italy and France.

I have talked with leading personalities in the governments of those four countries. I have talked with leaders of the opposition. I have talked with farmers, workingmen, labor leaders and journalists as well as with businessmen and statesmen. I have visited farms, factories, slums, the homes of the rich, eating places of the very poor, and the ritzy restaurants where the best food and service is enjoyed by those well enough heeled to pay the high prices charged.

I have talked off the record with American diplomats, Marshall plan executives and military men closely identified with administration of American aid to Europe and the safeguarding of American interests.

I have checked my impressions and what I have been told with the estimates of old friends who have been covering Europe for the American press for many years and know how to distinguish the real from the phony.

I have known one of these countries—France—for 32 years, having spent two years in the French war zone in World War I. My first-hand acquaintance with the other three countries is of more than 23 years standing. I have lived in each of them for prolonged periods.

This is my second visit to western Europe since the end of the war.

My impressions will be set forth in greater detail and with more specific reservations in subsequent articles. In this first article on the state of western Europe, 57 months after the cessation of hostilities and at the halfway point of the Marshall plan, they may be summarized thus:

● A shooting war with Russia does not appear to be either imminent or inevitable.

● A lasting settlement between the Soviet power and the western democracies does not appear to be achievable in the near future.

● Therefore the "cold war" seems more likely to last for decades than to degenerate into a shooting war or to be ended on a mutually satisfactory basis.

● The Marshall plan has frustrated, at least temporarily, Communist chances of taking over France, Italy and possibly some other western European countries.

● American aid to western Europe has given a priceless breathing spell in which to create such social stability here that the Communists cannot come to power through disaffection of large sections of the public.

● American aid has permitted western Europeans to acquire goods and services essential to quick economic recovery which could not otherwise have been acquired because of low dollar purchasing power.

● Thanks to this dollar aid and their own efforts, western Europeans have made far more rapid strides towards recovery than they made in a comparable period after the first World war. Industrial production in many lines is well ahead of what it was in 1938. Agricultural production is almost up to prewar level.

● The recovery program has halted inflationary forces which otherwise might have caused profound social dislocations and paved the way for dictatorships of the extreme right or left, such as happened after World War I.

● By providing jobs, food, clothing and other means of survival at a critical juncture, the recovery program has given hope and vigor to peoples who otherwise might have been lost to our side of the struggle between Russia and the free world.

● The skills, industrial establishments, resources, military potential and strategic positions of western Europe are one of the greatest prizes in that struggle. If they remain securely on our side, we shall have to spend only a fraction of what we should have to spend for national defense if they fall into Soviet hands.

● American aid to Europe has provided markets for American agricultural and industrial production. Thus, it has provided profits and wages which otherwise would not have been available because of severely limited European dollar purchasing power.

While particular regions and industries have gotten the direct benefits of this spending, the American economy as a whole has enjoyed a higher level of prosperity than otherwise would have been likely.

These are oversimplifications, for the sake of brevity. This summary would not be complete without mention of things not accomplished by the Marshall plan and important to be borne in mind as congress debates recovery programs and appropriations:

● While the recovery program has provided jobs and certain goods, it has not yet resulted in far-reaching social betterment in such critically situated countries as France and Italy. The working classes in both of these countries still have such poor standards of living and such a disaffected mood that they may yet fall a prey to communism if their lot is not greatly improved. The same is true of the land-hungry peasants in Italy.

I saw relatively little evidence that either the governments or the privileged classes of Italy and France are sufficiently aware of the urgent need for social reform or the hazards of prevailing social inequalities.

Communism, in other words, remains a profound threat and there is no reason to believe it will have disappeared when Marshall aid ends in 1952. In some respects Marshall plan aid appears to have intensified the feeling between the classes.

● The special interests—industrialists, businessmen and agriculturists whose products go into the general market — still influence production, distribution and prices for their own special benefit and without thought of the general welfare. That means continuation of restrictions and other barriers to the free flow of goods and persons—barriers the Marshall plan was designed to reduce or eliminate.

● Little appreciable progress towards real economic or political integration of western Europe is likely to be made by 1952.

● Extremely self-centered nationalism remains the dominant mood of western Europeans. There are wide differences between the countries believing in planned economies and those with relatively free economies. The recovery program tends to bring to light rather than sublimate these differences.

● Despite the impressive increase in production, inter-European trade and increases in exports to the dollar area, western Europe as a whole will have a dollar deficit of at least 2¼ billion dollars annually after 1952. The United States will have to deal with this deficit either by continued subsidies, long term investment, or other devices, if it wishes to keep western Europe in business and dispose of certain surpluses in the European market.

● Some sounder approach to the problem than keeping western Europe a permanent pensioner of the United States will have to be found if western civilization is to survive and continue to flower.

BINDER SEES HOPE DIM FOR WEST UNITY

Ruling Elements Cling to Nationalist Pride, Touring Writer Finds

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE — If you expect the nations of western Europe to scrap their separate nationalisms shortly, and form a United States of Europe in return for the billions put up by American taxpayers, you're in for a big disappointment.

I have heard much talk about "integration" in each of the four countries I have visited during the past five weeks.

I found many individuals who share the belief of many Americans that the European democracies cannot survive politically or economically if they persist in trying to remain independent and in trying to become self-sufficient.

NOT READY TO YIELD

But I found no evidence that ruling elements in any country soon will be ready to give up their national sovereignties for the purpose of changing Europe into one big market of 270,000,000 people.

This change is what Paul Hoffman and other American spokesmen are asking for when they advocate "integration."

"The only real Europeans are the Americans!" hard-bitten west German Socialist leader Kurt Schumacher said in reply to my inquiry about the prospects for European integration.

Schumacher voiced disgust at the intense nationalism rampant in Europe, particularly among his fellow Socialists in other countries.

He justifies his own intense nationalism by the lack of camaraderie he finds in British and French socialism.

JUSTIFIES STAND

The only possibility of political and economic union Schumacher sees is between western Germany and Austria.

Since the Marshall plan emphasizes American interest in uniting Europe and since "integration" has become to many Americans a measure of the success or failure of our aid to Europe, this adherence of western Europeans to nationalism is of major significance.

To one unfamiliar with European history, economics, politics, traditions and temperament this resistance to integration may seem stupid, perverse and unappreciative of American aid and advice.

To one familiar with the power accumulating on the other side of the iron curtain—750,000,000 people scattered over 15,000,000 square miles and great natural resources at the command of the most ruthless and purposeful dictatorship in history — the persistence of separate western European nationalisms and the failure to integrate may seem suicidal.

THINKING NOT CLEAR

This series of articles is more of a report on things as they are and appear likely to be several years hence than a discussion of what should be done.

It may not be amiss to say that a study of talk about "integration" is likely to leave one less clear as to what congress and ECA spokesmen mean when they urge "integration" upon western Europeans.

It also is likely to create serious doubts as to whether political integration of western Europe outside of both the American and Soviet systems is desirable from the standpoint of the United States.

There could not be the sort of economic integration we urge without some political integration.

This is not to imply that western Europe can survive in its present divided condition but to say that our own concepts of integration at present are too confused and unrealistic to warrant our attaching so much importance to such a formula.

Something more sound and more apt to endure seems to be necessary.

The American people probably will have to show more willingness to integrate with Europe before they can prevail upon Europeans to integrate with each other.

Europeans would be more impressed if Americans integrated their talk about integration.

There is a tremendous spread between what Americans urge Europeans to do—sometimes the same Americans.

At times our spokesmen seem to be insisting that tariff walls be abolished, fiscal policies be coordinated and currencies be made interchangeable to the extent that only a United States of Europe could achieve.

At other times our spokesmen seem to have in mind only small regional tariff groupings, abolition of quota restrictions on intra-European trade and "aiming" at the general reduction of tariff barriers.

Vested interests in each country naturally fight any modification of existing national barriers which seem essential to continuance of their profits, jobs, prestige or influence.

French wine growers don't want to have to compete with Italian wines and Italian automobile manufacturers don't want to have to compete with British cars in the domestic markets.

Workers in other countries oppose the admission of Italy's surplus workers for any except poorly paid or exceptionally arduous work such as farm labor or mining. European steel production already promises to exceed present annual consumption by about 8 million tons.

Nevertheless each government would like to make itself independent of others in steel and other key production.

But resistance to early and far-reaching lowering of national barriers is not confined to self-centered special interests. A sudden lowering of long-existing barriers in such an unbalanced area as western Europe would create economic and social problems graver than those it is desired to solve.

Every government must think about the welfare of its own people as well as the general welfare. It is normal that prudent governments should be cautious about exposing their people to unemployment and other economic dislocations which might result from giving free rein to less prudent governments of other countries.

A Swedish leader had this in mind when he said his people would not consent to linking their fortunes too closely with "Frenchmen and Italians who are addicted to tax evasion and blackmarketing" — practices frowned upon in his country.

A Dutchman who has seen how much more luxuriously Italians doing the kind of work he does are able to live in Italy's "free" economy balks at pooling his country's frugal economy with Italy's. The Dutch limit their families and share their limited resources to keep their national house in order. The Italians go on reproducing at their traditional rate despite a chronic overpopulation of 2 millions for which at present there is neither employment nor a home abroad.

It is difficult to "integrate" economies such as those of Britain, The Netherlands and Scandinavia (planned along socialist lines) with relatively unplanned economies such as those of France and Belgium. Such fundamental differences exist between neighboring Belgium and The Netherlands that Benelux, the pioneer European project for elimination of customs barriers, has yet to be implemented.

The three Scandinavian countries have as good a basis for union as can be found anywhere. But, despite common institutions and other integrating forces, differences in wealth and conflicts between industries thus far have prevented implementation of the long-discussed customs union.

Sudden abolition of barriers would throw about 50,000 Norwegian women textile workers out of employment. Their product couldn't compete with the more efficient Swedish textile industry. But the Norwegian women could not be moved elsewhere because their husbands are engaged in fishing. The families must remain near the sea and the mills have gone to fishing towns to obtain this available female labor. If Sweden would buy Norway's chemicals Norway could buy Sweden's textiles but Sweden developed its own chemical industry as a defense measure.

Even in the case of Belgium and Luxembourg there are constant rows over joint trade agreements with other countries. Luxembourg is primarily dependent on its steel industry. Belgium has a steel industry but its textiles are more important. When Belgolux negotiates a trade agreement with Norway the Belgians insist on disposing of a lot of textiles while the Luxemburgers insist on Norway taking a large part of its payment in steel.

Such experiences with limited forms of integration and such moods in western Europe lead Prof. Gottfried Haberler of Harvard to believe that only a dictator or the imminent danger of being taken over by Soviet aggressors could induce the various countries to abandon their separate national sovereignties and become one sovereignty.

Haberler believes that collapse of the dictatorship or subsidence of the crisis would lead to the quick disintegration of such a forced western European union. He thinks the planned and the unplanned societies would each try to go their own ways rather than remain united. Less comprehensive co-operation is possible, however, in Haberler's opinion and should be fostered.

WEST EUROPE BACKS PHONY 'INTEGRATION'

Cynical Refuse to Abandon Sovereignty for Economic Unity

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE — Since congress and a section of the American public think "integration" will cure Europe's ills, certain cynical western Europeans are prepared to go through the motions of pretending to take the cure.

More concerned with keeping up the flow of American aid than with laying a base for enduring security, Europeans of this ilk give lip service to "integration" without any intention of trying to make it a reality. They show no inclination to give up their national sovereignties for the purpose of changing Europe into one big market of 270,000,000 people.

SINGLE LEADER SOUGHT

This state of mind was behind much of the European support for roving Ambassador Averell Harriman's attempt to make Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium the political leader of the European Marshall plan council.

Harriman wanted to deal with one European leader, who in turn would deal with the various governments receiving aid.

He thought Spaak, out of office in Belgium and active in movements for European unity, would fill the bill.

A number of governments, which do not care much for Spaak and would prefer to deal directly with the chief ECA representative in Europe, supported Harriman's efforts to have Spaak accepted as his deputy and as a super-European spokesman.

They thought they could create the impression in the United States that western Europeans are "integrating" without surrendering any real sovereignty or foregoing the right to make direct approaches to American aid distributors.

BRITISH VETO MOVE

The British scotched this move. They would have none of Spaak. They are being severly criticized for torpedoing an attempt at integration.

The British attitude towards integration, which will be discussed later, played a part in their veto of Spaak.

Belgium, a hard currency country, has made the going especially tough for the soft currency countries. Hence, Britain and other soft currency countries objected to the former premier of Belgium being placed in a position where he might create greater difficulties for them.

PEEVED AT SPAAK

The Labor government of Britain was also peeved at Spaak, a fellow Socialist, for a speech and an article in which he criticized British behavior toward Europe.

Still other Europeans didn't like the idea of trying to fool the American public with such a phony sort of "integration."

They knew that, in the present mood of Europe, Spaak really would not have functioned as Amercans were given to understand he would function. They rightly believed that European-American relations will not thrive permanently in such an atmosphere of petty deception.

They believed a sounder basis for collaboration is for Americans to become acquainted with European realities and vice versa.

Designation of Foreign Minister Stikker of The Netherlands as a "political conciliator" of the European Marshall plan council is a more honest move.

His duties have yet to be defined and probably will not amount to much. But at least his provisional appointment and the other provisional moves towards integration do not give Americans or Europeans the impression that barriers are being lowered when they remain as high as ever.

Foreign Minister Sforza of Italy, who launched the idea of an economic union between Italy and France in 1947 and is as ardent a worker for real unity in Europe as I have found, urges Americans not to be discouraged by the slowness of the movement for integration.

"I want free Europe to be united." Sforza said, "but I do not believe in miracles. Where there is power such as America possesses, there is responsibility. The United States has a responsibility to work for integration despite the opposition of commercial, emotional or other elements in individual countries."

Sforza, who has been in diplomacy and politics for half century, is better acquainted with both the United States and Europe than most Europeans. He takes a dim view of the ability of Italy, France or Britain separately to resist the rise of another leader in Germany who might again attempt to impose Germany's will on Europe.

He believes only a united free Europe can successfully resist Soviet imperialism. He gave the impression that he does not despair of such eventual co-operation.

Meantime the preoccupation of each Marshall plan country with its own narrow economic interests and preservation of its full freedom of action makes a greater impact on the American than the prospects for lowered barriers.

It is not merely difficult to get individual countries to abandon uneconomic industries being nursed along for reasons of prestige, security or make-work. Attempts to prevent building up steel, oil and other key production facilities beyond "reasonable needs" are being frustrated by hog-deals between interested countries. Western Europe already has facilities for making 8 million more tons of steel a year than it is expected to consume. Yet the Dutch are being allowed to build an uneconomical steel mill although neighboring Belgium and Luxemburg cannot find markets for all their present steel output and neighboring Germany has excess steel mills. The Dutch got this sanction because they supported a French project for expanding the steel plants of Lorraine.

The urge to be self-sufficient and give fullest possible employment is always present in intra-European attempts to jointly "regulate investment programs."

Since our money is being used and our security and prosperity also are at stake, we have a right to criticize these European shortcomings. We have a right to press for better and more prompt performance as Paul Hoffman and other ECA spokesmen do incessantly.

But it might not be amiss for us to admit to ourselves that we sometimes have been a long time fulfilling our own precepts. There is considerable discrepancy between what we tell Europeans to do and what we ourselves do.

That does not excuse Europeans but it should make us more tolerant and patient.

The American union did not start with 48 states. It took years for the 13 colonies to agree on a basis of union and it took a great civil war to preserve the union.

If the United States were willing to identify its fortunes as closely with western Europe as it urges western Europeans to identify their fortunes with each other, integration would proceed far more rapidly.

If we were willing to modify our sovereignty in an American-European union as we propose that Europeans modify theirs in a European union, a Union of the Free might take form more rapidly.

Western Europeans proceed cautiously for substantially the same reasons that we proceed cautiously in such unfamiliar paths. There is danger that we all may do too little too late. This is a report on the way things are rather than on the way they ought to be.

EUROPE LAYS RECOVERY LAG TO BRITAIN

Binder Warns U. S. Must Not Turn Back on Dependable Ally

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE — When a man makes a quiet getaway in France—whether from jail or from a social situation—they say he scrammed "in the English fashion." In England they describe such behavior as "taking French leave."

These popular expressions reflect states of mind about each other which have developed in centuries of contact between peoples separated by wide cultural, political and temperamental differences as well as by the English channel.

It thus comes naturally for Frenchmen and other Europeans to blame the British for failure to make appreciable headway toward European co-operation. And it is not surprising that Americans, in and out of the economic co-operation administration, accuse the British of "dragging their feet."

ROIL AMERICANS, TOO

Europeans who do not wish to have their own countries' failure to take real steps toward integration examined too closely join with anti-British groups in attributing lack of progress to the "British, who are playing their usual selfish game."

The British are doing some things which certainly are not conducive to integration. They sometimes rub Americans as well as Europeans the wrong way.

But attempts to saddle all the blame on the British can only obscure more important stumbling blocks to the recovery and peace of Europe.

Also, it would be a great injustice to the British, whose stand with us in time of stress is the chief hope of preserving free institutions.

'ONLY DEPENDABLE ALLY'

When all things are considered Great Britain is the one ally in this part of the world upon whom we can count unreservedly for thick-and-thin co-operation for the common defense.

Such a dependable and capable ally is entitled to hold aloof from any project which it fears may weaken, rather than strengthen, its ability to survive in freedom and relative well-being.

Its stubborn standoffishness may prove less difficult to cope with than the pretended co-operation of nations not so wholeheartedly dedicated to freedom.

The British refuse to put all their eggs into the western European basket because they are not convinced such a political and economic entity can stand up to the Soviet challenge or remain a going concern.

They have two other relationships which they consider more vital than their continental relationships. One is with the British commonwealth. The other is with the United States.

BRITISH DETERMINED

The British are determined to preserve their ability to deal directly with both the United States and the other members of the British commonwealth, regardless of urging by high-placed Americans to identify themselves more unreservedly with Europe.

Although the commonwealth and other parts of the world constituting the sterling bloc no longer offer the economic and political advantages they once did, this integration of 250 million people and a quarter of the world's trade is a bird in hand.

The British deem it worth more than the bird in the European bush.

If Europe continues to be a collection of would-be self-sufficient nations, Britain wants the sterling block and commonwealth aces in the hole. Britain believes that the United States will make arrangements with it which it is not yet prepared to make with western Europeans individually or collectively.

The monetary talks last autumn in Washington confirm that British estimate. Britain may be persuaded to conduct its sterling and United States relationships in a more constructive manner as regards European co-operation, but it cannot be bullied out of them any more than the United States can be induced to forfeit values it cherishes for dubious values about which little can be ascertained.

Britain's participation in the European integration movement is also conditioned by ideological and other factors spelled out in the second article in this series.

Britain is not willing to expose its full employment policies to the forces operative in the relatively free economies of France, Italy and Belgium. It is not willing to again subject its critically low gold and dollar reserves to Belgian and other attempts to gather a still larger dollar and gold strength through convertible currencies.

Conservative leader Anthony Eden is no more willing to discard currency controls than the Laborites.

There are some other potent factors in British policy. Unlike the Italians and the Germans, who take it for granted that the United States should and will continue to help them indefinitely or the French who assume that the United States can always be counted upon to come to their rescue if they face disaster, the British are determined to try to get off the back of the United States at the earliest possible moment.

They resent being dependent on American aid and deliberately go without most of the good things of life in the hope of working their own passage again.

How Britain can stand on its own feet economically is hard to see. Some experts consider it impossible of attainment. But Britain's effort to become independent deserves more respect than the sychophancy of Europeans who expect to be supported in return for their lip service to European unity.

Key personalities in the Labor regime are motivated by other considerations. They want to be able to carry on (in even more austere fashion if necessary but independently) if the United States decides to shut off aid because of disappointment with results of ERP or displeasure with British Socialist policies. Some British measures arise out of that attempt to insure against an unfavorable turn of events.

This preoccupation with British survival and with cherished domestic measures has led to certain British practices such as dual pricing which ECA officials feel to be highly unfair and dangerous.

It is estimated that Britain is making a profit of about 50 million dollars a year by imposing an extra charge of one pound a ton on coal exported to other Marshall plan countries.

Sir Stafford Cripps and Conservative business men justify this practice on the grounds that coal always has been sold abroad at the price that can be gotten and that the United States and other countries have more than one price for the same commodity when they can get away with it.

ECA accuses the Labor government of taking advantage of scarcity abroad to make the nationalized coal industry show a profit which otherwise would not be possible with high costs of production and subsidized domestic prices.

There can be no economic integration if each country being helped takes its little advantage at the expense of other countries which are being helped.

While the practice may help a given country to make a temporary gain, none will benefit in the end because Sweden, overcharged for British coal, is likely to overcharge some other country for its iron ore and soft wood. France will have an excuse to overcharge for its phosphates, Italy for its hemp and Norway for its whale oil. Instead of being enlarged, trade thereby would be contracted.

An ECA official, whom I know well enough to feel certain that he is fundamentally friendly to Britain, likens Britain's present behavior towards European integration to the London policeman he observed during one of the worst blitzes busily trying to put out a gas light which, according to regulations should not have been on.

Across the street the blaze of one of the largest buildings of London afforded enemy raiders an illumination 10,000 times brighter than the offending gaslight.

My friend fears that Britain's preoccupation with its own survival overlooks the burning building across the street which is Soviet designs on free Europe.

He thinks Britain could not survive in freedom if western Europe is taken over by the Soviets and that western Europe cannot save itself without the wholehearted co-operation of Britain.

U.S. AID GIVES EUROPE LIFT, BINDER FINDS

Spirit of People Rises as Jobs and Food Become Available

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE—One has to know how critical conditions were in western Europe three years ago to appreciate fully how much has been accomplished with $8,000,000,000 worth of Marshall plan aid.

Western Europe's remarkable recovery should not be lost sight of because of disappointment at its failure to integrate economically and politically.

Even those who had seen western Europe recover from the ravages of World War I and appreciated its remarkable recuperative and staying powers did not dare hope three years ago that so much progress would be made as can be seen when one journeys through Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

While the specters of communism and runaway inflation have not been banished permanently from western Europe they have lost their terror for the time being as a result of increased employment, production and available supplies of food, clothing and other necessities.

Without the dollar purchasing power provided by American aid this state of affairs could not have been brought about.

Despite their diligence, skills, initiative and resources, the intelligent, hard-working people of western Europe could not have made as great a comeback without machinery, raw materials, food and other indispensables to be had only with dollars advanced by the American people.

Large numbers of western Europeans are unaware of the character and extent of American aid and many others think we "had" to give. But this should not obscure the more important fact that our aid helped make it possible for people who belong on our side of the east-west struggle by preference, geography and institutions to remain there.

CHEAPER THAN LIBERATION

It will take continuing effort to keep western Europe on the side of the free. But the recovery program has won time for that effort.

Instead of having to liberate western Europe for our security we have only to help it lay the bases of enduring stability and independence—a task far less costly in blood, effort and dollars than liberation.

The contrast between what I saw here in 1946 and what I have just seen is remarkable in many respects.

It is not simply in the buildings rising out of the rubble of wartime destruction; the blasted bridges, culverts, docks, roads, railways and canals again in normal service; the battle-scarred fields again yielding crops or the factories which had been razed turning out larger production than before they were bombed.

It is the spirit of the people. Hope and confidence have returned to people who were still stunned by war, enemy occupation, collaboration, social revolution and other experiences of the previous decade.

GAIN FOR U. S. CITED

This is the stuff of which much can be made for the free way of life if given time and the right direction. As the nation with the greatest stake in peace with freedom, justice, security and prosperity we may feel that our investment here has not been in vain.

We must not forfeit what we have invested and gained because all of our expectations have not been met.

When one visits land reclamation projects in over-populated, land-hungry Italy or fields and factories in France and Britain one sees tangible evidence of benefits due to American aid.

At the Renault automobile works here in France there are rows of transfer machines as up-to-date and efficient as anything to be found in Detroit, Mich. It is American equipment which could be obtained only with dollar aid.

American assembly line methods have been introduced into this establishment, which was almost put out of business by allied bombardment because it produced war materials for the axis.

The destruction of obsolete equipment in wartime made it easier to modernize this industry. Thus it is producing twice as many cars as it produced prewar with the same number of employes.

Legislation which compels it to employ many more workers than are required so as to help absorb Italy's labor surplus does not give the great Fiat motor works the same incentive to introduce American production techniques.

But Fiat is putting modern American machines bought with Marshall plan dollars to good use. Four hundred cars are being turned out daily and a new model is about to be marketed to help Italy's economy.

(Fiat, Renault and other firms as well as farmers who get tractors pay full value in lire, francs or pounds for American machinery. The proceeds go into special "counterpart funds" which can only be expended by the governments for purposes approved by the United States. Marshall aid is necessary because the governments lacked dollars with which to pay for essential productive equipment. But individual beneficiaries do not receive "gifts" from the American taxpayers. Only the nation as a whole benefits from such aid in the sense that it does not pay for much of the dollar aid with dollar equivalent).

Renault and Fiat, which are only two of a wide variety of productive enterprises aided by Marshall plan funds, also use their own considerable resources to increase their productive capacity. They have helped themselves to a far larger extent than they have been helped by American aid.

The margin given by the United States helps provide employment, goods and earning capacity which in turn strengthen the economic and social structure of western Europe.

We try to see that the lire, franc and other local currency equivalents of our dollar aid—the counterpart funds—are used in ways that will permanently benefit the countries we are helping.

In some countries part of these funds go for retirement of internal short-term debt because that serves to reduce inflation and thus furthers social stability.

More visible to the observer are such projects as the reclamation of great tracts of land in Italy which have been unproductive for centuries because of their swampy character.

I have seen two and three crops a year being harvested from land which was useless when I lived in Italy 20 years ago.

By getting rid of malaria and putting in pumps and drainage canals and farm-to-market-roads it is being made possible for peasants to come down from their hilltop towns and live in the fields they cultivate.

This saves hours of travel back and forth daily as well as increases the amount of food and labor available to impoverished Italy.

It is estimated that extra employment can be provided for 500,000 Italians annually—nearly one-third of Italy's chronic unemployed—by these reclamation projects partially made possible by American counterpart aid.

Sardinia, hitherto only sparsely settled because of malaria and related problems, is expected to absorb from 300,000 to 400,000 Italians from the mainland as a result of malaria elimination and land reclamation.

Binder

By making American hybrid corn available to Italian farmers, the yield has been doubled in some parts of Italy and the average yield is up 30 per cent.

Readers of the stark tale of South Italian peasant hopelessness, "Christ Stopped at Eboli," will be interested to know that ERP aid is bringing water and improved methods of cultivation to such long neglected areas.

Index numbers show production in the 18 participating countries to be well-above prewar levels.

Industrial production is 15 to 20 per cent greater than it was at the highest prewar level.

Agricultural production is between 95 and 100 per cent of the prewar level.

There are now no critical bottlenecks, no commodity shortages that can disrupt the industrial effort. Excluding Germany, the output on a man-year basis is 10 per cent above the prewar level.

For these encouraging figures American taxpayers can take considerable credit. So far so good. But our interest in Europe goes beyond its restoration to prewar levels of production.

What we must continue to seek is the construction of a sound basis for the survival of western civilization.

Since that is not yet assured, it is more important to discuss what remains to be done than to report on what has been done. That will be the subject of remaining articles in this series.

BINDER FINDS INEQUALITY PERILS PEACE

Privilege of the Few, Misery of the Many Held Cause of Unrest

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE—Look at the faces of the jobless refugees of west Germany or talk with the land-hungry peasants of Italy or the miserably-paid wage earners of France.

Such a look or talk should convince anyone that restoration of western European production to 1938 levels is not enough to assure social stability in this critical area.

By 1952 Marshall plan aid will make possible greatly-increased industrial and agricultural production.

But it will not necessarily achieve that social tranquility in western Europe which is the free world's best hope of remaining free and at peace. "Integration" as now conceived would not suffice either.

MISERY AND PRIVILEGE

There will be too much misery in the midst of too much privilege for social peace unless the fruits of recovery are distributed more equitably than at present.

There is an ominous overcast in this apparently stable economic and political order.

It is the resentment of those without jobs, decent places to live, a bit of land to till and without hope of getting them. Anyone who saw how dictatorships of the extreme right or left capitalized on that same sort of disaffection in the 1920s and 1930s is bound to be uneasy about long-term prospects in western Europe today.

There is a disturbing tendency on the part of governments and the privileged in countries with the widest social inequalities to assume that they can get by—or to do too little too late.

FEW EAT WELL

I am not speaking of Great Britain, The Netherlands or the Scandinavian countries. Whatever their shortcoming from the standpoint of conservatively-minded Americans, these countries are barren grounds for revolutionaries of either fascist or Communist turn of mind.

Nobody lives as well in any of these countries as the privileged live in Germany, France and Italy.

It would be impossible to get better food and service anywhere in the United States for any price than I got one night in the restaurant of the Frankfurterhof in Frankfurt, Germany. Such food and service, I am told, can be found in Munich and some other German cities if you know your way around and have the price—which a number of fast-operating Germans obviously have.

A fellow editor and I were the only Americans in the swank Frankfurterhof and our meals were spartan in comparison with those being consumed by the German diners.

GERMANS BETTER OFF

No such meals can be had in Britain. The fact that defeated Germans can eat better than victorious Britons has been brought up in the British press and election speeches.

The Germans have abolished rationing while the British have not. By seing that no one lacks for food the British have prevented epicureans from satisfying themselves as readily as they could do if they were well-heeled Germans.

But I would sleep better of nights if I were a Briton than if I were a German. Perhaps I should say a German who does not want to live in another police state.

Production in western Germany has risen to such an extent that occupation authorities accused the Bonn government of doctoring the figures to make them look less good. By tampering with the index of industrial activity the German economics ministry, according to Allied high commission experts, showed a recovery figure of 92. Actually it should be 95, in the opinion of the Allies.

UNEMPLOYED RISE

The attempt to hide the degree of economic recovery is at-

tributed to a desire to obtain extra help from Marshall plan funds and offset British criticism of abolition of food rationing.

But there were 1,783,142 unemployed when I was in west Germany and by now the number has probably risen to 2,000,000.

The Social Democrats say that if the Bonn government pursues its present economic policies there will be 3 million unemployed.

Social Democrat Leader Kurt Schumacher accuses the conservative government, headed by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of pursuing "laissez-faire economics, 1850 model," while trying to make Americans believe that it is practicing the free economy of the United States. The Adenauer government attributes its troubles to the enormous influx of refugees from the east—8 million, it claims—and to the economic nationalism of countries which used to furnish markets for German exports.

West Germany is in the grip of an acute deflation. Merchants must sell at a loss to move goods and obtain cash. They are not reordering and that increases unemployment which in turn will intensify the deflationary process. Western Germany would be overpopulated without the steady influx of refugees from Soviet territory, sometimes a thousand a day. There are too many workers and too little space for so poor a home market and so limited a foreign market. Eleven per cent of the employables are unemployed. On a percentage basis that is higher than at the beginning of the crisis 20 years ago in western Germany. When I was in Berlin 25 per cent of the population was unemployed. Since then the Russians have resumed their interference with the movement of goods in and out of Berlin and unemployment must have increased in that beachhead of freedom.

Schumacher

The official policy of the Adenauer government is to give refuge to "expelees" from Soviet territory but in Bavaria the authorities are shipping refugees back to eastern Germany as fast as they show up unless the refugees find shelter and subsistence with relatives or friends and do not become a public charge.

The refugee problem, Germans of this turn of mind argue, is an Allied problem and not a German one. They base their argument on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. The refugees with whom I talked resented this harsh attitude of their fellow Germans. They may be a push-over for some incipient fuehrer if ways are not found to provide work, shelter and hope for them. Up to now the Adenauer government has been more disposed to talk about the Saar and other issues of foreign policy than tackle these urgent domestic issues.

Even if it had a more constructive program and greater zeal for implementing it than it manifests at present, the Bonn government would have a hard time getting Bavaria and other independent-minded regions of west Germany to carry out its programs. Bavaria holds out on those occupation authorities who try to get it to institute urgently needed land reforms. Bonn has even fewer sanctions to bring to bear on such a hold-out regime.

The Communists hope that the disaffection and misery of west Germans will help them win that part of western Europe which would be most useful to them — the great productive resources and skills of the Ruhr and Rhineland; the best strategical positions and the most malleable population of western Europe.

The western allies hope that the sorry lot of Germans under Soviet occupation and the anti-Communist sentiments of Catholic western Germany will work against Russia in the fateful East-West struggle for the soul of Germany.

But even if the Soviet totalitarians do not win western Germany—by no means a safe assumption at this date—it is even more unsafe to assume that western Germany can be converted into a stable democracy.

Refugees, the most restive of the unemployed, may turn deaf ears to the Communist devils they have come to know too well. They are all the more disposed to listen, as the victims of inflation and unemployment listened 20 years ago, to agitation of the extreme right. As they stamp their feet in the cold outside the employment offices, the unemployed are reminded that under Hitler there was work for everyone who went along with the Nazis.

More significant than the index of increased production is the fact that western Germany imported more than twice as much as it exported during December 1949. The total western German trade deficit for 1949 was $1,100,000,000. Imports were $2,200,000,000; exports were only $1,100,000,000.

The Germans can claim that of all the western countries they are the most responsive to ECA urgings. They have gone farther in eliminating quota and other systems restricting trade between European countries as the United States recommends.

It will take far more than American taxpayers can provide to keep such a disjointed economy in balance and to keep western Germany safe for democracy under present circumstances.

CHEATERS IRK EUROPE POOR

Land, Pay Injustice Called Communist Ally

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE — "I have two things for breakfast—bread and a knife," said a prematurely old woman in Southern Italy. She lives in Calabria, an area where life always has been terribly hard and where today a day's work in the fields may bring only 40 to 45 cents.

In Italy 48 per cent of the people are directly dependent on the land for their livelihood.

One-half of 1 per cent of the landowners of Italy own one-third of the land. Forty-six thousand landowners own all the farms which are 100 acres or more in size. Three-quarters of the land holdings in Italy are 10 acres or less.

Many of the rich landowners neither know nor care to know how ill their land is used or how their tenants fare.

RESENTMENT RISES

This unsatisfied land hunger of millions of Italians and the lack of jobs or hope for another two or three million Italians is a social volcano. Those concerned with the defense of freedom watch it with increasing apprehension. Russia watches it with confident hope.

The Communist party in Italy is the largest outside Russia. Large scale American aid to Italy frustrated Communist plans for taking over strategically situated Italy.

The frightful social situation made Italy a prey for Fascist totalitarianism and what Russia believes will make the nation a prey for Soviet totalitarianism.

The situation has been ameliorated by repeated transfusions of American aid. Unfortunately the underlying causes of social unrest—too many people for too little land, too few jobs and too unequal distribution of income—have not been materially modified. Nor is there impressive evidence that far-reaching improvements are under way.

NOTHING IS DONE

ECA officials have publicly urged the Italian government and the well-to-do of Italy to come to grips with the land question.

In its report Jan. 16, 1950, ECA had to say that "progress towards land redistribution has to be counted in terms of study, discussion and the drafting of legislation. Improvement of the lot of workers and tenants and of their relationships to employers and owners must also be measured in terms of discussion and promises."

An American correspondent long familiar with the agrarian situation in Italy summed up his views for me.

He said: "It is nonsense to say that ECA has checked communism in Italy. Proletarianism, both industrial and rural, has been affected almost not at all by the millions we have spent."

Since we are not Nazis or Communists and since we are trying to preserve free institutions we do not try to dictate to the Italian or any other government receiving Marshall aid how it shall conduct its domestic affairs.

Such a policy on our part would confirm Communist propaganda about the purposes of the Marshall plan and wouldn't work anyway because we haven't the means of continuing enforcement.

We can demand that government and capital take steps to assure great social stability and withholding aid if we become convinced that such measures will never

Binder

materialize. Meantime our recommendations are seconded by direct action on the part of the land-hungry Italian masses. Under Communist incitation peasants have occupied 350,000 acres of idle land. Greater violence and bloodshed may arise from continued dilatoriness of socially blind landowners and a government which does not seem to be able to disregard the wishes of the landowners.

Thanks to the wide distribution of land in France, there is no such present disaffection in France. On the contrary the peasants are among the best situated elements of the French social order. They pay less than their share of the tax burden and most of the time get more than their fair share of the income of French consumers.

But factory and lower paid white collar workers in France have so poor an existence under a rigid wage structure and a price setup which operates to their disadvantage (except for rents) that they have the makings of another social volcano. And here, too, neither the government nor the employers and businessmen show signs of effecting the sort of far-reaching social amelioration which appears necessary to assure France's remaining on our side during the decades to come.

According to the government an unmarried worker gets only 87 per cent of the income he got in 1938, but a married worker with two children gets 109 per cent of what he got before the war. That is because of family allowances and other social security measures favoring those with families. Parisian workers say their purchasing power dropped 20 per cent since 1938.

"The family in which there is only one wage earner has used up its month's income by the middle of the month," anti-Communist Paris trade unionists told me. These trade unionists who seceded from Communist dominated unions, to which the majority of French organized labor belongs, show increasing bitterness against the present government which they feel has let them down by not holding down the cost of living along with wages. There has been no collective bargaining on wages in France since 1939 but some freedom of bargaining appears to be in prospect as this is being written.

A Socialist deputy told parliament that 80 per cent of French workers earn less than $58 a month while the government was resisting efforts to give a general wage increase of less than $9 a month because of the upsetting effect it would have on the budget.

At Renault's, a motor industry which has been nationalized, unskilled workers get 22 cents an hour and skilled workers up to twice that amount for a 48-hour week. Eighty-six dollars a month is about tops for Renault factory employes. I have seen the monthly payslip of a 28-year-old saleswoman with one child who works in a Paris department store. In December she got $40 for 40 hours work, less $2.50 for social security.

Wage earners who have occupied their present homes for a long time are not nearly as badly off as American wage earners would be with comparable incomes. Under a system of rent control which subsidizes the tenant at the expense of the landlord, rents are ridiculously low in France for those who got quarters awhile back. Until recently the average worker was paying only 2 per cent of his income for rent if he had an old lease. Of course, landlords made no repairs and living conditions in general are poor. Even when rents have been raised gradually over the next four years they will still take only 8 per cent of the average Frenchman's income.

But with such low income from renting no one builds houses for rentals and the government has not built many dwelling units. Thus one-third of the 12,900,000 families of France live in conditions that are officially classified as unsanitary and hundreds of thousands of people in France's three principal cities live in wretched slums. Seventy-four Frenchmen out of every 100,000 die every year of tuberculosis—more than twice the rate for the United States.

Non-Communist French workers feel that the Marshall plan has benefited the bosses and the business elements of France far more than it has benefited them. The more discerning admit that without this aid there would be far less employment than there is and that they could not obtain clothing and other essentials made possible by dollar aid.

But they feel that the economically well-off have held on to too high profits and the shopkeepers have taken too large a cut for the wage earners to get lasting benefits. They predict renewed social strife if the lot of the workers is not improved. They do not believe that the non-Communist unions can hold the line if the Communists continue to have so much misery to exploit.

My French friends who are concerned about the failure of dominant elements in industry and of a weak government to come to grips with the problems of social justice hope that enlightened employers may bring their more benighted fellow employers to their senses before capitalism succumbs to a social revolution. They hope that socially minded elements in French life may shape French industrial relations more constructively than they done so far.

The Catholic church is trying to create conditions which will make France a less fertile ground for communism. The cardinal of Lyons, the bishops of Paris, Toulouse and St. Etienne are particularly active in this movement. A number of priests have taken employment in industries and settled in proletarian neighborhoods to try to offset Communist influence by identifying their lives with the under-privileged and winning the confidence of the disaffected. Socially minded clergy are said to be influencing the thinking of the French rising generation along lines which should make France a more stable social order in the future.

The question is whether there will be sufficient time for such social changes or whether the Communists will take over before these counter-forces make France a happier patrie for the masses.

WEST EUROPE 'RED SPOTS' LIMITED TO 3

Communists Could Threaten France, Italy, West Germany

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE — Today Communists appear to be in a position to cause serious trouble in only three countries of western Europe—Italy, France and western Germany.

In the United Kingdom, Scandinavia and the low countries they do not have sufficient political or trade union strength to seriously interfere with the play of free political and economic forces or military defense.

Even in Italy, where they polled 30.7 per cent of the vote in April 1948 and are the largest Communist party outside Russia; France, where they polled 28.2 per cent of the vote in November 1946, and in western Germany where they got the fourth largest vote cast for any party (1,360,443 votes) in August 1949, the Communists appear to be less influential than they were.

ECA GETS BLAME

The Marshall plan is entitled to a considerable share of the credit for this setback to Communist hopes. So American aid to Europe is blamed by Communists for everything that is disagreeable from the flu to unemployment.

Wage earners in the cities are told that the Marshall plan is responsible for high prices of foodstuffs. Peasants are told that it is responsible for the low prices they obtain for foodstuffs.

At the moment Communists in France are making fewer overt attacks on the Marshall plan.

They seem to fear that their attacks may have the undesired effect of acquainting Frenchmen previously unaware of American aid with what the United States has done for their country.

But Marshall plan officials occasionally are subjected to hostile demonstrations. "France for the French, America for the Americans," a Communist railwayman muttered to a Marshall plan official getting off the train to dedicate a hydroelectric project built with American aid.

SABOTAGE CHARGED

When the Communists heard that a group of American editors to which I belonged was to visit the Renault automobile works in Paris they got out leaflets urging hostile demonstrations to show French defiance of "American imperialists." The Communists got set for a demonstration Saturday but our visit was not until Monday. No hostility was shown us and the workers generally were indifferent to our presence.

But anti - Communist French trade unionists who have spoken well of Marshall plan aid report having had their tools mislaid and their machines sabotaged with a view to causing accidents.

The Communists brand French, Italian or German political parties which recognize the role played by Marshall aid in their countries' recovery as agents of Wall street, looters of strategic materials for the American octopus, colonizers of Europe for decaying American capitalism. Russia is glorified as the paradise of the workers and the "liberator of France" by the Communists.

TROUBLE EXPECTED

The Communists believe that their finest hour will come in western Europe after Marshall plan aid ends in 1952.

They expect that discontinuance of dollar assistance will create the kind of economic dislocations which they seemed to be about to exploit so successfully when American aid took the revolution right out of their grasp in Italy and France.

The present diminution of the Communist threat to western Europe thus cannot safely be assumed to be permanent. The Soviet leadership still believes that the world will not be safe for Sovietism until capitalistic and socialistic democracies have been supplanted by Soviet regimes.

It is prepared to take whatever time may be necessary to bring about such a consummation. It believes it can outwait, outsmart and outdo the democracies.

Mayor Ernest Reuter of Berlin, who is in the farther outpost of European democracy; German Socialist leader Kurt Schumacher; British Minister of State Hector McNeill; Anthony Eden and Italian Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza all discount the possibility of early armed hostilities. American officials and newspaper correspondents with whom I have talked take the same view of Soviet tactics.

DEFEATISM PUSHED

But almost everyone with whom I talked also assumes that the democracies cannot afford to neglect either their military or their social defenses. The best way of avoiding a military showdown is generally assumed to be to have sufficient military strength at the disposition of the democracies to discourage Soviet attempts to take by force what they cannot take by wile.

There remain defeatists who object to their countries taking steps to resist possible Soviet military attack on the ground that western Europe would be overrun before Atlantic pact countries could put up effective resistance.

The Communists assiduously cultivate this mood among western Europeans.

Pravda gave the cue to its disciples on Dec. 26 when it said: "the United States is now turning Marshallized countries into military bases with local people as cannon fodder. The purpose of the military aid program is complete submission of Marshallized countries."

So Communist fire tends to be concentrated more on MAP than on the Marshall plan at this time. At Soviet direction, Communist-dominated trade unions have refused to handle cargoes for Indo-China and are organizing demonstrations against the delivery of American military assistance to France and other Atlantic pact countries.

TROOPS USED

Assuming that the Indo-China cargo stoppages are rehearsals for more audacious demonstrations against arms shipments to the democracies, French Defense Minister Rene Pleven has used troops to load goods for Indo-China and threatened to cope with anti-MAP strikes in the same way. He also is taking measures to replace workers who go out on such Soviet-inspired strikes.

These strikes reveal Soviet fears that France may become a formidable factor in the defense of western Europe if not thwarted by Moscow's disciples. Pleven is proceeding with plans for using American equipment to mechanize a number of elite divisions which would constitute the backbone of ground resistance to any military attack Russia might make.

American military men who have studied the problem say that in five years France and the other western European countries can develop ground forces capable of successfully resisting a Soviet attack in co-operation with our air and naval forces and the air and naval strength of Great Britain.

Their plans envisage close coordination of ground and air forces and use of atomic bombs for tactical as well as strategic purposes.

By being ready to use such defenses it is hoped they may never have to be used. Without such defenses and if rising tides of Communism succeed in creating a defeatist mood in western Europe, there are likely to be Soviet coups a la Czechoslovakia every other week-end until Russia has taken over the continent.

HALT OF AID TO CUT JOBS IN AMERICA

1952 Will Threaten U. S. With Deflation, Europe With Poverty

By CARROLL BINDER
Minneapolis Tribune Editorial Editor

PARIS, FRANCE—The American people and western Europeans have a rendezvous with destiny in mid-1952.

By that date the United States will have completed spending an estimated 15 billion dollars to help western Europe get on its feet so securely that it can resist Soviet pressure and get along without further American subsidies.

What will be the shape of things on June 30, 1952, when Marshall aid has ended?

Five weeks study of conditions in the four principal western European countries and talks with people familiar with the 14 other Marshall plan countries leave me with a very strong impression. It is that the situation in mid-'52 is going to be much less satisfactory and potentially more critical than most Americans will be prepared for.

NONE ARE READY

None of the countries we are helping is in sight of self-sufficiency. The British, Scandinavian and low countries hope that they will be able to maintain the present level of existence or at least tolerable standards if no further American aid is forthcoming.

But they will only be able to do so by the greatest austerity.

They will absorb far fewer American farm, factory and mine products than they have been absorbing under the Marshall plan.

Some careful students of the post-'52 prospects doubt that even austerity and rigorous controls will enable all of those countries to keep their heads above water without continued American aid.

One of the greatest economists in England told me he knows of no official who in his heart believes there is the faintest chance of balancing accounts by the time dollar aid runs out.

Belgium is a case apart but the fate of western Europe will not be determined by that little country's dollar balances. Because of its high agricultural productivity and other factors France probably can manage, if need be, without further dollar aid except when crops fail or the mines are tied up by strikes.

Austria and Greece will have to have continued assistance from the United States to keep going after 1952. So, it is generally assumed, will Italy and western Germany.

Nor will the impact of the end of Marshall plan expenditures be confined to western European beneficiaries. Many Americans, few of whom realize they are beneficiaries of the European recovery program, seem destined to experience unpleasant jolts in the form of lost markets, lowered prices and reduced employment.

DEFLATION INEVITABLE

That is, unless Uncle Sam finds quick ways of taking up the slack bound to result when he no longer gives western Europeans dollars with which to buy cotton, tobacco, cereals, metals, chemicals and machinery.

Deflation seems inevitable unless the United States spends at home at least as much as it has been spending abroad to provide the purchasing power created by our postwar exports.

Western Europe will be no less receptive to such exports after 1952.

Without some of them unemployment will increase and standards of living again will decline. Europe will still need food and raw materials obtainable only through dollar purchasing power. It will not have recovered to such an extent that it can provide full employment and the necessaries of life to its increased population.

The United States cannot maintain exports at the current 12 billion dollar level unless it imports much more than the present 7 billion dollar level or gives western Europe dollar purchasing power by some post-Marshall plan of gifts, loans or long term investments.

Two-thirds of United States exports to western Europe are being financed by Marshall plan funds at present. That represents a foreign market for 2.8 billion dollars worth of American goods and services which otherwise would not have existed. For certain industries and regions of the United States it has meant the difference between good and poor prices, profit and loss, employment and unemployment.

But the Marshall plan council has just issued a report estimating that under the most favorable circumstances western Europe will have a dollar deficit of 2¼ billion dollars when the plan ends.

This estimate assumes that the level of business activity in the United States will remain at least as high as it was at the end of 1949. "Even small setbacks" in the United States economy would have disproportionately large consequences for western Europe whose reserves are not great enough to sustain much strain, the council points out.

Whatever individual countries may do to get along without American aid after 1952, the "dollar gap" for western Europe as a whole will remain at least 2¼ billion dollars and may go much higher if world economic conditions take a turn for the worse.

The discontinuance of Marshall plan assistance thus seems certain to have a deflationary influence upon both the western European and the American economies. So did the discontinuance of American aid and investments in 1920-21 and 1930-31.

Was the Marshall plan then a mistake? Is our investment of 8 billion dollars to date and 7 billion dollars projected for the next two years money thrown down the drain?

Not unless we and the countries we are helping fail to build wisely on the foundations so hopefully laid.

We have bought time with which to try to save western civilization from eclipse. We still have an opportunity to save those political, cultural and economic institutions to which we owe our present well-being and which are the only hope of the future. We have a chance to save them by less costly means than a shooting war for survival. But the methods have yet to be agreed upon.

We shall be called upon for more fateful decisions than any we thus far have had to make —Americans as well as western Europeans.

We Americans are like investors who have poured enormous sums into a concern threatened with bankruptcy which still is far from getting on its feet. Unless we make further investments all the 20 billion dollars we have put up so far will be wasted and we shall be weaker than ever.

Our investments should not be primarily in further gifts though aid to Greece and Austria cannot take any other rational form. We shall have to invest much more than we have been doing thus far in things Europe has to sell us or in the exports of countries which in turn buy from Europe. E.C.A. is doing its best to prepare Europe to make things which can be sold to Americans and to prepare Americans to buy more in order that Europe in turn can buy more from us.

Paul Hoffman's goal of 1 to 1½ billion dollars worth of competitive imports is small when compared with our 250 billion dollar gross national product. But makers of watches object to the entry of watches and dairy interests object to the entry of competing European products. It will not be easy to get quotas and tariffs down on those items in which any group of voters has a special interest and it is those which Europe usually is best situated to offer.

Nor will it be easy to get European manufacturers and exporters to make the extra effort required to penetrate the dollar market so long as they can sell without effort and at higher prices in soft currency countries. The rigidities of the European price structure, the distaste for the free competitive methods which are the life of a vigorous capitalistic system, the cartels and other restrictive agreements against which we crusade are so deeply ingrained in European practice that they are not going to disappear by 1952.

So long as any investment made in western Europe is subject to total loss if the Communists take over; so long as there is unfair competition from nationalized industries and hamstringing regulations; so long as profits remain subject to exorbitant taxation and not assuredly convertible into dollars there will be no large scale private investment to help bridge the dollar gap.

Paul Hoffman calculates that ever since World War I we have spent about 1 per cent of our income for foreign aid in one form or another. That, of course, includes the loans we made in the '20s which were never repaid as well as our gifts. Hoffman expects that we will continue to devote at least 1 per cent of our income to maintaining conditions we deem essential to our security.

But spending is not enough. As I conclude this report on things present and likely to come in Europe I am impressed anew by the limitations of any program which is based on the United States trying to remain in one compartment and sending aid out to friendly nations living in other compartments.

Even if we should succeed in getting those nations into one compartment without ourselves joining them it is doubtful if the two compartments indefinitely could separately resist all the pressures to which they would be subjected by the Soviet power whose compartment grows ever larger.

This logically leads to a thesis long advanced by Clarence Streit and other advocates of a union of the free. It is advanced in a recent issue of Fortune: "Agreements, pacts, and alliances, are no substitutes for efforts towards political union; subsidies and balances-of-payments are no substitutes for economic union." And no such union can succeed without United States participation.

CARROLL BINDER

Royal Airs Are Gone From the Papacy Today

ROME, ITALY.

AS A RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT in Rome in the late '20s I saw a great deal of Pope Pius XI. I sat near him at great festivals and ceremonies such as the beatification or canonization of saints or the elevation of cardinals.

Once I sat within six feet of him for more than an hour as he discoursed to a small group of members of the Pontifical Academy of Science on a scientist he greatly admired, Alessandro Volta. There were no more than 20 present. I was the only American and probably the only one present who had no scientific attainments. Pius XI was a student of science and a renowned librarian before he became pope so his remarks were filled with personal reminiscences of his studies in this sphere. I came away from that affair with a feeling that I had come to know a kindly old gentleman and scholar as well as the supreme pontiff.

This was the period, 1927-29, when long negotiations between the Vatican and the Italian state were culminating in a concordat which ended the 60-year rift. I covered those negotiations and saw the concordat signed by Mussolini and the cardinal secretary of state. I stood in St. Peter's square with at least 100,000 others on that rainy morning when Pius XI made the first appearance a pope had made in 60 years to the outside world, signifying the end of his voluntary "imprisonment" in protest at the attitude of Italy to the papal state.

Pope Pius

The present pontiff was an ace diplomat of the church in Germany and other countries while I lived in Rome so I did not become acquainted with him then.

I have now spent 15 minutes in what is called "private" audience with Pius XII. His Holiness received me and 14 fellow American editors in his private library and talked to us about our investigations of ECA and European questions as well as about the role of journalism in contemporary society.

I was struck by the "democratization" which has taken place in Vatican ceremonies of this character since I left Rome 20 years ago. Pius XI was probably as democratic at heart as his successor. But during his pontificate a visit was featured by aristocratic if not royal undertones which had grown up during previous centuries. Gentlemen always wore white ties and full dress, however early in the morning their audience. Ladies wore veils on their heads and floor length evening dresses.

It was much harder to be received in audience by the pope then than it is today. In fact anyone—Protestant, Jew or Moslem as well as Catholic—now can have an audience by making application a few days in advance. On Wednesday you get a "general" audience which means there may be several thousand others with you. On other days you get a plain audience which may mean anything from 50 to a couple of hundred people ordinarily.

And now when one goes to an audience street clothes are proper and customary. That is what we wore when we were driven up to the pope's private apartments about 9 on Monday morning. It was shortly after the United States had recalled its charge d'affaires, Franklin C. Gowen, so we were the first party of Americans to be received by Pius XII in some years without official presentation.

We were ushered past the gaily uniformed Swiss guards and through a series of red damask covered rooms in which stood quaintly uniformed members of the various papal orders who were in attendance on the pontiff that day. Usually members of the Roman nobility perform this office but non-Italian Catholics holding papal appointments also may be on duty.

Promptly at 9:15 we were ushered into the relatively small room in which the pope does most of his work, known as his private library. Pius XII rose from the desk at which he had been seated to greet the first visitors of the day. He had been up since 4 a.m. and gotten through a great deal of work before beginning the day's round of audiences which would consist of envoys to the Vatican and other visitors such as ourselves.

Pius XII was wearing the white serge garb with skull cap usually worn on such occasions. I thought he looked tired, which is not surprising in view of the tremendous schedule to which he adheres. His complexion is pale and his ascetic, scholarly face is thin and furrowed.

The pope greeted each of us warmly as we told him our names and the papers we represented. Only one of us was Catholic but nearly all brought rosaries to be blessed for Catholic friends.

When we all had been introduced he invited us to sit in chairs grouped around his crowded desk. He asked us where we had been, the general nature of our impressions and our plans for the remainder of our journey.

Then he read in English a brief discourse on his hopes that there would be a great return of the world to God through Christ and the opportunity and responsibility of the press in times like the present. He reproached those who "deliberately falsify facts, or by lifting them out of their context distort truth that in justice clamors to be heard." He complimented our profession "on the many priceless benefits it has brought to the great human family" and urged us to "serve with unyielding loyalty the cause of truth in charity. No society that rests on foundations of hypocrisy and falsehood is secure."

After giving his blessing to each of us "and to those who are near and dear to you" he took up a box of rosaries which rested on his desk and invited us to say whether we would like white or black ones. He smiled benignly as we received this parting gift and his wishes for a pleasant journey.

As we left his presence we saw Adm. Richard L. Connolly, commander of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, waiting, in full dress uniform, with members of his family waiting in the ante-room. They were the next to be similarly received, though there would be no discourse. And so the day would go and the days thereafter. His Holiness often works until midnight.

That is a hard schedule for a man of 74 who has worked hard from early youth and today suffers from acute headaches and eyestrain, partly chronic and partly aggravated by overwork. The medical diagnosis is maxillary sinusitis and asthmatic bronchitis. Only a man with a deep love of people and a profound sense of dedication could see so many and give so much of himself to each as does Pius XII.

REPRINTED FROM THE
MINNEAPOLIS MORNING AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Bingham, Barry

May 25, 1951

Dear Barry:

First of all, my thanks for sending me the generous editorial you or your boys wrote on the Overseas Press Club award. Secondly, my thanks to you for making a distinguished and sane contribution to what was a rather harum-scarum panel the other night.

Janet joins me in sending all best wishes and we hope that you can arrange to spend some time with us when you are next in New York

As ever yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
THE COURIER-JOURNAL
Louisville, Kentucky

B Shane, Barry

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

BARRY BINGHAM, President

LISLE BAKER, JR., Vice Pres. & Treas.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

April 26, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The telegram you and Bill Lawrence sent me from Lake Success cheered me up at a moment when I was having a sinking spell about the job in Paris. I certainly appreciate your good wishes.

You can depend on it that I am not going over until Mark get's back from his Palestine appointment, which should be in the next few weeks.

I am looking forward to the job with very mixed emotions, but I think it is too interesting and important for me to miss taking a try at it.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Biossat, Bruce

February 6, 1950

Mr. Bruce Biossat
NEA Service, Inc.
461 Eighth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Biossat:

My apologies for the delay in answering yours of November 29th. I very much appreciate your kind words about the Smith-Bender piece, and am glad to know that NEA picked up the story. Thanks very much for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

NEA SERVICE, INC.
461 EIGHTH AVE. NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
(NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION)

Nov. 29, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Hearing your broadcast of last week on the Smith-Bender affair in China, I decided to do my bit to bring public attention to the case. I write syndicated editorials for NEA which go to 750 newspapers in the United States and are printed regularly or occasionally in about 315. So something that hits our editors usually is assured considerable notice.

NEA is of course a Scripps Howard affiliate and Scripps was plugging hard on the Angus Ward angle. But we had nothing to do with that and I had written nothing on the subject. To write of the Smith-Bender incident, with only slight reference to the Ward matter, was much more satisfying from my viewpoint. I must confess the case had escaped my attention until you mentioned it, and I was glad to take up the cudgels, even at this late date.

Just thought you might like to know one result of that broadcast. Incidentally, I'm a longtime Murrow listener and will continue to be. Excellent reporting, rare good sense, fine delivery, you've got 'em all.

Best regards,
Bruce Biossat
Bruce Biossat

Bird, Frank

No Ar

FRANK BIRD, M. D.
LAKE PARK, GEORGIA

12/23-50

Dear Ed Murrow:

Mrs Bird and I just want to tell you how much we enjoyed the family broadcast last Xmas night. We wish you all a merry Xmas and a happy New year.

We both remember you and Mrs Murrow very kindly having met you at a dinner party at the Waldorf Astoria given by Thad Holt in November 1949

Yours truly
(Dr) Frank Bird

Bishop, Ed.

February 6, 1950

Mr. Edward Bishop
The Press Club
St. Bride's House
Salisbury Square
London, E.C. 4, England

Dear Edward Bishop:

I do indeed remember you, and it was good to hear from you.

Unfortunately, at the moment I don't know of anyone who might be a good prospect for the type of thing you describe, but I'll keep it in mind.

I hope to see you when I come over for the Election.

Sincerely yours,

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL
2644

THE PRESS CLUB,
ST BRIDE'S HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

19/12/49

Edward R Murrow , Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System ,
New York , USA .

Dear Ed. Murrow

Here is a memory test for you :
'Remember Bishop , one-handed chap who was with BBC Home News in 1941 ?

I have been with an Australian newspaper group ever since . I've had fun , but I am at present busting to make a breakaway and strike the 'States . I consider no modern newspaper man has completed his 'education' until he has seen the USA . It is not easy for an English reporter to break into American newspapers or broadcasting , so I had the following paragraph in the New York Times on December 7 :

ENGLISH REPORTER
Single, 38, wants take deep, unusual look at America. Seeks job as combination Butler-Valet-Secretary-Chauffeur and general 'ghost' to high-pressure American executive who runs substantial household and gets around. No trade union nonsense; work 18 hours a day if interested and well paid. Business experience (motor trade, artificial limbs) show business (motor racing). Well-educated, healthy, supercharged. Write Edward Bishop, London Press Club, Salisbury Square, EC 4, England.

I wonder if such services might appeal to one of your CBS executives or some high-flier you know ? I'd be grateful for your interest . The replies I have had so far have not been quite what I want .

However it goes , here's wishing you everything desireable in 1950 . I am looking forward to meeting you again .

Yours Sincerely

Edward Bishop.

Blair, Floyd

FIFTY-FIVE WALL STREET
NEW YORK

March 1st, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will remember that after Bill Ormerod's luncheon I spoke to you about the program preceeding the Philharmonic broadcast on Sunday. You probably already know it but if not, please treat it confidentially: I understand that the program is scheduled to go off the air after the broadcast of March 19th.

Sincerely yours,

Floyd R. Blair

Blake, Sam

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION

17 EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 7-7300

Address all communications to:

J. EDWARD SHUGRUE
National Director

WINTHROP W. ALDRICH
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

WILLIAM GREEN
Vice Chairman

PHILIP MURRAY
Vice Chairman

ROBERT G. SPROUL
Vice Chairman

THOMAS D'A. BROPHY
President

JAMES G. BLAINE
Treasurer

LOUIS A. NOVINS
Executive Vice President

Board of Trustees

WINTHROP W. ALDRICH
WILLIAM D. ASKREN
BARNEY BALABAN
CHESTER I. BARNARD
DON N. BELDING
JAMES G. BLAINE
THOMAS D'A. BROPHY
EDWARD EAGLE BROWN
MRS. J. L. BLAIR BUCK
JOHN S. BURKE
NORMAN CHANDLER
HENRY CORBETT
JOHN COWLES
WILLIAM W. CROCKER
C. DONALD DALLAS
JOHN W. DAVIS
JOHN FOSTER DULLES
DR. FRANCIS P. GAINES
WILLIAM GREEN
WALTER HEAD
CLIFFORD HOOD
ERIC A. JOHNSTON
HARRY T. KENDALL
ROBERT H. LEHMAN
HENRY R. LUCE
CHARLES LUCKMAN
TIMOTHY A. McINERNY
HARVEY MUDD
PHILIP MURRAY
REINHOLD NIEBUHR
LOUIS A. NOVINS
IRVING S. OLDS
FRED DOUGLAS PATTERSON
MRS. ROBERT P. PATTERSON
SAMUEL F. PRYOR
ANDREW W. ROBERTSON
EDWARD L. RYERSON
PAUL SCOTT
McGREGOR SMITH
ROBERT G. SPROUL
ROBERT L. THORNTON
LEROY A. VAN BOMEL
DeWITT WALLACE
THOMAS J. WATSON
EDWIN L. WEISL
CHARLES E. WILSON
ROBERT E. WILSON
THOMAS E. WILSON
JAMES W. YOUNG

November 2, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

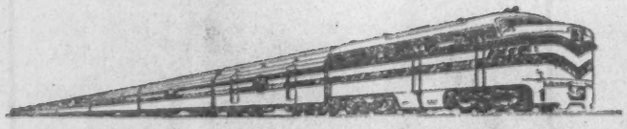
Dear Ed:

I am deeply grateful for the magnanimous spirit and content of your October 29 letter.

Cordially,

Sam Blake

SB/mb



FREEDOM IS EVERYBODY'S JOB

October 29, 1948

Mr. Sam Blake
The American Heritage Foundation
17 East 45th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Sam:

Many thanks for yours of the 21st. It was good to hear from you.

I have an appointment next week with Fox Case on the matter of the Freedom Train and, after examining it with him, if I should need any additional information, I will get in touch with you. We can then arrange a meeting with Mr. Shugrue.

As ever yours,

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION

17 EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 7-7300

WINTHROP W. ALDRICH
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

WILLIAM GREEN
Vice Chairman

PHILIP MURRAY
Vice Chairman

ROBERT G. SPROUL
Vice Chairman

THOMAS D'A. BROPHY
President

JAMES G. BLAINE
Treasurer

LOUIS A. NOVINS
Executive Vice President

Board of Trustees

WINTHROP W. ALDRICH
WILLIAM D. ASKREN
BARNEY BALABAN
CHESTER I. BARNARD
DON N. BELDING
JAMES G. BLAINE
THOMAS D'A. BROPHY
EDWARD EAGLE BROWN
MRS. J. L. BLAIR BUCK
JOHN S. BURKE
NORMAN CHANDLER
HENRY CORBETT
JOHN COWLES
WILLIAM W. CROCKER
C. DONALD DALLAS
JOHN W. DAVIS
JOHN FOSTER DULLES
DR. FRANCIS P. GAINES
WILLIAM GREEN
WALTER HEAD
CLIFFORD HOOD
ERIC A. JOHNSTON
HARRY T. KENDALL
ROBERT H. LEHMAN
HENRY R. LUCE
CHARLES LUCKMAN
TIMOTHY A. McINERNY
HARVEY MUDD
PHILIP MURRAY
REINHOLD NIEBUHR
LOUIS A. NOVINS
IRVING S. OLDS
FRED DOUGLAS PATTERSON
MRS. ROBERT P. PATTERSON
SAMUEL F. PRYOR
ANDREW W. ROBERTSON
EDWARD L. RYERSON
PAUL SCOTT
McGREGOR SMITH
ROBERT G. SPROUL
ROBERT L. THORNTON
LEROY A. VAN BOMEL
DEWITT WALLACE
THOMAS J. WATSON
EDWIN L. WEISL
CHARLES E. WILSON
ROBERT E. WILSON
THOMAS E. WILSON
JAMES W. YOUNG

Address all communications to:

J. EDWARD SHUGRUE
National Director

October 21, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

It is nice to be writing to you again.....would you be interested in meeting with J. Edward Shugrue, National Director of the American Heritage Foundation, sponsors of the Freedom Train, which returns to New York on Thanksgiving Day and will visit the five boroughs through New Year's?

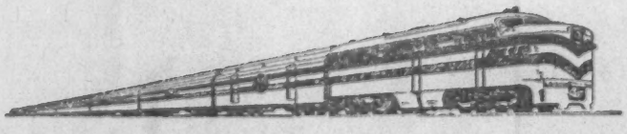
I am enclosing a biography of Ned as well as a recent press release. Mr. Shugrue can give you some exclusive first-hand information concerning the Train which I feel sure will more than casually warrant your interest.

Awaiting your pleasure, and with kind regards,

Cordially,

Sam Blake

SB/mb
Enclosure



FREEDOM IS EVERYBODY'S JOB

Blaustein, Norton K.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Blaustein:

This is being written on the 4th of July. Our five and one half year old son has exhausted his supply of fireworks without suffering serious damage and this is literally my first opportunity to answer your generous and gracious note of June 15. I thank you for your kind comments about HEAR IT NOW and particularly for what you had to say about the 15 minute news program. I have never known a time in 15 years in this business when it was more difficult to know what to say, and how to say it.

In return for your kind comments let me tell you one or two things about my association with AMOCO. It is a source of real pride to me that I have worked for that company, or perhaps I should say your company for many years. There have been times when I have caused a cascade of critical correspondence to descend upon them but I have never had either directly or indirectly any criticism or comment, any effort to control, direct or influence the content of the news or my personal commentary. The AMOCO commercials here in the East are the type that cause my fr[illegible] in the busi-
[illegible]ween such
[illegible] head of the
[illegible]er known
[illegible]ding books
on occasions where other advertising men send whiskey or cigars.

I gather from your letter that you may be spending some time in Baltimore this summer. If you should be in New York and have an opportunity to run up to our place in the country which is only a couple of hours away it would give Mrs. Murrow and myself great pleasure to meet you.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Norton K. Blaustein
1560 College Avenue
Palo Alto, California

MORTON K. BLAUSTEIN
1560 College Avenue
Palo Alto, Calif.

38

MORTON K. BLAUSTEIN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

June 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am not given to writing fan letters - but Nancy and I have just turned off the radio after being "just in time for graduation" at Afton High School in Missouri, and then learning that Hear It Now is leaving the air for the summer. And there are a few things we want to say!

Hear It Now has set a new standard for radio broadcasting. In technique, organization, and subject matter it is perfection. As a "documentary for ear" it serves an invaluable purpose - and, in addition, it is grand entertainment. We have looked forward to its Friday evening hour for the past 27 weeks, and we shall miss it over the summer. May we make one request? - bring it back in the fall as it left us tonight. Don't try to change it; it cannot be improved. That may sound silly - but we earnestly believe it.

Perhaps you would appreciate this letter more if it were slightly critical, full of suggestions and complaints. Sometime, maybe we'll write you a letter like that.....but not tonight. For we also want to tell you how much we enjoy "Edward R. Murrow and the News," undoubtedly the finest news program on the air. Your crisp delivery of important news items, followed by the always-sensible, always-penetrating, always-instructive analysis of a single situation, makes a well-rounded 15 minutes. Here, as in the case of the longer weekly program, it is your choice of words and phrases (and quotes) that holds attention.

As you know, we hear the news program at an awkward hour out here. We often think we would get much more work done at Stanford if we didn't have the "must" of being near a radio at 5 P.M. I am certain that my graduate work in petroleum geology would be moving along much faster if afternoons in the library and laboratory were not cut off (and, shall we admit it?, not resumed) at 4.45.

I might add that we are not particularly impressed with Household Finance Company, although we do like Planter's peanuts. What is more important to us - and a great source of pride - is the fact that your East Coast sponsor is the company ("AMOCO") which my father founded, and with which - as you no doubt know - our family is still intimately connected, by both ownership and directorship. When we see Dad next week, and have chance to discuss some of these things, I know that we will reminisce again - as we have so often before - of your "This is London" broadcasts during the war. And, of course, we wil l have the advantage, in Baltimore, of being able to hear you at a convenient evening hour.

Goodnight - and good luck,

Nancy and Morton Blaustein

Bormann, Jim

June 5, 1951

Dear Jim:

I am not the ungrateful bastard that you must think me to be. Belatedly my thanks for yours of April 19. I think we will in due course find an opportunity to use the quote from McCarthy's piece. Thanks for thinking of us.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jim Bormann
Radio Station WCCO
625 Second Avenue So.
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

WCCO
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
625 SECOND AVENUE SO. MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.
MAIN 1202

April 19, 1951

27.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Minnesota has a former professor congressman representing the St. Paul district who writes with considerable intelligence. His name is Eugene J. McCarthy, and I am enclosing a recent handout from his office which contains something which you may find useable.

The windup quotation from W. H. Gardiner strikes me as being suitable under certain circumstances for use as your "word for today".

Keep your eye on this McCarthy; he is quiet and capable and likely to be in congress for a long time.

With best wishes -

Sincerely,

Jim

Jim Bormann
Director of News
and Public Affairs

JB/gjp
Enclosure

Friends in St. Paul and in Ramsey County:

The legislative actions of the House and the Senate during these first months of the first session of the 82nd Congress have been overshadowed by the publicity given to the various Senate investigations. I suppose it is inevitable that investigations involving personalities, especially when hearings of these investigations are of such interest as to draw practically the whole United States television audience, are of more immediate interest than unspectacular legislative action. While these investigations have been going on, and while the Senate Debate on the sending of troops to Europe and on the President's power as commander in Chief have been central in public interest, the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives has been considering the important problem of selective service and the so-called Universal Military Training Program. The House of Representatives has been debating this measure for nearly two weeks. It is my opinion that the subject matter of this legislation is the most important which the Congress must consider during this session. It is the debate on this question which really deserves the title "The Great Debate" rather than the particular question which has been so labelled. I am referring especially to the Universal Military Training provisions of the bill, as the need for the extension of the selective service program with some modifications is generally accepted.

Undoubtedly there is need to consider a program of training which will either supplement the draft law in time, or replace it. Arguments have been presented for postponing the consideration of such a program until there is peace in the world. The charge is made that we are today in a state of war hysteria and therefore not able to give to this question the careful, considerate, study it deserves. Actually, I do not believe that the American people are in a state of hysteria; certainly we are under tension. In many ways enduring the conditions of limited war, and of cold war, as we are today, is more difficult than enduring all out war. Yet we must face the reality of the day. From a psychological point of view I believe that a time such as this, between all out war and peace, is a proper time to consider a general training program. It is possible that world tension may last for five, ten, or even twenty years. There is no sure way of knowing when real peace and order will be restored.

I do not believe that the two issues should be confused, that is, the draft and the general training program. They should be considered as separate problems. If they cannot be considered at the same time without confusion, then separation in time, or in separate bills may be necessary. The proposal which is receiving wide support in the House of Representatives now is for passage of the extension of the Draft Act now, and for the establishment of a special Commission to study the general training problem and report legislation to the House of Representatives during

this session of Congress. This seems to be a good proposal. It provides for a separation in time for consideration of the two issues, but also, because the same Congress must study both proposals, insures that the two problems will be considered in relation to each other, as they should be.

I have received a number of letters urging that a cut-off date be provided; and that provision be made for periodical re-examination. I believe that specific provisions on each of these points will be included. However, it is important to remember, that both these points are guaranteed under the Constitution because no Congress can bind a subsequent Congress. This means that a Congress following the 82nd could repeal or modify any legislation which we passed.

I believe that some kind of plan for general training, after the need for the draft has passed, is necessary for these reasons.

1. To provide an economical plan for insuring the security of the United States.
2. To give a measure of certainty to the parents, and to the young men who are reaching the age of military service, so that they can plan their lives.
3. To give some measure of certainty to men who have been called back into service regarding possible replacement so that they can return to their families and to their jobs, businesses, and professions.
4. And also to give some assurance to the nations, our allies, that we intend to continue to carry out our responsibilities in the cause of justice and world peace.

I think it significant to remember that on December 7, 1941, the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, today's 19 year olds, the boys who are facing the draft, were only nine or ten years old, and had no more place in our military thoughts than does the nine year old today. This kind of shortsightedness can contribute to national peril, as it has, and make new military drafts necessary. We must anticipate such a possibility, and try by preparation to make it unnecessary.

It is much more pleasant to legislate to extend and broaden the horizons of freedom. Unfortunately that is not our pleasant duty here. Rather we must legislate to protect, to secure the freedom which we now possess, and to insure ourselves against further loss. Our duty in this regard has been well expressed by the naval historian, W. H. Gardiner. He cautions us that we must remember that—

> We are but the transient trustees of the heritage of all for which the past has lived, charged with administering it for a little while, but surcharged with responsibility of administering today our trust for the future, of our successors and of the world, in such manner that they will not look back upon us as false trustees, who took our present ease instead of performing our perhaps more painful duty as a sound link in the chain of generations.

Most sincerely yours,

Eugene J. McCarthy

Eugene J. McCarthy, M. C.

Bosman, Howard E.

HOWARD E. BOSMAN
24 Brookside Lane
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

March 14th, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was very kind of you to send the autographed picture of yourself. I do very much appreciate it for I have followed your voice from "This is London" down to your nightly 7:45 "This is the News".

It will interest you, I feel quite sure, to know that I also depend to a large extent on your Friday night broadcast to keep me posted on what has happened in the world during the previous seven days.

Very sincerely,

Howard E. Bosman

Howard E. Bosman

Bouché, Michael R.

15 December, 1951

Thurs. 1/3
2:45

Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As your secretary may remember, I phoned your office during the Thanksgiving holiday to make an appointment to see you and was then told by her that, as you were then very busy, it would be better if I wrote you sometime before coming to New York again and ask for an appointment at that time. I am now taking advantage of that opportunity.

I will arrive in New York sometime between the 21 and the 23, and will remain in town until January 6. I will be staying, during this time, at my father's studio at 38 Central Park South. The telephone number there is PLaza 3-3389. If, however, it is more convenient for you to send me a card, I will be in Cambridge, as I said, at least until the 21. My address here is J-11 Wigglesworth, Cambridge, Mass.

Looking forward to meeting you, I am

Respectfully yours,

Michel R. Bouché
J-11 Wigglesworth
Cambridge, Mass.

Brady Jas. J.

May 31, 1951

Dear Jim:

Belated thanks for yours of April 10. The reason for the delay is, of course, the "liberation" of General MacArthur.

I had hoped to be seeing you and the rest of the boys by the middle of next week on my way to Yugoslavia, but I have had some sort of virus in the head and the doctors have forbidden me to fly for the time being. It now looks as though I'll be over sometime in August, but when things get a little more definite I'll make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Captain James J. Brady
Headquarters USARFE
Public Information Office
APO 633, c/o Post Master,
New York, New York

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

APO 633, USAF

2.

10 April 1951

Dear Ed -

In the tradition of Lafayette Brady is now returning the compliment. Arrived here the 5th of April and temporarily stationed in the American zone near Rhein Main air base.

Prospects for the immediate future are in the vague category. Although St. Germain seems to be the best bet at the moment it is strictly in the rumor category.

By the bye when and if the Fourth Estate junket takes place bring the golf utensils. A small survey reveals ample ground for hackers to operate.

Your number one fan, Mother, was deeply appreciative of the record. And I want to say thanks again to your staff members for the radio tickets, etc.

Barney sends regards. Hope that we can see you soon.

Jerri

Brandel, Arthur M

January 25, 1951

Dear Mr. Brandel:

Forgive the long delay in answering yours of December 5. I honestly don't know what the situation is now in regard to foreign staff assignments, so I am passing your letter along to Ed Chester, who runs our news operation. As a matter of fact, the letter was passed along some time ago but I have been negligent in telling you so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur M. Brandel
332 Second Street, N.E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Dec. 5, 1950.

Edward R, Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow;

Perhaps I should recall myself for you before I get into the body of this note. Two years ago when I returned from Europe, I stopped in to see you and we discussed my going to the Far East. Unfortunately you were the only one who evinced any interest whatever and the trip died aborning.

Now I want to return to Europe on a more-or-less free lance basis. It seems to me that a Vienna-Belgrade-Athens-Ankara beat can bring forth a great deal of worthwhile, solid news if handled energetically. That is to say, working the route, which is easily run by car, regularly and steadily.

I know that Al Kendrick has worked it in the past, well, but now that he is a CBS staffer in Washington, I would like to get in my own licks for the assignment. I'm confident that with my added experience, since I've been home, that Balkan run is old stamping grounds for me-- contacts and background are here-- I can line up at least one magazine to help defray expenses. If you say the word, I can be ready awfully fast.

By way of refrences I offer, Joe Harsch, Ned Russell of the Herald Tribune and Bill Lawrence of the New York Times.

Sincerely,

Art. Brandel

ARTHUR M. BRANDEL.

332 Second St., N.E.
Washington, 2, D.C.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Brauner

F. 559-10/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Messrs. Ream cc: Messrs. Murrow and Zousmer

From Mr. Brauner

Station

January 25, 1950

In accordance with the instructions of Mr. Murrow, Chairman of The Most Exclusive Club, I am returning your five dollars ($5.00) because

(1) you cannot buy your way into the Club,

(2) your application is being held "in suspension," and

(3) if your application is acted upon favorably, the five dollars ($5.00) will constitute only an insignificant portion of the initiation fee.

JFB:Tvb
Encl.

JFB

Brayer, Herbert O.

April 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Brayer:

In Mr. Murrow's absence he has asked me to thank you for the very interesting quotation which you sent along; and he agrees with you that it certainly is highly pertinent. He has also asked me to send you his very best regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Herbert O. Brayer
The School of Commerce
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

March 30, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Room
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Murrow:

It has been a long time since that drink in the American Embassy in London and since our return it has been fun to recall the days when...

The reason for this letter is that we have been enjoying the little squibs you use daily on your afternoon broadcast and would like to submit one which we think most pertinent. On February 9, 1780, in an address before the Continental Congress of the United States, Thomas Jefferson said:

> To history, therefore, I must refer for answer, in which it would be an unhappy passage indeed, which should show by what fatal indulgence of subordinate views and passions, a contest for an atom had defeated well-founded prospects of giving liberty to half the globe...

Both the wording and the thought would seem highly pertinent!

With sincere best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Herbert O. Brayer

Herbert O. Brayer
Department of Business History

HOB:blp

British Information Services

Telephone:
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cables:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

September 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is to confirm my telephoned invitation to join us at a luncheon given by British Information Services in honour of the Right Honorable Ernest Bevin, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The luncheon will be held at 12:45 p.m. next Wednesday, September 27, at the University Club, 1 West 54th Street.

I am very pleased that you will be able to attend, and we shall look forward to seeing you on Wednesday.

Yours sincerely,

Derek Russell
Director, Press and Radio

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Brotherton, Mat

June 4, 1951

Dear Mr. Brotherton:

Thank you very much for your invitation to attend the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament. I regret that my commitments here prevent me from accepting it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Norton T. Brotherton
630 Oxford Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan

NORTON T. BROTHERTON

118 Moran Road
Grosse Pointe Farms 30,
Michigan

12.

May 23, 1951

My dear Murrow,

Had hoped to see you personally before I left New York several weeks ago and tell you about the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament which is being held at Mackinac Island, June 1 to 12. In lieu of this I am enclosing a cordial invitation for you and your wife which I hope you can use.

I am also sending a copy of the Congressional Record which includes the invitation that went to leaders of government abroad from Members of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate and House, the unanimous welcome from the Congressional delegation of Michigan, and the invitation to international leaders of labor by William Green of the A.F.of L.

This Assembly has grown from one held January in Washington where 1500 from 25 countries came. They were received in the Senate and House, and by various Committees in Congress, the State Department and the Pentagon. I am sending the report of its proceedings. This report will give you a good picture of the type of people who are coming to Mackinac, as well as the basis of the work itself, and I believe that from this evidence you can get a much clearer picture of what we are driving at than we have possibly been able to give you up to this time.

We expect to have the Prime Ministers of Belgium and Greece as well as others of Cabinet rank from a number of European countries. Special planes will be bringing people from nearly every country in Europe as well as from India and Japan. Each one of these people feels that this is the answer to the problems of their countries and the world as well as to their own situations. I believe you will be particularly interested in what has happened to leading Communists in Germany, Italy and France, especially.

One of the most recent encouraging developments has been the phenomenal response of the great airlines industries who recently have participated in this program, and who are sending six special planes from the east and west coasts to take part in the Assembly.

We are hoping that you might be able to bring Mrs. Murrow, if not for the whole time, at least over a week end (preferably June 1 to 5) and to make your broadcasts from up there. Facilities, I believe, are available for doing this.

With warmest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Norton Brotherton

NORTON T. BROTHERTON
630 OXFORD RD.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

12/18/50

My dear Murrow — Having met you in your office one day last spring with Ed Chester I am taking the liberty of writing you personally to call your attention to the conference of MRA in Washington D.C. 30 to Jan 8th D.C. — the enclosed invitations will tell you a little of what it is all about and I am hoping be of sufficient interest for you to cover it in some way. These people are doing everything they can and putting everything they have into the fight for a new world

based on the principles and
of Christianity as expressed in our
Inspired Democracy. They are
actually winning Communists to
their higher philosophy based on
love and positive thinking, from
their (the communists) of hate, fear & force.

Am sending Earl Gammons &
Eadie Chester invitations also
& hope they will attend.

The quality of your broadcasting
and the feeling I have about your
continual search for truth - the
objectivity of your presentation -
the note you close on - all combine
to make me believe you already
are on the ~~Broad Road~~ and
will gain greater inspiration
and a new feeling of fellowship in
being as well as doing. I say this
in all humility - Regards & best wishes
Sincerely, Norton Brotherton

This is a personal invitation

You are invited to a

WORLD ASSEMBLY

for the

Moral Re-Armament of the Nations

June 1-12, 1951

GRAND HOTEL

Mackinac Island, Michigan

Inspired Democracy is the Democracy that wins

RIGHT OR WRONG

Has democracy the strength to win?

Our armed might grows day by day. But the headlines confess our weaknesses. Corruption, confusion, carelessness, connivery and crime undermine our unity at home and forfeit the confidence of the millions of Europe, Asia and Africa.

What is Right? What is Wrong?

Other nations proclaim their own standards of Right and Wrong. We say these are not true standards. But are democracy's standards true? In public and private life?

Could it be that democracy itself has been infiltrated by that same moral compromise which we recognize and deplore elsewhere?

Victory demands that where we are weak we become strong.

We know what needs to be done:

Right and **Wrong**—absolute standards of behavior, to be recognized, fought for and lived.

Unity above party, class, race, point of view and personal advantage to be established in our industrial, political, military and international life.

Moral Re-Armament is forging these standards and this unity in men and nations on a world scale. Today millions have found their part. Absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, and the guidance of God are becoming the touchstone of policy for the statesman and the ordinary man, for worker and employer, for mother and daughter, for father and son.

When Moral Re-Armament comes in, Communism goes out.

The evidence grows daily in American industry, in the docks, coalfields and factories of Britain, in France, the Low Countries and Scandinavia, in the mines and steel mills of Germany, the heavy industries of Italy, in countless homes in Japan, India, and across the world.

This Assembly will bring together men from all corners of the earth with a tested experience of Moral Re-Armament, and the skill to make it effective with speed in the life of nations.

JAPAN—
Ho
1945
and

M
a le
and
Re-A

BRITAI
strik
strik
Dan
won

FRANCE
eral
and
of un
is th

GERMA
third
ment
unive

SCANDI
won
hage
move
futur

ITALY—
the h
Labo
work

INDIA—
have
Arma
the h

FACTS OF AN ANSWER

PAN—Speaking in the Senate Building of the Japanese Parliament General Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese General who received the Japanese surrender in 1945, said, "Moral Re-Armament is the only basis of lasting peace for China and Japan."

Mr. Kitamura, former Japanese Finance Minister, and Mr. Kuriyama, a leader of the Government Party in the Diet, said, "If the governments and peoples of the West make themselves expert in the practice of Moral Re-Armament, all Asia will listen."

ITAIN—The Communists attempted to bring all the British docks out on strike. Thanks to the leadership of men who had led the other great dock strikes but had been changed by Moral Re-Armament, the attempt failed. Dan Hurley, a leader of the London docks, said, "Moral Re-Armament has won the battle in the docks."

ANCE—A new basis of unity with Germany is being found. Lieutenant General J. Touzet du Vigier says, "From this moral effort in the hearts of men and women, not only in France but right across Europe, is being born a quality of unity that has never existed before. It is that new quality of unity which is the base of our hope for the future."

RMANY—Latest elections in the Ruhr show that Communism has lost two-thirds of its adherents. Communist leaders attribute this to Moral Re-Armament, and Chancellor Adenauer says, "Moral Re-Armament has become universally known in post-war Germany."

ANDINAVIA—The founder of the Norwegian Communist Party has been won to inspired democracy. Speaking with him at a mass meeting in Copenhagen, the Danish Foreign Minister said, "Moral Re-Armament is a world movement with a world answer which will play its part in shaping the future."

ALY—Management and Labor are finding an answer to the class struggle in the heavy industries of the North. The Hon. Achille Marazza, Minister of Labor, says of Moral Re-Armament, "We Italians cannot stand apart from a work which is the one hope of preserving the order and peace of the world."

DIA—Eighteen national leaders of government, industry and labor in India have invited Dr. Buchman to bring an international force of Moral Re-Armament to their country. They say, "Moral Re-Armament is the need of the hour and the hope of the future."

"DIVISION IS THE MARK of our age. Union is the grace of rebirth. We have lost the art of uniting because we have forgotten the secret of change and rebirth. As individuals change, a new climate comes to the nation's life. As statesmen change, the fear of war and chaos will lift. The most difficult will respond to the firm, united, but humble voice of reborn democracy. Why should there be catastrophe again when with God renaissance is inevitable?"

Frank N. D. Buchman

The Grand Hotel overlooks the Straits of Mackinac on the Great Lakes where Lake Huron and Lake Michigan join. The hotel is surrounded by historic landmarks of quaint charm and scenes of natural beauty. Three flags have flown over the famous blockhouse at old Fort Mackinac—French, British and American. Even today transportation on the Island is only by horse-drawn carriage.

* * * * *

In connection with the Assembly, plays will be presented which have proved effective weapons in the fight for inspired democracy in many countries. Among them will be the industrial drama, "The Forgotten Factor," which played to leaders of management and labor in the German Ruhr, France, Britain, Scandinavia, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and America. More than a million people have seen it. There will also be two productions new to America, "Annie the Valiant" and the musical play "Jotham Valley."

Films will be shown, and songs and concerts will be given by the Mackinac Singers who have recently returned from Europe.

Mackinac Island is reached by a short ferry trip from Mackinaw City or St. Ignace, terminals for train and bus service from the east and west via Detroit and Chicago, and from Canada.

Regular air service to Pellston via Capital Airlines or to Sault Ste. Marie by Trans-Canada Airlines is within a short distance by car from Mackinaw City and St. Ignace.

The Assembly will begin at dinner on Friday evening, June 1st, and continue until Tuesday, June 12th.

The cost will be $13.00 a day, American Plan. Registration Fee of $10.00 is payable upon arrival.

Please send the enclosed card to:

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT
THE GRAND HOTEL
MACKINAC ISLAND
MICHIGAN

Printed in U.S.A.

Brown, Harrison

March 10, 1950

Dear Harrison:

Am just back from two weeks (or rather, a fortnight) in London, and am now off for a month or six weeks to what they call on the radio "the nation's capital".

It gives me great pleasure to know that my stuff is not too offensive to your ears. The confusion in my own mind seems to increase daily. What I need is a few months out with you, looking at Mt. Baker and trying to catch a salmon. Reading today's news is too much like trying to catch a salmon with your bare hands!

As ever yours,

Mr. Harrison Brown
Hornby Island, B.C.

Mr Edward R.Murrow
C.B.S.
New York City

Hornby Island B.C.

January 31st 1950

Dear Ed,

I am getting a tremendous bang from your spaghetti-spangled news broadcasts. I had thought that Bill Shirer with his early war reporting from Berlin had established an all-time record for expressive intonation and apt juxtaposition of material! But seriously you probably have little idea how good it is, especially for backwoods area, to have one daily news report which is selected with intelligence and presented with sanity. Sometimes you even achieve the impossible by raising a laugh, as over Berthot and the jewel thief!

We take no daily papers and are dependent on the radio for spot news. Most of the newscasts we hear, from either side the border, compete in quality with the news itself and drive us in self-defence to mutter our own Word for the Day - "To despair is equivalent to treason". (Afraid that would never win a prize, even on "H" day, the guy who said it was a bit of a subversive --Robespierre !)

I could have written this any day but this evening, instead of having to drop my chicken chores and scurry to hear you, I happened to be at my snow-covered garden gate leading to the beach and from it saw Baker, far down the Gulf rising from the sea like a pyramid of sugar. Wish you'd come up and see it from here when next visiting your home town.

Sincerely,

Harrison Brown

Harrison Brown.

PS. Don't know when this will reach you, we've been about snowed in and mails are still erratic. HB.

Brown, James E.

May 24, 1951

Dear Mr. Weld:

I knew James E. Brown of INS very well during the Blitz in London, but have seen him only once in the course of the last six years. During the period when I knew him, I found him a hard-working, conscientious reporter who got on well with his colleagues and appeared to have the ability to work with the various political factions in Britain at that time.

I am sorry I can't answer specifically your questions about his political orientation; I do not recall that we ever discussed politics at any length. If your question is aimed at determining whether or not Brown has at any time harbored any subversive thoughts or engaged in any such action, he has not, to my knowledge.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alfred Weld
Radio Free Europe
313 Empire State Building
New York 1, New York

Radio Free Europe

313 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: BRYANT 9-2100

May 15, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. James E. Brown of International News Service who has just returned to the United States and is temporarily working at the Daily News, is under consideration here for the position of news analyst. Mr. Brown has given your name as a reference.

Would you be kind enough to give me any comments you may have on his professional ability and on his political orientation?

Since we are anxious to fill the indicated position as soon as possible, I would be very grateful for an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Weld

Alfred Weld,
Director of Information

AW:lv

Brown, Robert

EDWARD R. MURROW

March 20, 1951

Dear Mr. Brown:

This is merely a note to say that I have referred your letter of March 13 regarding the Sigma Delta Chi dinner to Mr. Edmund Chester, Director of News. The fact of the matter is that I am no longer an officer of CBS and have no say in such matters.

I am sure that Mr. Chester will give the matter his careful consideration and that you will hear from him within a short time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert U. Brown
Editor & Publisher
Times Tower
Times Square
New York 18, New York

cc: Mr. Chester
with correspondence

Bryan, Dean

March 16, 1950

Dear Dean Bryan:

Many thanks for your gracious and generous letter of January 27th. I very much appreciate your kind words about the January 25th broadcast, and am grateful to you for writing me about it.

I too hope that it will be possible for me to come to Macalester College some time in the future, and look forward to meeting you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Dean W. B. Bryan
Macalester College
Saint Paul 5, Minn.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

MACALESTER COLLEGE
SAINT PAUL 5, MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 27, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your broadcast of Wednesday evening, January 25, was an inspiration. It was evident to me that you made every effort to represent the statement made by Secretary of State Dean Acheson as he would have wanted it to have been understood. I commend you for your fair and accurate reporting, but I also want to thank you for your understanding and for your courage in presenting the report as you did.

This is not the first time that I have admired your fair reporting and respected your integrity, but I am moved to express my appreciation and my commendation for this particular broadcast.

The members of the administrative staff share the regret of our students that you will not be able to be with them for their annual Political Emphasis Week, but understand very well the many demands made upon you by the pressure of a daily broadcast as well as your many other activities. We do, however, hope that it may be our privilege to you as a guest speaker at Macalester College at some future date.

Sincerely yours,

W. B. Bryan

W. B. Bryan

WBB:ge

Bryson, Ly

July 11, 1951

Dear Lyman:

This is written on the first day of my vacation, and it goes back to your kindness on November 20 when you sent me Springfellow Barr's pamphlet. I have read the pamphlet and benefited from it as much as I am able. I am sure you would have wished me to read the pamphlet rather than acknowledge your letter, but I cannot rest easy on the vacation without saying my thanks.

We are spending the next month here on Quaker Hill, and if you should be passing this way it would give us great pleasure to see you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lyman Bryson
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

November 20, 1950.

8

Dear Ed:

I was so much struck by the importance and freshness of what Stringfellow Barr has to say in this pamphlet that I am undertaking on my own responsibility to call it to the attention of some of my friends who help to make American public opinion. The pamphlet will be officially published on November 30.

Sincerely yours,

Lyman Bryson

Lyman Bryson

LB:re
enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Buckley, Arth

February 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Buckley:

The Executive Record is handsome and I hope you will forgive me for the delay in saying so! You are a most thoughtful guy and I am grateful.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur V. Buckley
Buckley Lumbering
Route 7, Danbury Road
New Milford Connecticut

9/1 – Barbizon Plaza Hotel

6 am. in a field No. St. Cloud. N.Y.

70 miles from Minneapolis.

Mrs Christopher Buckley

Monday.

Dear Mr. Brunow.

Hugh and I have got this far, we are such a pair of tramps, and it rained most nights, so that Hugh has slept under the car, and I have slept inside it. all through the night my legs seem to grow longer and longer, but I'm glad we did it this way, it's really been a lot of fun. We expect to arrive in New York Friday or Saturday morning. I will go to your office to see if there is any mail for me. Hugh has to go up to Montreal to sell the car, as it's got Alberta plates, so we can't sell it in the states. I hope it holds up till then, as otherwise we are broke!

We sail for England on Sep: 12th

I do hope you are not in Spain, as I would like to see you again.

Yours sincerely

Cecilia Buckley

Calgary

Alberta August 18th 1950.

Dear Mrs Hanna,

I want to thank you for your very great kindness to me. I was so physically and mentally so weak at the end of my endurance that I was helping Harold out quite, he gone, that I shall always remember.

I had a good long sleep at Anchorage, which made things a lot better, and then meeting my very Canadian son there, in this big ten gallon hat, gave me something to go on with.

We are both going back to England. He feels he can't stay away in Canada for a future he may never have, so we have decided to go

Yours sincerely, Gertie Brooking.

a small farm in England, which I can
carry on quite if things get worse and
he decides to join the R.A.F.

We leave here in a couple of days
to drive across the States in easy stages,
I think we should reach New York
about the 12th Sept. Unfortunately we
do leave, and the car is rather bad, so
I hope we will manage well. We are taking
sleeping bags and a wicker hamper
Some hotels bills are very high
It is that way a little
Furthermore your address for my
mail, as I know we shall be in New
York. I do hope we can see you,
and that you won't be in Spain
just as we arrive.
I'm sorry this is such a messy letter
I have only got typing paper and an
awful pen I bought at the Cinema.

Yours sincerely. Cecil Buckley.

Buckley, William

November 6, 1951

Dear Bill:

I am just back from a quick trip to Europe and found your letter of October 19. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness. The book, CARAVAN, hasn't arrived as yet but I look forward to receiving and reading it.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Mr. William E. Buckley
Henry Holt & Company, Inc.
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

VICE PRESIDENT

October 19, 1951

Thank him

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

When you and I had lunch together recently, you mentioned that you would be interested in being apprised of important forthcoming books, and I would like to suggest a candidate from our list.

On Monday, November 12, we are publishing CARAVAN: The Story of the Middle East, by Carleton S. Coon, a copy of which I am enclosing. We feel that CARAVAN is an important book, for it is the first popularly written book on the entire Middle East, one that is especially important and timely today.

Carleton Coon is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, and is recognized as one of the world's leading anthropologists and archaeologists. He is, further, the discoverer of the 75,000-year-old Hotu Man, whose disinterment in Iran made front-page headlines as well as a four-page spread in Life last May. Carleton Coon is a charming man and a fascinating conversationalist and story teller, and quite unprofessorially informal.

I think it was Carl Sandburg who called an expert "a damn fool a long way from home." Carleton Coon is no such expert. He is an authority on the Middle East, and an outspoken one at that. With the increasing turbulence in Iran, Egypt, Morocco and elsewhere, both CARAVAN and its author assume even more importance today.

It is possible that you may find this book of sufficient timeliness in light of the volatile Middle East and what is happening there to want to discuss the book on one of your programs, or it is possible that you may want Carleton Coon as a guest. Should either of these suggestions be of interest just let me know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 • TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOL

Buckley - Wm. E.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10

VICE PRESIDENT

October 1, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It was good to have lunch with you last week and as usual I enjoyed your company. I am extremely interested in your new television program and I know it will meet with the usual success associated with the name of Edward R. Murrow.

One thing I neglected to ask you was that if, by some chance, you saw merit in the new Will Cuppy book that we are publishing this Wednesday, might you possibly let me have a quote from you on it.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Buckley, Wm. E.

No answer

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

VICE PRESIDENT

June 20, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This is not a note of thanks for last Monday night's show because I am very much afraid I would be unable to write one. All I can say is that it was terrific, wonderful, colossal and all the other superlative adjectives that might be available. Unlike Hollywood, however, they are sincere, honest and truthful in this instance.

There is one point that interests me considerably and that is that I have never heard Bradley sound more professional on the radio before in my life. It just shows what an able professional individual, such as yourself, can do with a guy who usually is extremely dull on the radio. If the book doesn't sell after your comments on Monday night then I am looking for a job in the plumbing business (which may be where I belong anyway).

One of the boys handed me the enclosed this morning and I thought you might get a kick out of it.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Buckley, William E.

June 6, 1951

Dear Bill:

I am not in the least reluctant to try my hand at five or six sentences on Bradley's book, but I think it would save time if you would let me know what angle would best suit your purpose. I have read every book written by a commander in the last war, and this one is undoubtedly the best. It is an even-handed, impartial treatment written without rancor or false pride. But I think I might be able to produce you a more adequate comment if you would tell me what would be most useful.

The date with the General is set for the 18th, and I shall discuss contents and attack with him a day or two before.

As ever yours,

Mr. William E. Buckley
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

5

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

VICE PRESIDENT

May 29, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

By this time I presume you have had an opportunity to examine A SOLDIER'S STORY by General Bradley reasonably carefully. The original material you had was in galley form and you did not have the maps, illustrations, preface, etc. Would it be possible to impose on you for a paragraph of about four or five lines that we might use as a quote in our advertising? We are using one or two short ones that you have already given us, but I would like to have a longer one for a full page ad in the Herald Tribune and Chicago Tribune. The deadline on this is June 8 and I trust you will be able to help me out.

The General is looking forward to being on your program on June 18 and I will be in touch with you the preceding week to find out what schedule you desire of him. The advance comments on the book are terrific and I do think that we have a tremendously important book on our hands. Nothing could please me more than to have you launch the book, as you will, on publication date.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Buckley, William E.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

7

(Stanley Murray)

April 5, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Your comments on the telephone yesterday about A SOLDIER'S STORY by General Bradley made me extremely happy and reassured. You must know that I have the greatest confidence in your judgment, and the fact that you were so enthusiastic about what you had read was most welcome.

Now that you have offered to give me a hand in making this book the success that it deserves to be, I would like to make a couple of requests. First, may I have in writing a comment that I may use for quotation both prior to and after publication? Secondly, would it be possible for you to have lunch with me one day in the next two weeks in order that we may exchange ideas on what we can do to make it easier for you to promote the book? This sounds extremely selfish and I would never ask you to do it unless you had offered.

I know that General Bradley will be extremely interested in your enthusiasm, and since he holds you in great respect I am sure he will cooperate in whatever way he can with you in promoting the book.

May I hear from you in so far as a quote is concerned, and also regarding the lunch date?

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

con'd on next page

Mr. Edward R. Murrow April 5, 1951

on shelf

P.S. Some time ago I sent you one of my favorite books entitled GAMESMANSHIP by Stephen Potter, which was published by us in 1947. On Friday the 13th of April, casting all superstition to the wind, we will publish a book entitled LIFEMANSHIP by the same author, which I think you will find is your own personal kind of book. A copy goes to you herewith. We think it is funny as hell and we have a substantial advance sale on it so apparently we are not alone in our thinking.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

March 27, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Rec'd 4/4

Dear Ed:

If by any chance you are finished with the galleys on A SOLDIER'S STORY by General Bradley, I would like very much to have them returned. They are in great demand and no publisher ever has enough sets of galleys of this kind.

I do hope you enjoyed the book. I will see that you get an advance copy just as soon as they are available, which should be around May 5.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

March 15, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am sending you herewith a complete set of galleys for A SOLDIER'S STORY by General Omar N. Bradley. They are uncorrected and completely confidential. We had originally planned to publish the book on June 6, but have postponed it until June 18 because Book-of-the-Month Club has taken it as their July selection.

As you know, beginning April 9 and running for four issues, Life will serialize approximately one-eighth of the book. I would be greatly appreciative if you do not release any of the material contained in these galleys prior to June 18. The maps are not included, but I am certain that you will read it with pleasure and will not find the maps particularly necessary.

We have a very limited number of these galleys and therefore if they could be returned to me when you have finished with them I would be grateful.

I hope that you will enjoy reading A SOLDIER'S STORY and any comments about it that you could give me for advertising and publicity about the book and the General will be most welcome.

It was good of you to come to dinner the other night and I trust that you enjoyed it.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 • TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Buckley, Wm.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

January 29, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of January 24 in reply to my recent letter about A SOLDIER'S STORY by General Omar N. Bradley.

Since Life is the prime contractor with General Bradley on this property and we merely have book publishing rights, subsequent to their running of the material, I was not in a position to offer you first refusal. We have no control over when Life runs the material; therefore, there was little I could do about this, but you certainly are the first one I have approached in the radio and television field. I understand your position exactly, however, and will not bring it up again.

As far as the contents of the book are concerned, you will have to be the judge as to whether or not it is better than the Eisenhower book. It is different in that it is much more of a personal story, simply written, and, I think, reflects the war history of a great but simple man.

You most certainly will have an advance copy of the book just as soon as one is available. I will also see that you get a copy of the limited edition.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 • TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

P.S. Not in connection with the book, but in connection with the man, may I quote you as per your letter of January 24: "Bradley is one of the greatest living Americans"? We would like to use it in connection with our advertising for A SOLDIER'S STORY.

WEB:jp

Buckley Wm. E.

January 24, 1951

Dear Bill:

I know something of the writing of General Bradley's book. Why the hell should I plug it on publication date if Life is going to run it in April? If you want to talk to somebody at CBS about a special show, the guy to see is Sig Michelson. I just work here. If the book isn't better than the Eisenhower one, you shouldn't publish it. Bradley is one of the greatest living Americans, but he is a lousy broadcaster.

Get me an advance copy of the book as soon as you can, but I ain't gonna play second fiddle to Life.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. I don't like Time either.

Mr. William E. Buckley
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

January 17, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have been trying for a couple of days, unsuccessfully, to get you on the telephone in order to make an appointment, but realizing how busy you are I am going to resort to this older form of communication.

As you probably know, we are going to publish a book entitled A SOLDIER'S STORY by General Omar N. Bradley. The date of publication, God willing, is June 6, 1951, the seventh anniversary of D-Day--a Wednesday. In size and format this book will be very similar to the Eisenhower book. It is simply written and in our opinion interesting as hell.

Life magazine will run in April approximately 10,000 words in each of four issues. There is a strong likelihood that Book-of-the-Month may take this book although I will not be certain until February 3.

As you probably know, Bradley's appointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff runs until August, and it is probable that he will be re-appointed for another two years. Therefore, he will be an international figure for some time to come. What I would like to talk to you about is whether or not you think CBS will be doing a special anniversary show on the commemorative date of June 6. If there should be that possibility, why not have it presided over by Edward R. Murrow? With these two things out of the way, why not have General Bradley on the program, which would be most appropriate? And there might even be room for mention that it is the publication date of A SOLDIER'S STORY by General Omar N. Bradley.

May I have the opportunity of discussing this further with you either at lunch, in your office, on the telephone, or wherever?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 • TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

on shelf

P.S. I am sending you herewith an advance copy of a book entitled THE NINETEEN FIFTIES COME FIRST by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President, which we will publish on January 30. I think you might be interested.

WEB:jp

Buckley Wm. E.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

November 28, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

One way to get a best seller is to have lunch with Edward R. Murrow! I want to bring you a little further up to date on the progress of THE DECLINE AND FALL OF PRACTICALLY EVERYBODY by Will Cuppy.

The first three days of last week we received orders for 3683 copies of the book. We were closed from Wednesday night until yesterday morning. Yesterday the orders amounted to 1600 copies and in the first mail this morning we received orders for approximately ~~500~~ 900 copies. at 5 P.M.

Basically, this is a very good book, as you know, but to think that its greatly accelerated sale is due to anything other than your treatment of it on that fateful night of November 17 would be sheer stupidity on our part. To bear this out more specifically, we received a telephone call from Baltimore yesterday from a book buyer at Hutzler Brothers, saying that she had been deluged with individuals wanting copies of that book that Edward R. Murrow talked about on the radio. We have reports that this same thing is happening all over the country.

The piece de resistance, however, is a report I received last night at 5 o'clock that on Sunday, December 10, in the New York Herald Tribune THE DECLINE AND FALL OF PRACTICALLY EVERYBODY by Will Cuppy will be #13. We have gone back to press twice since your broadcast and we are now well fortified for any additional comment that might be forthcoming from CBS any evening at 7:45, Monday through Friday.

When you called me asking for the option for eight or nine chapters for possible recording I gave it with enthusiasm and alacrity without being the slightest bit selfish. I think this is a terrific idea, Ed, and I am firmly convinced that Columbia would sell a great many records. I am curious to know whether or not you have cooled to the whole idea, but I fervently hope not. The material in this book is timeless and the book is going to enjoy a much longer life than the usual best seller. The same, it would seem to me, would be true of a recording done by you. I do hope this matter is still under consideration and that something may come of it.

(con'd)

It is the thrill that one gets in seeing things like this happen that makes this business worthwhile. If it weren't for the heavy hand of war news hanging over our heads and growing stronger every day this would be a reasonably happy world in which to live. The latest turn of events in Korea, however, is discouraging and frightening. I know you share my pessimistic view and I only wish a few government officials felt the same way.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

P.S. Last Friday we ran an ad on the Cuppy book in the New York Times and I was shocked to find the inexcusable error, which I have traced to the advertising agency, of "Columbia Broadcasting Company". There is nothing I can say.

WEB:jp

Buckley, Wm. E.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

November 21, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

As you are already aware, our orders on Monday were for 2114 copies of the Cuppy, over half of which were directly attributable to your 10-minute mention on Friday, November 17. The orders this morning 591 ~~amounted to 514~~ copies which is above par for a Tuesday. There is nothing I can say except thanks. You said that you would put this book on the best seller list and with a couple more mentions I think the mission will be accomplished.

I think the idea of the record that you have in mind is wonderful and not only do I think it would sell a considerable number of records but also a considerable number of books. I hope you have not dismissed this idea from your mind and that we can get together and talk about it so that you can get it recorded and in the stores by December 1. It seems like a natural for you, to me.

There are several department stores in the country that have their own radio program. Would it be possible for us to record from the tape your comments as of last Friday night so that we could offer the record to department stores around the country? I don't know the problems involved with the network and sponsor in a situation of this kind, but if there are no problems and we could obtain permission it would be wonderful.

Radio apparently has not been replaced by television.

Cordially,

Bill

William E. Buckley

P.S. Under separate cover I am sending you another little book that you might find entertaining. It's entitled THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF GAMESMANSHIP OR THE ART OF WINNING GAMES WITHOUT ACTUALLY CHEATING.

WEB:jp

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 • TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Buckley, W. E.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

Nov. 15

October 25, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Commander Levy called me this morning and wants to know if it would be possible for me to set up a lunch date with you in order that you might meet Captain Ben Custer, USN, new commanding officer at Floyd Bennett. From what I hear, he is a very able and intelligent individual and Sam Levy is arranging to take him around town to meet the Mayor, Cardinal Spellman, etc.

If you should happen to have a free lunch date in the next two or three weeks I would like very much to know about it so that I could make the necessary arrangements to meet you at a time and place of your choosing.

Sincerely,

Bill Buckley

William E. Buckley

WEB:jp

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 • TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Buckley, Wm. E.

October 25, 1950

Dear Bill:

I don't know enough to write a book about the Far East, and if I knew everything about it, I still wouldn't have time to try.

Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. William E. Buckley
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY
MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

August 10, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Ed:

I don't believe I have seen you since our trip on the Aircraft Carrier "Layte" a year ago last April. My closest contact with you has been through your news broadcast on CBS.

Last fall I resigned from Doubleday & Co. and came with Henry Holt to run their Trade Department. How long it will be before the Navy gets me back is a question I am unable to answer, but one that I am not worrying about at the moment.

The main purpose of this letter is to find out if I could not persuade you to do a book for us on the situation in the Far East. I do not have in mind a listing of the day to day events that are taking place, but rather an over-all picture of what the situation looks like from out there. I know that you could do a magnificent job, and that the book would sell exceedingly well.

Hoping to hear from you, and at the same time wishing you safe reporting, I am,

Cordially yours,

Bill Buckley

William E. Buckley

WEB:emd

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 • TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Bulletin of Atomic Scientists

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
956 EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

No Answer

June 21, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are very grateful for your endorsement of our forthcoming special issue. We are hoping to get it out by August 15th. In the meantime, if anything comes up which might require your advice or help, we hope we may call on you.

Sincerely yours,

T. H. Davies

T. Harrison Davies

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Bulletin Atomic Scientists

May 31, 1951

Dear Mr. Davies:

Thank you very much indeed for informing me of the projected special issue of the Bulletin dealing with the subject of Scientists and Loyalty.

As you know, I have frequently made use of the material contained in the Bulletin and have, upon occasion, urged my listeners to subscribe to it. I anticipate that this special issue dealing with such a vital subject will provide a great deal of material suitable for use in mass media of communication. I am eagerly looking forward to it, and you may count on me to do what little I can to call attention to this important document.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. T. Harrison Davies
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
956 East Fifty-Eighth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

BULLETIN of the ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

956 East Fifty-Eighth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

7.

BOARD OF SPONSORS

J. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Chairman

Harold C. Urey
University of Chicago
Vice-Chairman

H. A. Bethe
Cornell University

P. W. Bridgman
Harvard University

Detlev W. Bronk
Johns Hopkins University

A. H. Compton
Washington University

E. U. Condon
National Bureau of Standards

Farrington Daniels
University of Wisconsin

Lee A. DuBridge
California Institute of Technology

Albert Einstein
Institute for Advanced Study

James Franck
University of Chicago

Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratory

Thorfin R. Hogness
University of Chicago

F. Wheeler Loomis
University of Illinois

Phillip M. Morse
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

H. J. Muller
University of Indiana

Linus Pauling
California Institute of Technology

G. B. Pegram
Columbia University

I. I. Rabi
Columbia University

Julian Schwinger
Harvard University

Cyril S. Smith
University of Chicago

Leo Szilard
University of Chicago

Edward Teller
University of Chicago

V. F. Weisskopf
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Sewall Wright
University of Chicago

Jerrold Zacharias
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Professional affiliations for identification purposes only

May 22, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a friend of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, I think you will be interested in the enclosed brief memorandum describing a projected special issue of the Bulletin on Scientists and Loyalty. As you know, the Bulletin has published periodic reports on loyalty investigation and security regulations and how they affect scientists and the whole field of civil liberties. The problem is of course one of wide scope, and concerns not only the scientists. But because of their sensitive psotition, scientists may be said to serve as a sort of barometer of security pressures.

The editors now hope to make an original and, we think, valuable contribution to this subject, through the publication of the special issue described in the enclosed memorandum. To undertake such a special issue of the Bulletin will require extra financing. As a friend of the Bulletin you are well aware that our budget is indeed precarious. We have received a temporary grant from the Ford Foundation which will underwrite most of the year's actual print costs. With this in hand, and the resultant possibility of making longer-range plans for content, we are hopeful of accomplishing real growth and expansion of the Bulletin's potentiality.

It is planned to apply to the Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust and the Mayer Family Fund in New York, and the Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation in Washington, for a grant to cover the costs of this special project. We believe that each of these funds has a particular interest in the problem. The editors would like to ask if you would be willing to write a brief letter to endorse this application, giving your personal opinion of the Bulletin's usefulness and your opinion of the value of this particular project.

I need not say how much we would appreciate your help. We are all most anxious to give this subject the preparation it deserves.

Sincerely yours,

T. Harrison Davies

T. Harrison Davies

THD:am
Enclosure

Published by Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, Inc.

Memorandum

Concerning a Special Issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists on: "Scientists and Loyalty"

With the disclosure of the technical achievements of science at the close of World War II, popular belief in the omnipotence of science reached record levels. Further, the political activity of scientists in this period was construed by the public to mean that scientists held solutions for all the worries besetting mankind, solutions presumably reached by the same application of factual information and logic so clearly successful in science itself. But when, in the end, no such solutions were forthcoming, and as the world crisis grew ever more oppressive, reaction set in. The notion grew that science is a jinni - if not a beneficient, then an evil one -- which perhaps should be returned to the bottle.

As hope for the triumph of reason in world politics faded, the scientists, who represented, in the popular view, the rational and experimental approach to world and society, became themselves suspect. Were they not an international fraternity, above traditional loyalties, and overbearing in their belief in the superiority of their own minds and their power over the forces of nature? The atomic spy cases, particularly that of Dr. Fuchs, "the greatest spy in history," confirmed the worst suspicions. A poll to ascertain popular opinion today toward scientists would probably reveal distrust and disappointment, a feeling that it would be ideal to get along without scientists, but if, regrettably, they are needed to develop weapons, then they must be kept under close surveillance.

Scientists, of course, resent and fear this growing opinion, both because it jeopardizes the conditions under which they can work successfully and because it seems to prejudice the basis of the society in which they live.

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, a journal founded by scientists as a vehicle by which the views of scientists could be conveyed to society and by which the social significance of scientific developments could be thrust upon the attention of the scientists, must face the facts of present lay opinion and explore what lies behind it.

The Bulletin proposes to do this by means of a special double issue during the coming summer. Many features of the situation are of course beyond the strength of the journal. On the other hand, several specific and relatively concrete subjects can be taken up and handled with hope of success.

One manageable project would be a presentation of the actual limitations and restrictions under which scientists now work and the procedures by which personal reliability is assessed. Another is a recapitulation of the performance of scientists in their new roles of guardians of national security with an accounting of the defections which have occurred and the probably impact of these acts upon our safety. A more difficult but important task will be to explore the social attitude of the scientist with a view to discovering in what respects if any it differs from the attitudes of other groups.

A productive inquiry of the kind outlined will mean additional expense for the Bulletin. Obviously, scientists may not serve as sole judges of their own merits, contributions from authors in other fields must be sought and stipends may be required. Additional editorial help to organize so difficult an undertaking will be needed. With a successful outcome, free distribution of additional copies beyond the present 6,000 paid subscriber list would be justified. The Bulletin foresees the need for an additional $4,000 beyond the present income marked for regular expenses.

Provisional outline of the "Scientists and Loyalty" issue

Topic	Possible author
I.	
1. Quasi-legal structures which judge the political reliability of scientific employees in government	Walter Gellhorn
2. Five years experience in the application of these procedures	Charles Merriam
3. The use of political criteria in employment by industrial companies and universities	?
4. A summary of the history of espionage in scientific areas and an evaluation of its effects	Louis Ridenour
II.	
1. Factors in professional training which may create a distinct social attitude in the scientists	Edward Shils P. W. Bridgeman
2. The evidence for a distinct attitude	Rebecca West P. Grobstein
3. The duty of the scientists in society	E. Teller, L. Pauling, P. Morrison, F. Joliot-Curie
4. The public's view of the scientist and his proper role	P. Wylie

Burke, Jim

May 29, 1951

Dear Jim:

Our belated thanks for your wire on the Peabody Award. When we started this show we did so in the full knowledge that its success would depend upon the co-operation and collaboration of the stations of the network. And believe me we have had it from you and your colleagues in full measure. The recognition that the show has received has ofcourse been gratifying to those of us who worked on it here in New York, but to me the thing that is of most importance is that it has demonstrated that people will listen to a show that is serious in content and purpose. Take care of yourself and give us a shout when you have an idea. HEAR IT NOW is probably going off the air sometime in late June but the management seems to be sufficiently impressed to want to bring it back again in the Autumn.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jim Burke
Radio Station KMBC
Kansas City, Missouri

WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

11

RECEIVED
1951 APR 26 PM 1:44
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU 052 CGN PD

DW KANSASCITY MO APR 26 1217P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR XXX YOU RECEIVING THE PEABODY AWARD
FOR YOUR BRILLIANT "HEAR IT NOW" SERIES.I
CONSIDER IT A PRIVILEGE AND AN HONOR TO HAVE
CONTRIBUTED IN A VERY SMALL MEASURE TO THE SERIES
DURING THE PAST YEAR,AND DURING THE
COMING YEAR I KNOW "HEAR IT NOW"
WILL CONTINUE ITS GREAT NEWS REPORTING.I HOPE YOU
WILL CALL ON ME OFTEN.AGAIN,CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
BEST NEWS MAN IN THE BUSINESS

JIM BUKXXX BURKE SPECIAL EVENTS DIRECTOR KMBC

130P..

Burke, Paul

January 25, 1951

Burke

Dear Paul:

This is a hasty answer to yours of January 14. First of all, my thanks for your kind words about the Friday night show.

1. "Why did I select Sevareid?" I had known him slightly for a couple of years as an honest, forthright, intelligent and imaginative young man from the Middle West. I turned up in Paris sometime--I think it was in the summer of '39--picked up the Paris Herald, saw a story of the trial of some miserable character who had murdered two or three women, the story under Sevareid's byline. I was impressed by the fact that here was a guy who could write what he saw--called him up, asked him to have a drink with me and hired him. Of such stuff is the reputation of a European news director made.

2. "What qualities does Sevareid possess to mark him as an outstanding correspondent?" One, insatiable curiosity; two, a really unique facility with words. I would rank him as one of the two best writers in the whole field of American broadcasting (and I am not the other one). He is an extraordinarily sensitive character who does part of his thinking with his middle but always keeps his head above it. Perhaps his greatest quality as a broadcaster is that when I listen to him, I believe him.

3. "Can I recall any anecdotes about him which have escaped notoriety?" I sure as hell can, and so far as I am concerned, they are going to continue to escape notoriety.

Sorry not to be of more help, but if you want to brush the rust off any unused adjectives about Sevareid as a radio news reporter, I'll subscribe to them.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul H. Burke, Jr.
Radio Station KMOX News
401 South 12th Boulevard
St. Louis 2, Missouri

KMOX
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
401 So. 12TH BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI
CENTRAL 8240

14 Jan. 1951

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am preparing a magazine piece on Eric Sevareid, and since you lured him into CBS ranks, I would appreciate your answering three questions about him. Any responses you give will be kept in strictest confidence.

1. Why did you select Sevareid?
2. What qualities does Sevareid possess to mark him as an outstanding correspondent?
3. "Can you recall any anecdotes about him which have escaped notoriety?"

A personal note. It seems to me that "Hear It Now" is making long leaps each week toward achieving something highly distinctive in radio news reporting. I missed the first two programs, but think the last three have done much to crystallize emotions and issues. Especially have I enjoyed the stories of the last squad out of the belabored North Korean port, of the "missing" lieutenant who received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Truman-Taft arguments, Red Smith's brilliant rebuttal to the Chicago drama critic's remarks. The whole show, to me, is a remarkable job of editing.

Again, my thanks for any help you might lend on the Sevareid piece.

Sincerely yours,

Paul H. Burke, Jr.
Paul H. Burke Jr.
KMOX News

Burke, Paul

October 25, 1950

Dear Mr. Burke:

Thanks for yours of October 9th. I share your opinion both of Rickey and of Lesueur.

I think I probably agree with you about the Word for Today, too, but I am afraid there is nothing that can be done about it.

Thanks again for the kind words.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul H. Burke, Jr.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
401 So. 12th Boulevard
St. Louis 2, Missouri

KMOX
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
401 So. 12TH BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI
CENTRAL 8240

9 Oct. 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note from an intemperate baseball fan to say what a bang I got from Mr. Branch Rickey's spicy, informative world series yarns on your news programs. Sorry the series was so short-lived. In a way, Rickey's re-telling of the series was far superior to that of many sports writers, whose grandiose adjectives and tired cliches were boring to the extreme.

Was also delighted with your well-done piece that contrasted world series fever with the heated affairs which threaten to ignite this little old orb of ours.

While throwing out bouquets, I'd like to toss one at Larry Lesueur for his capable job as a summer replacement for you. Too bad his U-N assignment isn't given a fuller play, at least here.

I'd like to indulge in a bit of criticism--meager as it is. I'can't fathom the significance of your "word for today." Clever and apropos, certainly, but what with the bloated commercials, your time is so very restricted for news and interpretation. It seems to me the time for the "word" could be better spent. Of course, it could be aimed to keep listeners interested during the Tide plug--the almighty g-d'd commercial must be glorified at all costs. You lent a new dignity to spaghetti--but now Tide's In--News's Out--n-u-t-s.

Sincerely yours,

Paul H. Burke, jr.

Paul H. Burke, jr.
KMOX news staff writer
St. Louis, 2, Mo.

Bushnell, Em

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1948 MAY -5 AM 11:04
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

M

WU4 30 DL

CNT BC TORONTO ONT MAY 5 930A

E R MURROW

CBS 485 MADISON AVE NYK

YOU ARE NOT [redacted] THE ONLY ONE WHO IS HOPING BUT IF YOU CANT MAKE IT WILL UNDERSTAND. WE REALLY WANT YOU TO COME IF THAT IS AT ALL POSSIBLE. REGARDS

E L BUSHNELL CBC.

956A.

May 3, 1948

ERNIE BUSHNELL
CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
TORONTO CANADA

WHAT WITH CONVENTIONS CAMPAIGNS AND STUFF LOOKS LIKE THE CANADIAN

TRIP IS OUT BUT AM STILL HOPING REGARDS

ED MURROW

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

ESTERN
UNION

Suspense April.

RECEIVED
1948 MAR 15 PM 4:30
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU27 26 DL

CNT TORONTO ONT MAR 15 412P

E R MURROW

CBS

DELIGHTED TO HAVE YOU HERE SECOND OR THIRD WEEK IN JUNE STOP LEAVE IT TO YOU TO FINALIZE AND KEEP ME POSTED REASONABLY WELL IN ADVANCE

E L BUSHNELL CBC

425P

March 11, 1948

EDITH MORRISSELL
CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
TORONTO, CANADA

STILL TRYING TO CUT STRAIGHTEN SCHEDULE. LOOKS NOW AS THOUGH MIGHT BE ABLE

TO VISIT YOU SECOND OR THIRD WEEK IN JUNE. WHAT THINK YOU?

ED MURROW

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

FILE.....

354 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO 5, Ontario.
February 17, 1948.

Dear Ed,

I am terribly sorry that we were unable to make connections when I was in New York a few days ago. I know how busy you are and I am sure you appreciate that a two or three day trip doesn't allow for a great deal of spare time on my part.

As I explained to you briefly on the telephone, Canada's economic position with respect to the American dollar is a serious one and any assistance we can get to explain the situation to the American public would be extremely helpful. I know of no better means of achieving our objective, at least in part, than by asking you to come up to Canada to spend two or three days, or a week if you like, with us, take a look around, consult with some of our senior Government officials such as the Minister of Finance, Minister of Defence, the General Manager of the Bank of Canada, Donald Gordon of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Mike Pearson who you know very well I am sure. From conversations with them I am convinced you could gather a great deal of useful information and put it across in a way that would be clearly understood by your listeners which I notice from the ratings are considerable in number.

This might appear to be asking for a lot but the simple fact is that the economy of our two countries is so tightly tied together that any unhealthy situation here is bound to produce, to a lesser degree of course, a somewhat similar situation in your country.

I am sending to you a recording made by Blair Fraser, one of our more astute commentators, who outlines fairly well the position in which this country now finds itself. There are two or three slight inaccuracies in it due to the fact that some changes in the position of our Cabinet Ministers have taken place since this

and drawer of reading stand

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

recording was made; otherwise it is a pretty accurate account of what has happened and what is likely to happen. I wish you would listen to it. Incidentally I hope you don't have any trouble or be put to any great expense in getting it through Customs.

As I mentioned to you on the telephone, we will be glad to pay all expenses in connection with your trip and I believe we are in a fairly good position to provide you with a pretty full account of the day's happenings through our regular news sources which include both AP and UP. We would also be prepared to install the necessary circuits between our studios in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal to New York.

I know this is asking a great deal of you but if the situation was not as critical as we believe it to be I would not ask you to come at the present time. If, however, you are unable to accept this invitation because of other commitments or for any other reason I will understand. At our last committee meeting in Ottawa I mentioned the possibility of your coming to Mike Pearson and he was extremely enthusiastic about the suggestion and promised to provide the right people to whom you could talk, particularly in Ottawa.

Will you please give this request your sympathetic consideration and let me know what you can or can't do just as soon as possible.

Kindest regards to Janet and to yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Eric Bushnell

E.L. Bushnell,
Director General of Programmes.

Butcher, Harry C.

July 10, 1951

Dear Butch:

First of all my best affectionate thanks for the kind words about HEAR IT NOW. About another two weeks of that show and I would have been hearing birdies in my ears. It was a tough job but had it's small satisfaction and your letter is certainly one of them.

This is being written from our log house on Quaker Hill on the 4th of July. Casey's fireworks have been expended without any serious casualty.

Please make me a signal as soon as you know when you will be coming East. My own plans are vague as usual but I shall probably not be doing any traveling before sometime in August then it will probably be Yugoslavia, but as Harry Luce's are want to say "Know's God". One reason I am eager to go to Europe for at least a week or ten days is to have a talk with General Eisenhower.

As ever yours

Mr. Harry C. Butcher
Radio KIST
Santa Barbara, California

RADIO KIST
INCORPORATED
SANTA BARBARA • CALIFORNIA
Harry C. Butcher, President
BALBOA BUILDING
TELEPHONE 3981 • TWX S BAR 7389

June 11, 1951

Dear Ed:

I heard your "I Can Hear It Now" broadcast Friday evening, and the ordinary superlatives of praise do not suffice. The subject matter was timely, important to the country, and presented beautifully.

Mollie is going to Ireland for a few weeks, departing June 28 by BOAC, with her sister, Julie, whom you met in Philadelphia. They are taking their mother, who has not returned to Ireland since she left there in her teens. I will be coming East about the time Mollie returns, and, of course, will look you up; although I suspect you may be off to Korea or seeking some change of scenery outside of New York.

Sincerely,

Harry C. Butcher

hcb/mb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Butcher, Harry C,

9/20
11:30

July 6, 1950

Dear Harry:

I ain't in Europe, but I am on my way to Korea the end of next week. You are one of the few guys who would have appreciated Paley's stand on the business of my sponsorship, and I have ventured to tell him of your comments.

I shall, of course, be delighted to meet Miss Murphy even in the shadow of the vigorous and virile West Pointer whom you mentioned. I shall probably be in Seattle on my way to Korea on the 17th and 18th. I'll be at the Olympic Hotel and should you be wandering about these parts, it would pleasure me to see you.

The present situation out there reminds me of one of Captain Butcher's comments during the last skirmish: "There's nothing wrong with us that one or two good victories won't cure". My love to you, and particularly to Molly.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry C. Butcher
Radio KIBT
Balboa Building
Santa Barbara, California

RADIO KIST

SANTA BARBARA - CALIFORNIA

Harry C. Butcher & Staff

BALBOA BUILDING

TELEPHONE 8981 - TWX S BAR 7389

June 23, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Member
Board of Directors
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have read in the trade press that you are in Europe for the summer and, of course, I have noticed your change of sponsors and particularly the bold, and to me proper, insistence of Bill Paley that your news program be held at the regular time regardless of the desire of your former sponsor to change. Such control is heartening.

I am giving a copy of this letter to a young lady I want you to meet and as she will not be in New York until September, you had better give this letter to your secretary and tell her to hold it. The young woman is [redacted] twenty-two, recently graduated from Santa Barbara College, University of California, majoring in speech, and who has accumulated considerable experience in dramatics, in both radio and stage. She is a bit more than a country girl going to the Big City, but nevertheless she can use some friends, particularly those who can give her some suggestions as to where to find a job in radio or TV. I have given her a letter to Mr. Hausman, your director of personnel, but I am not certain whether he deals in talent. I warn you that this young lady is engaged to be married to a lad who is in his second year at West Point and I hear he is a very good fighter.

It goes without saying that any little thing you can do to help steer Miss Murphy to the right people, either in CBS or elsewhere, I will appreciate.

Beverley, who is now eighteen and has just finished at Washington Cathedral, is here for the summer and therefore we will not be coming East this summer, but we may drive her back in early Fall, in which event I shall hope to see you. Our current intentions are to take a little car ride into Mexico and later pick up my Mother and Uncle Billy at Sonora for a camping trip in the Sonora Pass. Perhaps we'll even take a pack-train to try to get far enough away from the beaten path to catch a trout.

In case you didn't see our good fortune in winning a plaque from Variety, I am enclosing a reprint ad, which you will recognize as self-serving propaganda, but necessary to overcome the inertia of the local populous and the normal advantage of the newspaper owned station.

Give our best to Janet and a pat to Casey.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Butch

HARRY C. BUTCHER
President - Owner

HCB:BA

rue...
a city, Santa Barbara!"

ON behalf of the staff of Radio KIST, I am taking this means of "going on record" with our thanks and appreciation to the editors of *Variety*, the weekly magazine of the show business, for the recognition they have given to Santa Barbara and to RADIO KIST.

To win first place in the classification of "Postwar Showmanagement," with more than 2,000 radio and television stations in the United States eligible to compete, is to achieve an honor of tremendous significance in the radio business.

You will note in the adjoining list of stations thus honored that Santa Barbara is the only small city in which an award was given. We at KIST salute our contemporaries with respect and admiration, but we modestly suggest that Cincinnati, Detroit, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia make room to let Santa Barbara sit in the nation-wide spotlight, too.

I have to confess that Fin Hollinger and I wrote another report for Radio KIST, which we submitted in another nation-wide annual competition to *Billboard* magazine. But our report only got us second place. Al Staas, known and loved by thousands of youngsters and their mothers as "Uncle Al," wrote our entry for *Variety* and it won first. For his story, "Rainbow Over the Rincon," he also wins the special citation, reproduced on this page, of "Prose Laureate." *Variety* also gave him Mary Ann Casey's job of program director, but his proper title is continuity director. So now KIST is the only station anywhere with a Prose Laureate on its staff. "No other station may make that statement."

Amongst telegrams received is this one from "Mr. Radio Himself," Niles Trammell, chairman of the board, National Broadcasting Company:

IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I LEARNED THAT YOU AND YOUR STAFF HAVE WON THE 1949-50 VARIETY AWARD FOR POSTWAR-SHOWMANAGEMENT. THIS IS AN INGENIOUS ACCOMPLISHMENT AND REFLECTS EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT AND STAFF TEAMWORK. MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU ALL. CORDIALLY.

Here at Radio KIST we have found that a periodic report of our activities and a list of our public service serve us well as an inventory to see what we have been doing that is worthwhile. Once an award is achieved, we have to work all the harder to live up to our reputation, and that extra effort is what makes the dream come truer in the "dream city, Santa Barbara."

Harry C. Butcher

OWNER-PRESIDENT

Prose Laureate

If VARIETY were handing out citations for the best written reports submitted to its annual Showmanagement competition, the merit badge for '50 would probably go to veteran radio showman Al Staas, program manager of KIST,

s

p

, DETROIT

on

l, DETROIT

t

s

unity

Butterfield, V. L.
Pres.

September 18, 1950

Dear Vic:

I deeply hope that the illness in your family did not prove to be serious.

Thanks for the kind words about my effort. I did not know until just before I arrived that it was to be broadcast, otherwise, it might have been a less rambling discourse. No one could ask for a more courteous and attentive audience than the one I had in Middletown.

I hope we will meet again soon.

Sincerely yours,

President V. L. Butterfield
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

THE PRESIDENT

September 13,1950

Dear Ed:

I can't tell you how sorry I am to have missed seeing you on Sunday. As you know, however, because of sickness in the family I stayed out of things. I nevertheless listened to your talk over the radio. It came over beautifully and was a speech which, I am sure, all appreciated and of which those interested in the Tercentenary could well be proud. It was forthright, solid, and courageous, and I am especially grateful to you for challenging the current threats to freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. It is, to my mind, one of the most important if not the most important issue of the times, one which all toomany are getting careless about in our concern over Communism.

I hope and trust that you have received many letters of appreciation. I have heard many, many compliments in this community. I also attach a copy of a letter that I received this morning from a woman in Amherst, which I know you will be interested in.

Thank you again, and I hope on your next visit to Middletown we shall have a chance to see you both again.

Sincerely yours,

Vic L. Butterfield

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

10 Newell Court
Amherst, Massachusetts
September 10, 1950

Office of the President
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut

Gentlemen:

I hope that you will forgive my presumption in sending this letter to you, and asking you to forward it to the proper authorities.

I have just listened, over the air, to the key speech of the Middletown Tercentenary Celebration, given by Edward R. Murrow entitled "America as an Island." The University was mentioned, I am sure, as the sponsers of this broadcast. I congratulate you. This talk impressed me beyond anything I have heard or read, in recent years, as the soundest, wisest, most prophetic and significant talk it has been my good fortune to hear. The toughness of fibre of the message, as well as its reverence to truth, its grasp of essential elements of facts, moved me extremely. Most speakers, on such an occasion, utter, in oratorical language, old cliches of which we all have tired. I was impressed, too, by the wave of enthusiasm with which Mr. Murrow was greeted, and the stunned patter of hands at the end; it obviously is not the sort of polite, non-committal commentator-statesman" speech which is our ill-fortune to be fed in America. I hope that this audience reaction meant that the speaker had gotten across the truth, however unpalatable, and that his hearers were as moved as I.

Is there any way to bring this speech to a larger audience, in this country? It deserves to be read and understood by thousands, as an example of straight thinking to which we all are unaccustomed. Is there any chance of a reprint to be paid for by those of us who feel as I do? Certainly it should be printed in both the Atlantic and the Reader's Digest, to go to the various types of readers who should receive it - and to many others, who might not receive it so kindly. It strikes me as the prophetic type of thing thought and said by Winston Churchill over the years - and heaven knows bears up well by comparison to that brave gentleman. We need our own Churchill in this country and so far I have seen none - until now.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Mrs. David Morton

Byrnes, James.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBIA

JAMES F. BYRNES
GOVERNOR

January 17, 1951

Dear Ed:

I greatly appreciate your thoughtful telegram with its message of good wishes.

I was sorry you could not come to South Carolina, but I understand your situation.

With every good wish to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

James F. Byrnes

Mr. E. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Byrnes - James F

JANUARY 16, 1951

HON. JAMES F. BYRNES
SPARTANBURG
SOUTH CAROLINA

SINCERELY REGRET INABILITY BE WITH YOU TODAY BEST REGARDS

E.R. MURROW

JAMES F. BYRNES
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

S C 45

December 27, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am advised by the Committee of the Legislature having charge of the exercises on the occasion of my inauguration as Governor, that you will receive an invitation to attend those exercises on January 16th at eleven a. m.

I hope that you may find it convenient to attend. If you advise me that you can be present, I shall have the Committee make hotel reservations for you and provide transportation from the hotel to the State Capitol.

At the conclusion of the exercises, we shall be glad to have you join us at the Governor's Mansion for a buffet luncheon.

Sincerely yours,

James F. Byrnes

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
New York, N. Y.

Caley, Charles

MARCH 12, 1951

CHARLES CALEY
STATION WMBD
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

NOTHING WOULD PLEASURE ME MORE THAN COME PEORIA AND SINCERELY SORRY JUST CAN'T MAKE IT. THANKS FOR ASKING ME. REGARDS

ED MURROW

CHARLES C. CALEY,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

AFFILIATE
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

PEORIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

OFFICE AND STUDIOS
212 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

February 19, 1951

PHONE 6-0711

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

On April 16th of this year, the new regional Red Cross Blood Center will open in Peoria. It will service 14 counties at its inception and will build up facilities to serve approximately 30 counties in this mid-west region. The need for such a blood center at the present time becomes even more significant when you consider that the nearest regional blood centers to Peoria are Madison, Wisconsin and St. Louis, Missouri.

The present plans call for a staff of 25 Red Cross workers at the Blood Center, plus quite a few volunteer workers. Within this new building there will be 16 nurses, 3 technicians, 3 blood custodians, 1 doctor and 5 administrative personnel. The quota for Peoria County is 1000 pints of blood a month. This, of course, is for civilian defense and Korean use.

After your tremendously exciting broadcast on the biography of a pint of blood, a local Peoria committee working on publicity for the opening of the new blood center felt that one of the most effective means of publicizing it would be to do a radio broadcast on Sunday night, April 15th, from 9:30-10:00 and the following morning would mark the opening of the Blood Center with actual blood donations being secured and processed.

We are wondering, Ed, if you would be able to come to Peoria to narrate this special program and be at the Blood Center Monday when it opens and lend your name and prestige to this extremely important cause. Tentatively, the plans call for you as narrator with script supplied by us, very much along the lines of your own "Hear It Now" broadcast. Other VIP's in attendance will include Governor Stevenson, Senator Paul Douglas, Senator Everett Dirksen and top brass from the Fifth Army Headquarters and Ninth Naval District.

The program would be broadcast simultaneously by all stations in town including WMBD, the ABC outlet, the NBC outlet and 3 other independent operations.

These people realize, Ed, that this is a long journey for you and they can understand your position in the matter, but they felt certainly the cause was worth the asking.

If the dates of the 15th and 16th might be inconvenient they suggest that you might consider a week later, the 22nd and 23rd. I will call you in New York later this week after you have had time to consider this request.

Cordially yours,

Charlie

Charles C. Caley
mm

P.S. We might get in that game of golf also while you are here.

C.C.C.

Caley, Charles

January 15, 1951

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for the kind words about our Year End effort. You were both generous and thoughtful to take the time to write and I am grateful.

My best to you for the coming year; I shall hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Caley
Peoria Broadcasting Company
212 South Jefferson Avenue
Peoria 2, Illinois

BOARD

CHARLES C. CALEY,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

AFFILIATE
A BROADCASTING SYSTEM

PEORIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

OFFICE AND STUDIOS
212 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

PHONE 6-0711

January 4, 1951

Mar
Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Last Sunday I enjoyed listening to one of the best, if not the best broadcasts I have ever heard in radio. I refer to the report of your correspondents in your hour long broadcast relative to the situation in the world today and their estimates of the conditions in the various segments of the world. I had the feeling that all of the correspondents expressed themselves freely and was especially impressed by their different viewpoints. In other words, it did not sound to me like a framed up deal but rather a straight forward report from each of them as they viewed the whole situation. My hearty congratulations to you on this outstanding broadcast of the year.

Kindest regards and best wishes for the New Year.

Cordially yours,
Charlie

Charles C. Caley
mm

Caley, Charles C

October 4, 1950

Dear Charlie:

I still don't know if we're going to be able to come to Peoria, but I'll excommunicate you if you come to New York without coming in to see me. We can talk about our plans then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles C. Caley
Peoria Broadcasting Company
21[illegible]outh Jefferson Avenue
Peoria 2, Illinois

CHARLES C. CALEY,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

PEORIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

OFFICE AND STUDIOS
212 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

FFILIATE
OADCASTING SYSTEM

PHONE 6-0711

September 28, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Brooks Watson has just showed me your note of September 18 regarding your tentative plans to do some traveling in this area before the election. I hasten to add my personal invitation to you to visit Peoria, beaause I think you will find this city to be the heart of this particular campaign between Lucas and Dirksen. Both of these gentlemen come from nearby communities and this is the largest metropolitan area in their immediate home territory.

Because of this we urge you to visit us and to use our facilities in any manner that you desire. We even hope that you will arrange to broadcast from Peoria the night of the election. We'd like to have you see our fine new studios and use our facilities in any manner.

In addition I would personally like to visit with you and do hope that you will take the time to come and see us. Please let us know your plans as early as possible so that we may make any arrangements you may desire.

By the way, I expect to be in New York October 17 and possible the 18th. If you would care to discuss this matter with me at that time, just let me know and I'll arrange to see you.

Kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

Charlie

Charles C Caley
IK

Caley, Charles

July 6, 1950

Dear Charlie:

You are a very thoughtful guy! As you know, nothing would give me greater pleasure than another visit to Peoria; but as you suspected, I am off for Korea at the end of next week. If my luck holds, I'll hope for better luck next year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles C. Caley
Peoria Broadcasting Company
212 South Jefferson Avenue
Peoria 2, Illinois

CHARLES C. CALEY,
EXECUTIVE VICE PRE

STATION
WMBD
AND
WMBD-FM
FILIATE
ADCASTING SYSTEM

PEORIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

OFFICE AND STUDIOS
212 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

PHONE 6-0711

June 30, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I just noticed in the June 19th issue of BROADCASTING that you expect to be at the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois within the next few days or within a week or ten days. I understand that the current war situation may have changed your plans, but if you have not changed and you do intend to come out here, I am writing to extend to you a very cordial invitation to come on over to Peoria, where we have the best accommodations and the best possible golf courses for an afternoon and an evening. You can do your evening news from WMBD's new modern studios right here in the heart of Illinois! Seriously, Ed, I do hope and the staff joins me in desiring that you plan to spend a day or so in our city. Please let us hear from you, if possible, about it.

Cordially yours,

Charlie

Charles C. Caley
mm

Callande

December 18, 1951

Dear Bruce:

Just a brief note to wish you well and say my thanks for your recent letter.

If you've had a chance to see any of the TV shows I'd be curious to have your frank comment and criticism.

As ever yours,

Lt. Bruce R. Callander
412 S. Collegn Road
Baltimore 29, Maryland

HEADQUARTERS
6590TH HQ SUPPORT GROUP
POST OFFICE BOX 1395
BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

Dear Ed;

Remember the job you helped me get with the Air Force PIO? I've been sacked.

I caught it in the general cutback together with most of the guys in command headquarters and all the PIO's in the bases. I'm currently Information and Education officer for the base support group here with additional duties as base PIO. It's a good deal in some ways and I have a good bit more freedom to operate on the local level than I had at the national. But, I'm also more vulnerable and I think triple threat school and B-36's are just a matter of time.

I'm naturally a little concerned over the deal from the personal angle, a little disturbed over the effect of the cut which virtually shuts off the flow of information on our business to the public, and somewhat relieved as a taxpayer over the unusual effort to save me money.

The main regret I have is that I have so far been unable to be of even the smallest help to you or the people to whom you introduced me. I'll still be around for a while and will be glad to act as contact for anything I can. The New York office of USAF,PIO (I gave you their address last time I was up) has folded. The Pentagon was least hit by the cut and apparently intends to take over the major share of the work. That's all right with me. I got chewed out both here and at Hq. USAF for running up to see you out of channels so I'm not too anxious to demonstrate any great unbridled initiative for a while anyway.

I still have promise of a local TV show with possibly a limited net circulation after awhile, so I am not altogether squelshed yet.

Heard about your starting your See It Now series Sunday and I shall most certainly be watching. Despite your professed mistrust of the medium, I am convinced television is the most logical stage on which to strut and fret your hour. It seems the most practical way of getting what is in your head into the heads of other people, which, after all, is the end of any intercourse. When you write to be read, you have to worry how it will be read. When you can read it aloud, you know at least that the tone of voice, the inflection and the accent of the word or sylable will be what you intended. But if people can see you too - to know if you are smiling when you say it or grave or if your eyes seem to be saying the same thing your mouth is. It would seem to give the most faithful reproduction of the idea in your head. People then have only to wonder what you smell like and feel like and I suppose there are some things that are not essential to good reporting.

Truly, I think it is potentially worthwhile and as the owner of one of the insidious machines I can't tell you what a hopeful note it is that people like you are getting involved with it. That is praise indeed

HEADQUARTERS
6590TH HQ SUPPORT GROUP
POST OFFICE BOX 1395
BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

from the son of an editor of the oldest school. As a child, I listened to newscasts on the radio locked in my room for fear my father would hear and disown me. Even now when he asks me how I spend my evenings I am more willing to admit I frequent brothels than that I watch television.

Anyway, good luck. Someday, when I am out of this business, I am going to come and see you and ask you for a job, not a big one, just a job. There are two people in the world I'd most like to work for and my dad is retired. I'll see you.

Oh well,

Bruce

BRUCE D. CALLANDER
1st Lt., USAF

Callander, Bruce

December 7, 1951

LT. BRUCE CALLANDER
412 S. COLLEEN ROAD
BALTIMORE 29, MARYLAND

THANKS YOUR WIRE. SORRY WE JUST DON'T HAVE A ~~EXHIBIT~~

PRINT.

ED MURROW

BUDGET NUMBER: 2-26-3876

WU007 NL PD

LB BALTM

RECEIVED
1951 DEC -4 AM 9:11
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

(r no 1w 2 6 P) . Co.

WU007 NL PD

LB BALTIMORE MD DEC 3

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS RADIO

DEAR ED YOUR "SEE IT NOW" PIECE ON BLOOD TERRIFIC ANY CHANCE OF BORROWING A SIXTEEN MILLIMETER PRINT SOUND OR SILENT FOR LOCAL BRIEFING HERE? HAVE WEEKLY ORIENTATION SESSION FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED AIRMEN NEED SOMETHING WITH GUTS TO IT TO SPUR DONATIONS NEED IT WITHIN THE WEEK FOR TEN DAYS

BRUCE. Callandar

449A DEC 4.

Callander, Bruce D.

October 1, 1951

Lieutenant Bruce D. Callander
Chief, Special Projects Division
Public Information Office
Air Research and Development Command
Post Office Box 1395
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Lieutenant Callander:

This will acknowledge your kind letter of September 25th.

The next time you are in New York I hope we will be able to make connections.

Indeed, Ed Murrow phoned me several weeks ago, gave me your name and I will be delighted to see you and meet you.

Sincerely,

Art

Arthur Feldman
Director of Special Events

AF:ee

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Callander, Bruce

Public Information Office
HEADQUARTERS
AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
5 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland
Lexington 2616, Extension 380

IN REPLY ADDRESS BOTH COMMUNICATION AND ENVELOPE TO CG, ARDC, ATTENTION FOLLOWING OFFICE SYMBOL

Earlier letters attached

27 September 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Attached is a quick rundown of this command's history and organization. I've sent it out to the people to whom you referred me as a sketchy guide to the sort of things we are involved with. For the moment, at least, this is about the extent to which I can go by way of promoting anything without becoming vulnerable to criticism by Hq. USAF. However, if this much stimulated any requests for stuff from you people, I'm well within my jurisdiction and more than happy in filling them, security permitting.

There is one thing I have that might interest you. It is a tape from the PIO at Holloman carrying an on-the-spot description of the firing of the Aerobee rocket this spring. Parts of it are very interesting and there are some of the damndest noises you ever heard.

Part of the thing was used once by Mutual on Mutual Newsreel, but that's the only time as far as I know. I'm planning about a five minute TV piece with it locally using a guy looking out a block house window with lights playing on him to suggest the firing. It will be all pantomime with the narration coming from the tape, but if I can get a guy with some range of facial expressions, I think it may be effective.

If the tape sounds like anything you might want, I'll send you a copy of it.

Sincerely,

Bruce

BRUCE D. CALLANDER
1st Lt, USAF
Chief, Special Projects Division
Public Information Office

Public Information Office
HEADQUARTERS AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
Post Office Box 1395
Baltimore 3, Md.
Lexington 2616, Ext. 140

24 September 1951

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For the first time in its history, American air power faces a world crisis with some degree of preparedness. In World War I air power was anything made of wire and wood that could take off under its own power. By World War II commercial aviation had bred for us a strain of tough, reliable passenger planes, but we still lagged in the race for military air. Again we put into the air what we had and research was a matter of building a better plane for the moment.

The war ended but the lesson was indisputable. America's future security, possibly her survival, depended on her ability to defend herself in the long run. Some continuing program of research and development was needed immediately to assure a steady maintenance of air equipment. In 1949, when the Air Force had been an independent service two years, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, chief of staff, asked for a survey of the situation by the Ridenour Committee and the Air University.

A year later the Air Research and Development Command went into cadre and by the spring of 1951 it became one of fifteen odd major independent units of the Air Force. Within weeks, it acquired jurisdiction over seven testing and resear centers and assumed responsibility for projects at nearly 50 colleges and universities and many commercial aviation institutions.

On the surface, all that had happened was the administrative shift of a few bases and projects. Like many fairly important events, it didn't make

much noise in happening. But in terms of the nation's defense, it meant that for the first time research, the conception and development of every phase of air development, had been given the same status as continental defense, strategic air warfare, and aircraft production.

The "book" definition of ARDC's mission reads something like this: "The command will attain and maintain qualitative superiority for material and conduct or supervise scientific and technical studies required for the accomplishment of Air Force missions. It will seek basic knowledge from which improved aeronautical equipment, materiel, weapons and techniques can be developed. And it will undertake the development and recommend the adoption of appropriate new and improved devices and systems for the conduct and support of air warfare. These include aircraft, missiles, weapons, techniques, and procedures applicable to Air Force purposes."

Less academically, its mission was to assume command of some of the nation's most modern test and research centers. Many of the bases now under ARDC command are already part of aviation history. The rest will be.

Wright Field in Ohio has become synonimous with technical aviation. Now its wind tunnels, many of its labs, the Aero-Medical division, All-weather Flying, Flight Test, Weapons Components research are all under ARDC. Here aircraft are torture chambered through every phase of simulated and in-flight test. Here man-made weather plunges to sub-artic colds or pushes the boiling point to test a new survival kit or an imporved mitten. Here the range of man's endurance is also measured to provide him with the equipment he needs to live, fly and fight eight miles up and at speeds from that of sound up.

At Edwards, California, Major Charles Yaeger became the first man to win the race with sound in the X-1. More recently the X-5, the new Bell ship with automatically retractable wings was tested there. Now the Air Force Flight Test Center, it is another subordinate base of ARDC.

The Arnold Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma Tennessee was dedicated early this year to the late General "Hap" Arnold. Still in the building stages, it will soon house the world's largest wind tunnels.

The Air Force Missile Test Center at Patrick AFB, Cocoa, Florida, is a long range proving ground for rockets. The Martin Matadore was recently launched from here and tracked over the Atlantic from bases leased from the United Kingdom. Under the AFMTC and used for verticle rocket testing is Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico. First famed as the birthplace of the A-bomb, Holloman has since seen missiles rise more than a hundred miles into the air.

And in the field of electronics, the Air Force Cambridge Research Center at Cambridge, Massachusetts, is conducting basic and applied research to determine the existence and behavior of physical phenomenon on the earth and in the atmosphere. For over five years this center has worked in radio, geophysics, communications and warning systems. Now it is an ARDC installation as is the electronics "proving ground" at Rome Air Development Center, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York.

Those are the bases and in the future there will doubtless be more of them, but the Air Force is seeking to avoid the situation where research of any sort is dominated by military control. For that reason, the majority of ARDC's projects are farmed out. Colleges and universities are making studies

for the Air Force under research contracts and coincidentally training the nation's future aeronautical engineers in the field of military aviation at the same time. Civilian scientists in commercial aviation are devoting their skills and the facilities of the nation's major industrial laboratories to research and development problems. And withal the combined facilities of the Air Force, colleges and commercial aviation are being used not alone for the Air Force but the combined military services.

To insure a steady flow of scientific knowledge, the Air Force has patterned a career plan to parallel the long range planning of the ARDC. College men from their freshman year onward may become enrolled in the Air ROTC with a technical option which will equip them for service with ARDC and a career in aeronautical engineering. Reservists may periodically take a refresher course with the Air Force than return to their civilian jobs to remain an invaluable pool of scientific knowledge. And civilian scientists may serve with ARDC in a number of capacities without sacrificing their non-military status or breaking their affiliations with commercial aviation.

The future of the command, limitless as that of aviation itself will involve the whole range of flight progress. The immediate aim is the building of a strong, modern air arm capable of guarding the security of free people wherever we are committed. But, in years to come, air research and development will constitute a major part of peacetime aviation, lending its facilities to the increased knowledge of flight and the safe transport of future generations.

21 September 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Bruce Callander

Dear Ed,

As you might guess from the stationery, I am doing this at home. That is because I wanted to report to you befo re Monday on the progress, or lack of it, on a recent request of yours. You asked me to look into the matter of combat film footage on the F-80's and their support of ground action in Korea. We have some such stuff at the film depository in Dayton, but we got it from Washington and I can get it only on a loan basis. You would probably get a greater selection and permanent possession by working direcily with the Defense Dept. PIO in Washington. If you are not familiar with the proper contact there, I am sure Mr. Mickelson is because he mentioned it to me last Friday. I am sorry that I have failed you for the second consecutive time on stuff you have requested. It just happened that both times it was somebody else's baby. Name one of ours and it's yours. If it still isn't in the incubator, that is.

I want to thank you again for your kindness of last week. I a m in the process of writing the people to whom you introduced me, delayed somewhat by the printing of a couple of sheets of background stuff on the command which I have written to give them an idea of what we are and do. This will be out early next week and I shall send you a copy too, if I may.

There is one matter which has bothered me somewhat since last week, however, and with your indulgence, I should like to put it right.

Mulling over my interview with you afterwards, I began to regret something. It was not simply the fact that I am inclined to be more than a little talkative, because I have ceased even to apologize for that. But it struck me that I had said a great many things in rapid succession about the people for whom and with whom I work and the service in general and the Air Force in particular, none of which were particularly favorable to any of those subjects.

There is a popular passtime in the service as you well know, the object of which is to effect a distaste for everything military or pertaining thereto. This avocation is not limited to the lower eschelons alone. It does, in fact, become more vitriolic the farther one gets from the theater of action. I have not generally subscribed to this practice and it was not my intention to do so in speaking to you. Perhaps out of shyness in your presence or out of cuteness I may have assumed the characteristic posture of the bitching soldier. But I did not mean to leave the impression that I felt it all bad, all miss-managed, all hopeless and all crooked.

Because, actually, I have great respect and admiration for the general efficiency of military service. I do not like dicipline

and I have frequently felt thwarted in my ambitions to do something I felt was important. But by and large, I have experienced far greater freedom than my own impudence has warrented. I have found men in important jobs extremely capable of filling those jobs and, with but a few exceptions, of a stature as human beings not out of keeping with their rank.

I can explain it best, I think, by refering to my war-time job. My pilot was a boy named Roy Gustav Anderson from Valley Stream, Long Island . He must have been no more than 24. I was 20 at the time. He had had, I think, a year of college, had dropped out to become a business machine salesman. If I had finished pilot training when I was scheduled instead of washing out, he would have been one of my underclassmen. So, it was nothing in his background or expeience which particularly fitted him for the job of airplane c ommander.

Andy had his plane and his crew just three months before we went to Italy. He was likable and good fun, but there was nothing in him in the states which particularly separated him from a thousand other nice guys who could steer a B-24. Yet the first time we rode through a field of that black cloud-like stuff that hovers over a marshalling yard, Andy became something else. Call it a leader of men, a dominating personality, I have no suitable noun form. He could fly with the wings of his wing planes sticking in his waist windows or tap the tail turret of a plane he was following with his nose guns to the great distraction of the tail gunner. I have seen him fly his plane home in a 10 degree bank because flak had ripped a hole in one wing big enough for me to crawl through and it would have shaken to pieces in conventional positions. And I've seen the time when he gave us the choice of bailing out over Switzerland or riding it out with him and not one of us had to debate the decision a moment.

Well, I've labored the point, but practically it meant that the time, the occasion and the situation demanded something of a super human being and Andy became one. To say we would have followed him through hell and back is more than dramatics. It was literally true. I have seen him only a couple of times since then and he is once more a nice guy, good fun. But he is once more only a human being. I suppose part of it was illusion, the hypnotism of an essentially unnatural situation, and I suppose the feeling was common among most crews. But, I am sure that was not it altcgether. A combination of the responsibility thrust upon them and the trust placed in them seemed to work a similar transformation in many men.

There is a relationship there, I think, which may be basic to all that is good in military life. I think it is not so muc a matter of Providence producing the right man for the moment as the man already there somehow becoming the right man in the right moment.

Again, I have not said it simply or clearly. What I mean is that for all that has been said about it or against it, the military is basically an honest profession. There have doubtless been many stupid soldiers, but far fewer, I think, dishonest ones. There are a few phonies, but far fewer than in most comparable civilian jobs.

So, if I sounded distressed over my lot or critical of my

superiors or of the system in general, be assured it is not my habit always to act so. I am coming closer to doing what I have wanted to than at any time in any job before. I have some small misgivings over the growing liklihood of my being returned to combat duty, but I think that must be a form of conceit. I keep thinking that I would be so much better used where my talents lie, yet I can't think of anyone off hand who would not be. I don't know anyone who will admit to being most proficient at killing other people. So, someone has to do it, I suppose. But even if I don't get to do all that I have set for myself, I shall at least have gotten a better opportunity. than I have ever had before.

I expect I shall be in New York again in a month or two. I promise I shall not come to see you unless I have something fairly worthwhile to offer, but if, in the meantime there is any small thing I can do to repay your many great favors, please write, phone or wire anytime.

Sorry I got wound up on the loyalty to the service business earlier but - No, I'm not either. I meant it.

Sincerely,

Bruce Callander

412 South Collen Road
Baltimore 29, Md

Callander, Bruce D.

September 4, 1951

Dear Bruce:

I'll be delighted to see you next week. Let's say Thursday, the 13th, at 3:00. If that's inconvenient, call me when you arrive in town and we'll arrange something else.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. Bruce D. Callander
Public Information Office, Headquarters
Air Research and Development Command
5 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Thurs.
Sept. 13
3:00pm.

HEADQUARTERS
AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
Baltimore 1, Maryland
Post Office Box 1395

IN REPLY ADDRESS BOTH COMMUNICATION AND ENVELOPE
TO CG, ARDC, ATTENTION FOLLOWING OFFICE SYMBOL

RDE

31 August 1951

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Will you be in New York Thursday and Friday, 13 and 14 September? I can get TDY for that time and would like to take you up on your offer to introduce me around the networks.

If this time is no good, would you please suggest a date within a week or so either way that would be convenient to you.

I have nosed about a little on the subject of the air warning system we talked about this week. We do have a project that I think is just what you want but it is quite classified at the moment. I will go to Washington Tuesday to see if I can pry it loose. The outlook is very good for my being able to do so.

I hope I can see you within next two weeks.

Sincerely,

Bruce

BRUCE D. CALLANDER
1st Lieutenant, USAF
Chief, Special Projects Division
Public Information Office

Callander, Lt. Bruce

HEADQUARTERS
AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

8 June 1951

No Answer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You most certainly have my permission to use anything I've said on housing or any other subject, out of quotes. In that connection, the attached is a sort of pseudo-research paper on Dayton housing. It is admittedly superficial. And, because I did it after I had solved the problem for myself and am not concerned about the immediate future (I have an apartment lined up in Baltimore), it lacks one ingredient, the aggressive fire peculiar to the male animal searching shelter for its young. But, for what it's worth, you're welcome to any, all or none of it.

The press conference for which I extenced such a haphazzard invitation is still in the offing. It sounds more promising now since we have just been assigned a new Commanding General, Earle Partridge. A fair number of papers have tried to link his and Stratemeyer's recall from the FEAF with their support of MacArthur. I don't know the background on it except that Stratemeyer had a very legitimate heart attack. But, I am disturbed by this trend to tie every military reassignment to the great debate. Carried to its logical conclusion, I conceive every shift in recruiting sargeants from the post offices in Malone, New York and Pocatello, Idaho will be interpreted as a part of the Joint Chiefs' master plan for purdging MacArthur sympathizers.

It's part of the struggle, I suppose, for every town and section and segment to identify itself with something more important than itself. I remember how my home town ached in the last war to be considered one of this nation's ten prime targets on the Luftwaffe's list. We had one slipper factory, a papermill and a bronze powder works, but, by damn, we were strategic.

I'll be eagerly waiting for your HEAR IT NOW piece on housing. I haven't heard them all because of moving about, but I've liked those I have heard, even the New York Times one last week. I have had a fued with the Times (one of which it was not aware, I'm sure) ever since I offered to write editorials for them free lance when I was sixteen. They declined politely enough, but a little too firmly, I thought.

There are two other subjects on which I would like to see you do some work sometime, although they might not have enough general appeal.

One is the matter of air crashes. There has been an understandable increase in them with the growth of the Air Force. But, most of the people who report them for the papers seem to be committed to some unwritten rule to brighten their leads with the fact that the pilot involved is a newly recalled reservist, if he is.

Actually, a large number of the reservists are excellent pilots who have flown off and on every Sunday and a fair number of week days since they were discharged the first time. Many are ex-combat men and most are sane, mature pilots. A straight factual analysis of figures I'm sure would show no serious proportional increase in accidents compared with the increase in flying.

The reason I say I am personally interested in this one is that it is a common area for domestic strife at our house. My never-been-up wife mulls accident reports as though they were my death warrent. She most seriously objects to my flying and I most seriously intend to continue. While this is obviously a private Callander matter, I think it is safe to assume her attitude is a fair indication of an almost mass reaction.

If you were at all interested in such a piece, I think we might help out by supplying taped interviews with crash survivors analyzing their mis--takes, malfunctions or misfortunes. We will have recording equipment in Baltimore and we'll be making periodic tours of our eight-odd bases in the command so it wouldn't be hard to pick up a fair sprinkling. Or, if you like your own people to do that sort of thing, we could certainly work something there too.

The other piece I'd like to hear is one you touch on in most of your programs. Sometime I'd like to hear just a series of colloquial accents from all over the country. The voices of people and the expressions they use have always fascinated me. I'm from northern New York originally and I'm used to French Canadian groans and New England twangs and Mohawk Dutch gurglings. But Midwest, Texas, Southeast, and Boston talk never fails to thrill me.

I know radio tries to standardize on a sort of accentless accent, but sometimes it lacks the color of local talk. I've admired the way you tap so many sections in your HEAR IT NOW programs, but why not do it once just for the sake of the voices and not so particularly for what they are saying? Try having a Kentuckian describe his own accent or a French Canadian recite the Gettysburg address or a Texan immitate a Bostonian accent.

All of which is too much letter again. I'm sorry, but I do go on. After 15 June, we will be in Baltimore at 412 West Colleen Road, Baltimore 29.

Thank you for your letter and, if you have, for wading through this one.

Sincerely,

Bruce

Bruce D. Callander, 1st Lt.

If you are a recalled reserve officer (there will be 28,917 in the Air Force by August 1.) you are probably in your late twenties or early thirties. You have an average of two children and half of a dog. You Have just sold a house or given up a comfortable two or three bedroom apartment. Your furniture is in storage and you have come to your first station a day early to "look over the housing situation."

If you were smart, your family is staying with your wife's folks until you line up a place. If you aren't they are staying temporarily at a hotel or motel. The one or two rooms are costing you $8 to $12 a day and a house rule limits you to three days.

In the evenings and during the day when your duty permits, you will repeat a pattern already familiar to you if you were married during World War II.

There are two local papers. Both are published by the same company and both carry about the same ads. But just to be sure, you buy both every day. The want ad columns become your prayer beads and your catecism. By the end of a week, you have read an average of 30 to 35 for-rent ads a day. Less than a third of them apply to you. The others won't take children, require a one year lease or are unfurnished. In the same papers 55 to 60 people are advertising for apartments wanted. About three quarters of them have or are expecting children.

As a note of incidental intelligence, you've noticed by now that there are at least eight ways of saying no children. ("Couple", "Man and Wife", "Refined gentlemen", "Working Couple", "Only quiet refined married couple - both employed days need apply," "No children or pets", "Sorry, no children")

Some people looking for a place try the emotional approach or special indusements. ("A family is separated! Please unite us by renting a home or apartment up to $165", "Willing to redecorate", "Can pay several months' rent in advance", "Newly married", "Couple expecting")

If you have left your family behind, you can live temporarily in a sleeping room. They are not difficult to find, but the rents are high. You can apply for bachelor officer's quarters on the base but there will be a wait of one month at least for a room.

The field maintains on base housing for captains and above. These are clapboard barracks (for all but generals). They need painting. There is a waiting list of 200 captains.

By now your opening remark in conversations with other officers is, "Found anything?" Each of you says, "Not much!" Neither discusses his current hot prospect for fear the other will move in on it. You have read and re-read rental bulletin boards with the same serious anxiety you used to study target maps and combat alert lists.

The field maintains a billeting office for off-base housing listings. In it a girl with the polite, hopeless attitude of someone who has heard your story or a variation of it a hundded times that day, thumbs through a dirty card index and says frequently, "You might try this until you find something." On the wall behind her are thumbtacked perhaps fifty more three by five cards. They list mostly houses for sale, a few for rent unfurnished and one or two apartments. At any time of day there will be two or three officers patiently copying the cards in small notebooks. They look like the same people all the time, but they aren't.

If you haven't brought your family, the girl will strongly advise you against it. So will your commanding officer. So will the chaplain. The Red Cross people would like to help but they aren't set up to. If you hear of anything that isn't quite what you want, though, they'd like to have second chance at it. There are several boys in the office looking too.

Downtown, you go to the seventh floor of the municipal building. The office is technically supposed to handle just welfare cases, but the lady would like to help military people if she could. She will call several numbers from a sheet scotch taped to the slide out panel on her desk. You may get a lead. She will ask if you have tried any of the realtors. You haven't, but you do.

The Callahan building has eight floors. There is an average of five realtors on each floor. Most of them are polite. A few suggest you try places you have already tried. One will laugh almost hysterically at anything you say. He'll grin and say, "It's just hell finding a place," and then laugh some more.

About half way through the Callahan building, you'll find a door left open to make a very small office cooler. A dried up little lady will nod you into an inner office where a fat man spills over a sagging swivel chair. He won't turn around, but half way through your now-memorized speal he'll begin to waggle his head back and forth slowly like a metranome, say over and over, "Nope, sure don't, son, sure don't know, no, I sure don't, nope, no, I don't, sure don't."

If you're lucky, you'll get a place that is suitable within the first two days. If you're average, it will be three weeks to a month. In either

case, you will pay from $120 a month and utilities, you may have had to sign a one year lease, and almost certainly, you will have had to leave your dog with your wife's family.

That is one side of the story. But, like the New York Times, I reserve the right to say, "On the other hand-".

The Air Force (and the other services) is big. It is sometimes slow to move and not infrequently works hardships on the people on its fringes. I have been caught on those fringes a number of times and I know how easy it is for a person, not regular army or air force, to conclude that every camp or base is just opening or just closing, that every supply office has just run out of everything or hasn't quite gotten it in yet, that every PX sold its last Zippo lighter last week or is expecting a new shipment. The housing deal is no different.

But the reasons are, it seems to me, understandable. We who are not professional soldiers, don't think about becoming soldiers unless the times are already abnormal, unbalanced. Then we come or are called in great numbers into places which are not ready for us, cannot immediately take care of us in some cases don't want us. We are not only victims of the housing shortage. We are the causes of it.

The same papers which carry the no-children, no-pets, no-drinkers, no-smokers ads snipe editorially at the Air Force for not providing for its people. Business people say that top brass is playing politics with housing contracts. Top brass says that business people are ganging up to keep prices and rents high.

If uou are a soldier trying to live in a single room, cook on a hot plate walk about in you stocking feet for fear of waking your kids asleep in the

same room then, you think every landlord who won't take children is a senile monster born an adult.

If you're a landlord who has sunk most of his savings into painting walls and buying good furniture, every family with jumping, tussling, chocolate eating kids is a diabolical force aimed at your destruction.

And, if you are a civilian, living near a mushrooming base or camp, you try to think in terms of someone you know who is in or going in and you try to give military people a break. But in the process, your own rent may be raised, some of the stores may have boosted prices and your teen age daughter may begin "running around" with soldiers. It will be difficult for you not to take sides.

I think that if it is possible ever to pin down one attitude or another as the "soldier opinion" it might run something like this: The armed services are growing rapidly and in many instances they have outgrown their existing facilities. There are shortages and there are hardships. In most cases, it is no one's fault, or even if it is saying so won't get you an apartment any faster. People with money could help by investing it in reasonable housing and would make a fair profit by doing so. Legislation might help. But by and large, it is unwise to force people into things they don't want to do. Because, whatever else people may say about it at top levels, it is with people at the milk bottles on the front porch, children in the yard and dog in the flower bed level that we have to live and keep our peace.

Callander, Bruce D

February 23, 1951

Dear Mr. Callander:

A brief note to offer you my best salute and wish you well. Let us keep in touch.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bruce D. Callander
Kaiser-Frazer Corporation
Willow Run, Michigan

KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION

Willow Run, Michigan

February 23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is a thank you letter.

Some weeks ago I asked your help in facilitating my return to duty with the Air Force. You wrote to Washington. Washinton wrote to me and I am now awaiting orders assigning me to the AF press section at Wright Patterson Base, Dayton. The paper work will take a few weeks yet, I am told.

I am indebted to you beyond my ability to repay the favor and a thank you seems inadequate. But, for what it is worth, you have my eternal gratitude. So does Miss McDonough who has been gracious to me beyond my desert.

I look forward to my recall with a mixture of misgiving and relief. I am not a soldier by ability or temperment, but the going means to me getting out from under a personal and professional situation which has long been intolerable to me. My associations for the past three years have been an experience of watching others and myself acquire and grow satisfied.

Even before Korea, I could not help but have feelings of guilt. Now I feel I have direction and possible purpose. That is somehow important to me.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Callander

Bruce D. Callander

BDC:lc

Callander, Bruce D.

JANUARY 22, 1951

BRUCE D. CALLANDER
2480 ~~FERNDOCK AVE.~~
EAST ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

RE YOUR LETTER WE HAD JUST GOTTEN ONE OFF TO GUY IN WASHINGTON WILL

LET YOU KNOW AS SOON AS WE HEAR FROM HIM REGARDS

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY MURROW

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

JAN 2 5 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of January 17th referring to Bruce D. Callander who wished to return to active duty with the Air Force.

We are initiating correspondence with him today with a view toward getting together on a possible assignment.

Sincerely,

Sory

SORY SMITH
Brigadier General, USAF
Director of Public Relations

17 January 1951

Dear Miss Mac,

I'm relatively certain it is Mac Something, but thanks to a rather bad phone connection last Friday, I haven't the slightest notion Mac What.

I am writing this at the risk of becoming a bother because I want to remind you once more of my request. Please believe that I am in no way angry that I have had no word from Mr. Murrow and in now way reproachful of you. I know he is a busy man and I am certain that if you have not yet been able to tell him about my call, it is because there are other matters of a more pressing nature demanding his attention.

By the same token, I hope you realize that to me my own problems seem of equal magnitude. For that reason, please be charitable if I make one more attempt at penetration. I promise it will be my last.

Attached is a letter, edited as closely as I thought I was able, to explain my situation. I'd be pleased if you would read it then call it to Mr. Murrow's attention or answer it yourself or consign it to the oblivion of your wastebasket.

The letter, I hope, explains the reason for my persistance. Lastly, in the thought that your reply to me may have been delayed for lack of address, here are a couple: Home, 2480 Fernwood Ave., E. Ann Arbor, Mich. (phone, 38635); Business, Public Relations department, Kaiser-Frazer corporation, Willow Run Michigan (phone, Detroit LOgan 1-7100, extension 8881).

Again, many thanks for your kindness and patience.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Callander

Bruce D. Callander

17 January 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I'm trying to get back into Air Force Public Information and I need help.

Months ago, I wrote you asking what you knew about that service. You answered and implied that if I ever decided to try, you would interest yourself in seeing that I found something to do which would carry with it some satisfaction.

At the time, I was pleased but construed it to be a polite offer, but one not to be taken literally. The position in which I now find myself forces me to exploit even the possibility of your help.

After a great deal of floundering (during which I even applied to you for a job), I did apply for recall to active duty. Since I am primarily a bombardier, secondarily a Public Information officer, I could only request that I be put in PIO with no assurance that I would be immune from flight duty. The currently much-missused expression is "I took a calculated risk", I believe.

One would think that one need only volunteer to be accepted, but that is not the case. I volunteered nearly a month ago and no word. The situation is like that of a man who has screwed up enough courage to destroy himself, picks a public stage on which to perform the act and then finds he has not loaded the gun. Although I have not yet told my employer, I dare not take on too many responsibilities which make me indispensible to my job. Yet to tell him might cost me my job or at least make keeping it unpleasant. Moreover, even though the company is going into defense production, I can no longer feel pride in my work or find justification for staying at it. Disenchanted is a good word, I suppose.

Here, quickly, is the situation. I should like to know if you can suggest anyone in the Public Information Office of the Air Force to whom I might apply by letter or in person to expedite my call to that branch. I have no notion of a spot in the Pentagon, but I've no relish either for filling in names on form stories for some training unit in Texas. There must be a mean someplace. But most immediately important to me is that I get some direction soon.

I have called your office twice in the hope of talking to you and I am sure your secretary has every reason to consider me public Nemesis number one. For that, I am sorry. But, I would appreciate any help you can think of. The only other avenue I have taken to further my intention is through Representative Clarence Kilburn, Congressman from my home town and a lifelong friend of my father's.

If you want any scale by which to measure my anxiety at the moment, consider how you would feel if your day were filled with doing something you disliked and thought unimportant. Then, think how much more dreary if it were only half filled with such a job and the rest of the day you had nothing but time to think about you were doing. Then, you've got it.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Callander

Bruce D. Callander

January 17, 1951

Dear Sory:

There's a first-class guy out in East Ann Arbor, Michigan who would like to get back into the Air Force as a PIO officer. His name is Bruce D. Callander; he has a pretty good newspaper and public relations background and is an able writer. He was a bombadier the last time and it seems that the reserve unit to which he is attached isn't taking men for any but their primary specialties.

I don't know what the proper channels are, but if you could use him, I think you might find him useful.

As ever yours,

Brig. General Sory Smith
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

December 29, 1950

Send first two HEAR IT NOW scripts to Secondari

20 December 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Some weeks ago, I wrote you a long, possibly inadvisable letter detailing my sufferings as a public relations man and asking for a job. While I was perfectly sincere in asking, it was obviously ill timed and impudent and I can scarsely blame you for not answering, if indeed you read any part of it.

As the war worsens, my work here grows increasingly more pointless and leas likely to be permanent. But, by the same token, the possibility of making a change becomes less and leas a matter for my decision. I haven't had a call yet, but I am betting rather heavily that I shall be in uniform within six months. This time, I shall have no choice of specialties. I'd still like to be called as a public information officer, but I am a natural for bombigating a B-47. In fact, if I have a chance, I shall make application for that assignment.

My reason for writing again now is this: out of curiosity, conceit and optimism I am prompted to ask again if you could offer me any hope of success should I re-apply for a job if we ever return to that state we used to anticipate eight years ago - "after the war". That is, of course, presupposing your survival and mine, a bet on which I am asking substantial odds.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Callander

Bruce D. Callander
2480 Fernwood Ave.
E. Ann Arbor, Mich

Bruce D. Callander
2480 Fernwood Avenue
East Ann Arbor, Michigan

October 30, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is what comes of answering people's letters. They write back and expect another answer and before you know it, you have a very nasty situation on your hands.

I thank you very sincerely for your letter and for the comments about my questions on Air Force Public Information. As it happens, I was unable to put in an application for active duty as a PIO because the reserve unit to which I am attached isn't taking men for any but their primary specialties. Meanwhile, General Marshall seems to have clarified the reserve picture to a point where I am content to wait until I get the nod. It's unlikely I'll be called for a while on any basis and in the event of total mobolization, it would probably not be my choice to make anyway. I am attempting to get a definite duty assignment with a reserve unit as a PIO officer, however and it looks promising.

I was also most pleased about the album. I know I shall enjoy it and, while I can't equal it in kind, a certain pack rat tendency in me prompts me to repay the gift with a sample of my own work. I'm enclosing a couple copies of the industrial publication I edit and putting you on the mailing list for it. All this in the thought that you might be interested in a type of journalism few people seem to know exists.

Actually, I have a much more selfish motive in writing this than thanking you for your kindness. I am what I believe the trade calls shopping around. Before I tell you about it, however, please believe that I did not write my first letter with an eye to getting a foot in the door so I could later put the bite on you for a job (an interesting, if possible, metaphorical mixture). I sincerely sought your advice and, had circumstances not changed, would have taken it.

But, here's the deal. I was born into the newspaper business, grew up with the intention of training for work in it and planned for a good 15 years eventually to succeed my father in a small northern New York daily (The Malone Evening Telegram, in case you're familiar with the area).

more

The war changed my plans only slightly. I entered the University of Michigan journalism school three years later than I had intended, spent my three collegiate years in a trailer instead of a dorm and for a room-mate substituted a wife, a monsterous collie, two children, two love birds and what seemed like thousands of potted plants. When I graduated, my father, who had for forty years fought a newspaper chain of which he should never have been a member, had sold his paper and retired. He would have held on to it for me, I know, but I told him I didn't want any part of it. I lied.

I actually think my father was a little bit ashamed when I went into public relations here. But, my brother had already become PR man for Union University at Schenectady and Dad was forced to admit that even if it wasn't altogether moral, at least it paid well. I came to K-F in 1948, reported on the employe publication for a year, was promoted to editor and here I sit.

For two years I've been the editor, the lay-out man, the make-up man, the idea man and two thirds of the staff. It is in a sense the only type of journalism in America that bears any resemblance to the all-but extinct county seat weekly. In many ways, it is the most nearly undominated form of publication in the world. Its purpose is admittedly to foster one interest that is never obscure and which needs never to bring pressure upon it. And in every way the people for whom I work are decent and fair to me. The wage is good ($111 a week, just to keep that straight). And I have a feeling that the work could be important.

I've learned a lot. I've learned about pictures and art work and I've written every kind of story I ever heard of. I've even written ad copy free lance for the Weintraub agency about two doors from you on Madison Ave. (was paid but the stuff was shelved).. Most of all, I've come to admire the Kaisers. They have given me a good deal of recognition and praise for my work (although, oddly enough, I have never met either of them).

The curious part of it is that I have no real reason in the world for not being content. Perhaps it's because it seems as though I've been working all the time at one level without ever penetrating above or below it. The freedom that is given me to move within that level is amazing, but whenever I come close to touching the important things, the fear sets in, a fear close to panic. Perhaps it's because $111 is too much pay for the work I'm allowed to do. Maybe I feel guilty about it. Or perhaps it's because after just two and a half years I've done everything there is to do once and I'm beginning to do it over again. The second time isn't as good.

Whatever it is, I'm going to be finished here pretty soon. They'll make something of a protest and say a lot of nice things about me and maybe even offer me more money (not a great deal I think) but when the time comes they'll be thinking I was beginning to be somewhat of a crank and maybe it's all for the best.

I don't know what I want to do really, but I've got a notion you could help. I guess everybody has an ideal job in mind, usually one that the guy who has it thinks stinks. My ideal is one where I can work out an idea all by myself and then write the hell out of it. I want to be busy all the time. I don't need a lot of money (I get about eleven bucks a week too much now) but I need responsibility. I like people, but I'm a snob. They have to be worth something.

If they're nobody, fine. If they're famous, better. I have a good sense of humor but I hate people who tell me I'm funny. I've written good editorials and fair fiction. I think I could write for radio and maybe I could talk on it (I don't know if I can play the violin, I never tried).

In short (here's the bite), I want to work for you, and I should like to have this considered my application. If necessary, I can furnish references from here. They will say I have done an outstanding job. Also available is an attractive packet of stuff from the U of M which says I was an outstanding student. You can get a more honest if less extravagant appraisal from my father for whom I worked briefly. Frankly, his opinion is the only one I value very highly. If he were alive, you could also get an opinion from the late editor of the Ann Arbor News for whom I wrote editorials for the last six months of college. He would have said I was a very troublesome young man but might have added that I was a good thinker. No, I don't suppose he would.

All of this is naturally neglecting the two elements most important in these circumstances, that you have an opening and that you would have any intention of letting me fill it. If there is any chance you could even talk to me about it, I should most assuredly come to New York any time. (A week-end would be preferrable. This salary, however ample, doesn't allow for plane trips and it's a long drive.)

One more thing. This letter is both unethical and unwise according to all the public relations textbooks. I can justify it in my own mind since I shall give full and sufficient notice before leaving for any job, but for obvious reasons, I shouldn't like my somewhat outspoken appraisal of our local situation widely circulated.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Callander

Bruce D. Callander

/1

called Shadell
Barney Oldfield
re: as PIO

October 25, 1950

Dear Mr. Callander:

This is a hell of a time to be answering your letter of September 12th, but, believe it or not, I've got some correspondence here that's almost of pre-war vintage.

My own opinion, for what it's worth, is that the Air Force PIO set-up is far and away superior to either the Army or the Navy. If you decide to go back in, I would certainly - just on the basis of your letter - want to interest myself in seeing to it that you had a chance to do some work that carried with it some satisfaction.

As far as being air borne again is concerned, I can only talk from experience. I flew about twenty-five missions in the last war; and discovered in Korea last summer that I haven't got what it takes any more, either on the ground or in the air.

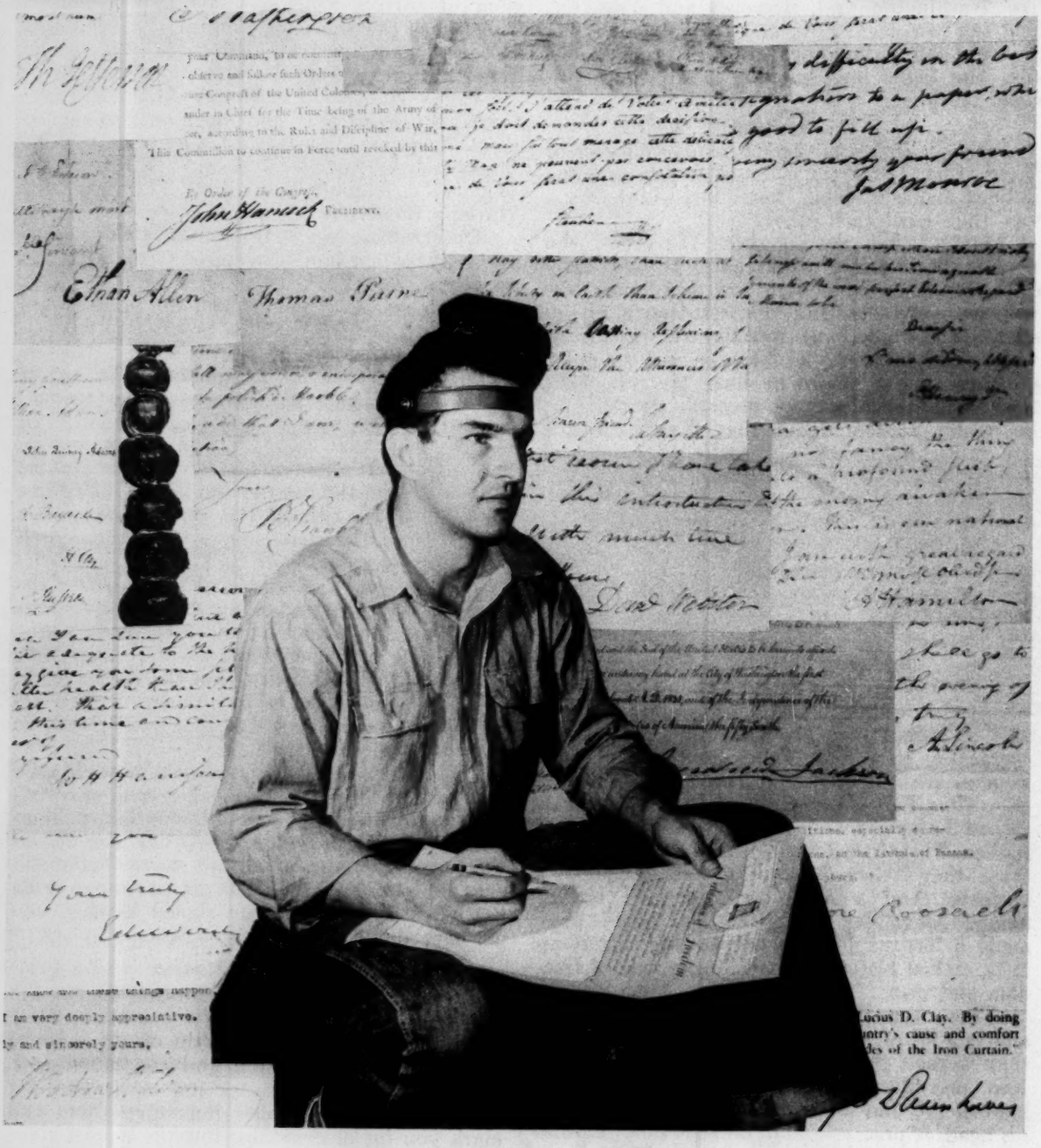
Whatever you decide to do, I wish you luck. Thank you for the generous comments about my own stuff. The album which you recommended that we do is, curiously enough, being released this week, and I'm sending you a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bruce D. Callander
2480 Fernwood Avenue
East Ann Arbor, Michigan

The Curtain Raiser

Help lift the Iron Curtain everywhere!



The Freedom Story

Monday, Oct. 9, 1950, Kenneth Meyer, repair welder, put down his torch, pushed back a dusty safety shield and took his place beside hundreds of millions of other Americans, living and dead, in the fight for freedom for human beings everywhere.

For Ken Meyer, combat artillery veteran, husband, father of two kids, it was just a matter of signing a scroll his steward brought around. No strings, no flag-waving, just a matter of putting his name to a hundred-odd words that seemed to say about what he felt, but somehow never thought to put into words of his

(Continued on page 2)

The Freedom Story

(Continued from page 1)

own.

If you told Ken Meyer that writing his name on that paper somehow linked him with men like Washington and Hancock and Franklin, he'd say you were nuts and turn back to the practical job of building cars. But, if he would stop and listen long enough, here's what you could tell him.

The Heritage

Freedom isn't a matter of names or pieces of paper, Ken. It's a thing about people and the feelings inside of them. Most important, it's a way they treat each other.

Maybe it was the big shots, the brass, who signed those fancy documents in the early days, but they were men too, Ken, men like you, some of them. Take Patrick Henry, for instance. You would have liked Pat. He was a fiery, wirey, Irishman who could take just so much pushing around before he blew his top. Take that "Give me liberty or give me death" line, he wasn't kidding about that. Neither was a guy named Ethan Allen when he led a batch of Green Mountain Boys against Fort Ticonderoga, as rough an engagement as most American G.I.'s have seen before or since. These colonial dogfaces knew what freedom was in terms of their wives and kids and the meat on their tables.

Sure, it was the big guys who scratched their names across the Declaration of Independence. But, guys like John Hancock knew that piece of paper would be their death warrant if they didn't have the guns and the plain guts to back it up. They did back it up with everything they had. Talk about trench foot! General Washington could have written a book on it after Valley Forge. So could a Frenchman named Lafayette and a German baron named Stuben. They risked their necks for America because they believed freedom was everybody's business. And a natty, well dressed lawyer named Alexander Hamilton who could have made a fortune just by not getting mixed up in it, staked his own dough on the side of freedom and won.

Those were the early days of freedom for us, and in a lot of ways they were the hardest. But they weren't the end. The names are all there, Ken, just like yours. Ben Franklin—name any kind of job and he's done it with his hands or his head. A practical man, he saw some sense to freedom, saw progress bound to it. Andy Jackson—top brass in the army and tough on discipline, but he could and did fight the enemies of personal liberty in New Orleans and in the White House. Abe Lincoln—everybody knows how he felt. His name on a piece of paper bought freedom for a whole race of men and a bullet in the back for him.

The Price of Liberty

We fought our wars here and abroad. And always there were the documents, the letters, and the papers and names on them — the treaties, the ammendments, the trade laws, rights for women, protection of children, freedom of speech, religion, press and assembly. Sometimes the signatures meant the beginning of a war, sometimes the end of a war, sometimes the prevention of a war.

Teddy Roosevelt, a Rough Rider, a President, a Big Stick that said "keep out" to aggressors. Woodrow Wilson and Clemenceau. The Treaty of Versailles, the world made safe for democracy, temporarily at least. The League of Nations. Sometime it's got to work.

But treaties can be broken and the papers are only papers and sometimes they are torn to pieces. And the only thing then is strength met with greater strength. And the same names that signed the treaties sign orders and requisitions and demands for surrender and treaties again. Eisenhower in Europe and MacArthur in the Pacific, and the names on paper again.

But for free men it isn't just the names of the big shots that count, Ken, or the names on the treaties. It's names like yours. Your name on a ballot, on the deed to the house you're free to buy, on the title of the car you can drive anywhere, on the membership roll of the church of your choice, on your tool box, in the telephone book, on the address of the paper or the magazine you are free to subscribe to. It's your wife's name on a marriage license, beside yours, as an owner of property and a voter. Your kid's names on birth certificates, on the fly leaves of any books you want to buy them, on their report cards, on the diplomas that certify they've earned a free education.

And that paper you signed just now. Maybe your name will get lost among a million others from your state and a hundred other millions from other states and nations, but you signed that scroll in more important ways that won't ever be lost. You signed it six years ago on a battlefield in Europe. You signed it when you got sore about the news from Korea.

A Sign and a Promise

Your name and countless other names are only part of it, though. They're just the symbol, the promise. The people of the world may be impressed with the scroll and the monument. Some may read the names and be grateful for your promise. Some may remember them and mark you for destruction. But the names alone don't tell them about freedom, anymore than those other names in history tell you. It's something you have to live in and defend. To people who haven't got it, it has to be explained in terms of food and money and information and, if necessary, men and guns. Maybe you didn't realize it at the time, Ken, but when you stop and think about it, isn't that pretty close to what you meant when you signed that paper this morning?

K-F Employes Asked to Sign the Freedom Pledge

Scroll Drive Opens Here On Monday

This week K-F employes will be asked by their stewards and department heads to sign copies of the Declaration of Freedom, being circulated throughout the nation as part of the Crusade for Freedom.

The signatures, to be added to Michigan's goal of one million, are affixed to a pledge to resist aggression and tyranny wherever they appear. The scrolls on which they are written will be sent to Berlin where, together with a bell cast at Philadelphia, they will be enshrined in a monument.

The gathering of names will begin today and will last throughout the week. Workers in offices and factories throughout the Detroit area are cooperating, and similar scrolls are being circulated by churches, schools, veteran's organizations and civic groups in many communities.

The text of the declaration reads:

"I believe in the sacredness and dignity of the individual. I believe that all men derive the right to freedom equally from God. I pledge to resist aggression and tyranny wherever they appear on earth. I am proud to enlist in the Crusade for Freedom. I am proud to help make the Freedom Bell possible, to be a signer of this Declaration of Freedom, to have my name included as a permanent part of the Freedom Shrine in Berlin, and to join with millions of men and women throughout the world who hold the cause of freedom sacred."

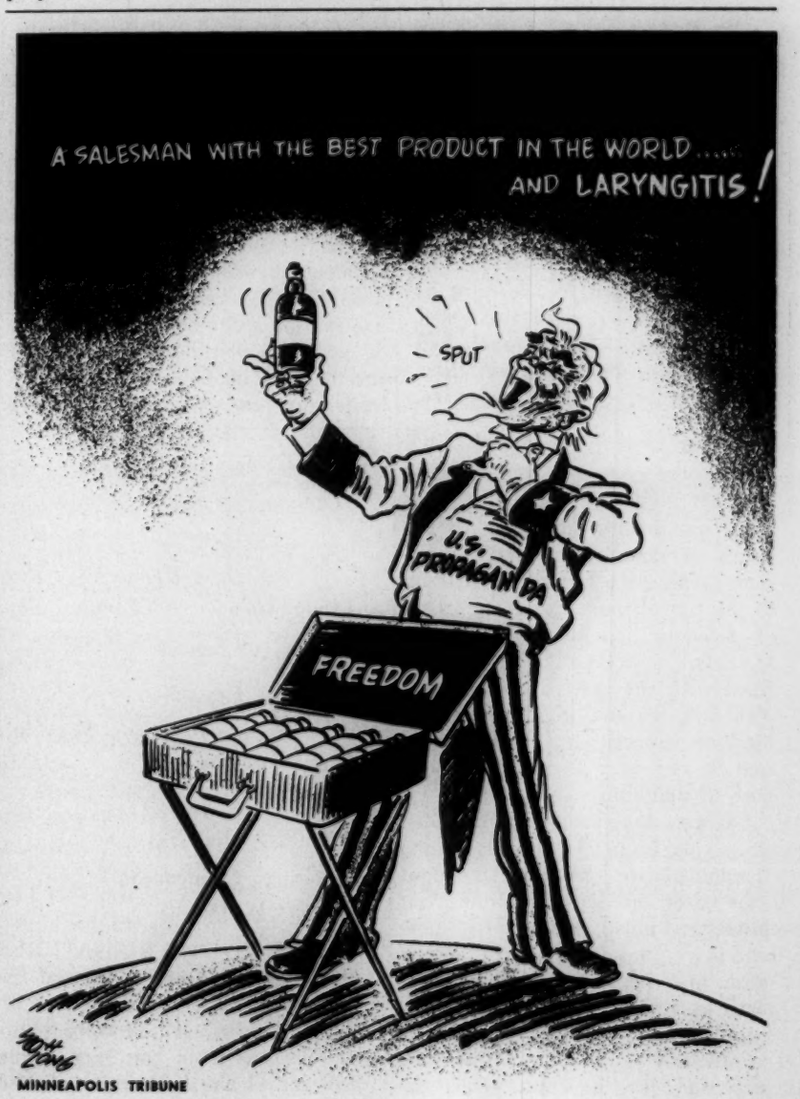
Although the primary purpose of the Crusade is to demonstrate that the American people are morally behind the voice of freedom, it is also hoped that small contributions will make it financially possible to expand the facilities of Radio Free Europe into a network of five to eight stations beamed behind the Iron Curtain. The movement, conducted by public spirited private U.S. citizens, is aimed at carrying the story of freedom to people in prisoner countries.

No solicitation of funds will be made in the plant itself, but employes who wish to contribute may send money to Plant Public Relations, 218 Administration building. It will be forwarded to the Michigan committee at Detroit.

All contributors to the movement will be given a receipt showing that they have given financial assistance.

The Curtain Raiser

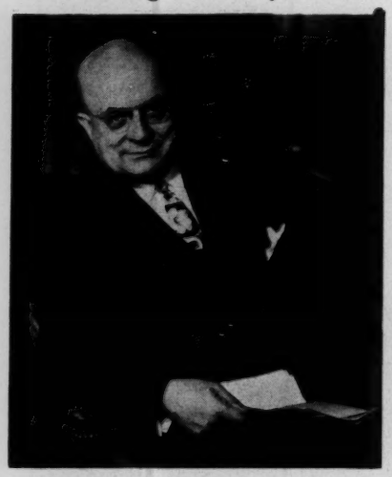
Published on behalf of the Crusade for Freedom by the Publications department of Kaiser-Frazer corporation, Willow Run, Michigan



MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

Signed Freedom Scrolls Will Inspire Entire World Say Nation's Notables

Henry J. Kaiser, opening the Crusade for Freedom campaign in California, called the drive "the answer to a desire deep in the hearts of free people everywhere to do something effectively, dramatically and unitedly to smash back the aggressions of ruthless dictatorship and imperialism."



LONG A FIGHTER for freedom and an advocate of the industrial strength to maintain it, Henry J. Kaiser cited the Freedom Crusade as a published promise by Americans of their will to resist tyranny anywhere.

He was adding his voice to the voices of many influential Americans backing the Crusade. Speaking of the roll of industry in the cause of freedom he said, "Americans know how to compete. Our lives are filled with the zest of competition. Yet now we are in the deadliest kind of competition and the stakes will be our very lives and the future of mankind.

"While American fighting men are dying in battle for the human freedoms, we have tremendous jobs to do on the home front. Our industries must answer with more and more production of steel, aluminum and all the basic materials, with ever vaster output of military supplies, and yet with still greater production to meet the vital necessity for pouring out goods for civilians at a high level. The way that we keep our productive system functioning will go a long way toward demonstrating the American strength that wins for our way of life."

General Lucius D. Clay, former military governor of Germany, and now national chairman of the Crusade for Freedom calls it a "spiritual airlift originating in the heart-country of liberty.

"The people of the world," Clay said, "are looking to the United States for leadership and hope in a great moral crusade . . . Our nation is the symbol of these fundamental principles to liberty-loving men and women everywhere. Today these principles are being denounced and reviled. We have suffered serious setbacks in the contest of ideas between our way of life and totalitarianism . . . What an inspiration of hope and encouragement it would be to oppressed people everywhere if millions of Americans would voluntarily join in a great moral crusade, would accept the challenge of personal leadership and pledge themselves to work steadfastly and firmly until the tide of the cold war is turned and world peace with individual freedom again becomes a possibility."

Touching off the national movement, President Truman said, "I hope that all Americans will join you in dedicating themselves to this critical struggle for men's minds."

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, himself a veteran soldier, cited the Crusade as "one effective way of combating Communistic projects in Korea and of advancing America's peaceful purpose . . . Because of the vital importance of the European area, it is especially necessary that the facts of American integrity and decency and of Communist double-dealing and ruthlessness be constantly publicized on both sides of the curtain."

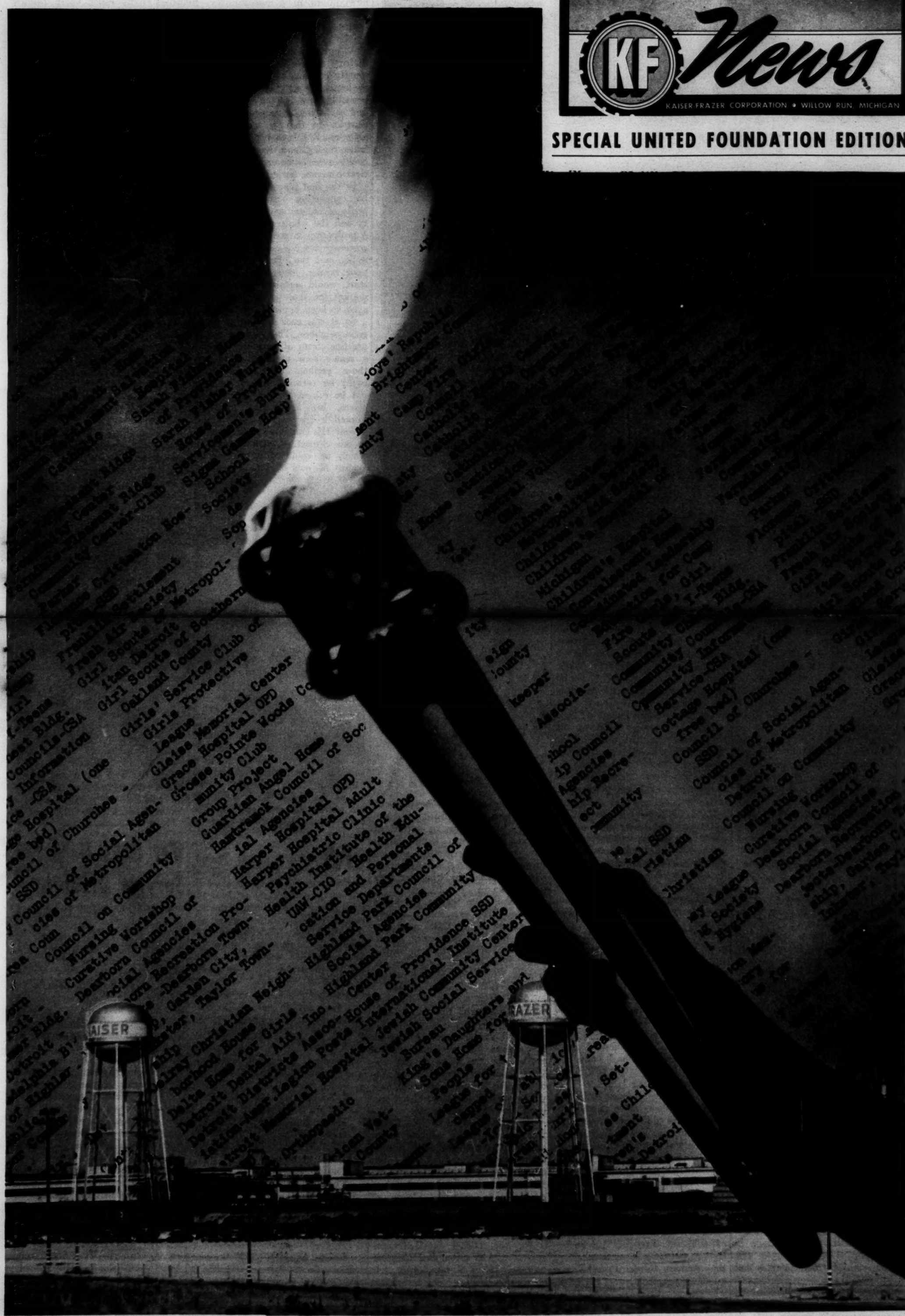
And in Michigan, Victor Ruether, educational director of the UAW-CIO and state crusade chairman said, "This Crusade is the message of truth to counteract the lies of the Communists. We will need the cooperation of all groups to make it a success."

George Washington *Declaration of Independence*
Thomas Jefferson
James Monroe
John Hancock *Baron Steuben*
Ethan Allen *Thomas Paine*
Patrick Henry
Lafayette
Treaty of Ghent
Benjamin Franklin
Daniel Webster *Alexander Hamilton*
Abraham Lincoln
William Henry Harrison *Andrew Jackson*
George Clemenceau *Theodore Roosevelt*
Woodrow Wilson *Dwight D. Eisenhower*

KEY TO THE SIGNATURES in the montage on page one, the above shows names of men of history who have signed some of the documents which set men free or helped to maintain their freedom. All of the signatures were photographed from original documents and letters from the rare documents collections at the Clements Library of the University of Michigan. Most men were Americans.

Torch Drive On Again at K-F Plant

KF News
KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION • WILLOW RUN, MICHIGAN
SPECIAL UNITED FOUNDATION EDITION



United for Fund Campaign For the second time, K-F and Local 142, UAW-CIO unite in support of the United Foundation Torch Drive. Above, symbolic of the joint support, Miss CIO, a Detroit model, hands Local 142 President "Arky" Motsinger a pledge card while K-F Drive Chairman Robert Martin signs his own pledge card. Joining in the fund-raising drive are union stewards and department heads. Behind Martin is a poster which will list the percentage of employes in each deparment who have made contributions to the fund. Departments will compete.

Plays Friend in Need For Three Families

The Travelers Aid Society has a policy of not disclosing the names of the people whom it helps for fear of discouraging others with confidential problems. But the people in the story below are all K-F employes who can testify to the value of the society's help in an emergency.

Joe A came from a town about 700 miles from Detroit. Early this year he took his wife and four children home for a visit. Joe was called back to Detroit sooner than he expected. He and his wife returned, leaving the children with their grandmother. Mrs. A was supposed to return a month later for the children, but became ill and couldn't make the trip. Meanwhile, the grandmother became ill, too, and could no longer care for them. The problem was how to get four children all under ten years of age, through the 700 mile trip home alone.

Joe was pretty discouraged when he went to the bus terminal to inquire about schedules. The ticket agent sensed he had a problem, referred him to the Travelers Aid worker and the society took over.

First they routed the children to avoid long stop-overs. They notified other branches of the Travelers Aid to have workers meet the children at each point where they had to change buses and put them on the right bus. At one point, a storm had washed out a bridge and the bus was delayed.

A worker took charge of the children during the delay, notifying their father where they were and when they would be home. She even found a doctor who was able to help the eight-year-old through the worst part of all, a case of car sickness.

Another case history reads a little like a radio private eye's manhunt for a fleeing suspect. Harry B came to Detroit looking for work. He had no leads for a job, and his only contact in town was with a cousin whose address he didn't know and whose phone had been disconnected. He turned to Traveler's Aid and the manhunt began. From a special directory, a worker found the number of the landlady where the cousin had been staying.

No luck. He had moved with no forwarding address. But she did know where he had worked. The next call was to his boss. Again a dead end. The cousin had quit his job a few weeks before and the storekeeper didn't know where he had gone.

On a wild hunch, the worker began a systematic canvass of all the stores in a similar business in that neighborhood. Fourteen calls later she got a lead on a man who knew the cousin. No, he didn't work there, but he could tell her where he did work. In a matter of minutes, Harry and his cousin were in contact.

The Travelers Aid hadn't spent more than a dollar in actual cash and the whole process hadn't taken more than a few hours, but for Harry B, alone and jobless in a strange city, it was a helping hand when he needed it most. Later he stopped in to tell about being hired at K-F and told the TAS worker, "If you hadn't been here, I think I'd have gone right back home and lost the chance at the best job I ever had in my life."

The last story belongs to George C, K-F employe, alone in an eastern city. He didn't even notice the man waiting in line behind him at a movie and he didn't feel the almost imperceptable tug at the pocket where he kept his wallet.

An hour later he contacted the Travelers Aid. The pickpocket artist had lifted his money, his ticket home and his identifications. He couldn't even wire home collect for more money. Travelers Aid in Detroit answered a hurried call from the eastern city's branch, and quickly contacted George's relatives who deposited money for his ticket and expenses at the Detroit office. The other branch then bought his ticket, gave him expense money and put him on the train home.

Incidentally, George C. has started carrying his wallet in an inside coat pocket.

There are an estimated 86,000 chronic excess drinkers in Metropolitan Detroit, some of them in the families of K-F employes. The economic loss to their families and to industry runs over $22,000,000 annually. The Detroit Committee on Alcoholism is combatting this disease as a public menace.

K-F Girl Saw Red Cross War Work

Whether it was a hot cup of coffee and a doughnut at some air field in Europe or a pint of blood in Korea, some small comfort or life-giving service brought the Red Cross to virtually every American who ever wore a uniform.

And for more than a few G.I.'s the Red Cross was a soft spoken girl named Alice O'Neil, now employed in K-F's Stationery Stores. Alice worked six years in nearly every type of Red Cross service. During World War II and the occupation that followed, she served in New Guinea, the Philippines, Japan, China and the Canal Zone.

Part of her work was routine and seemingly unimportant. There were the dances, the refreshments, the parties and the shoes-off gab sessions, but they served as an indispensable link with home for men who stood a good chance of not seeing their real homes again.

But there were the big things too, services many soldiers never suspected existed until they needed them desperately. There was the contact work for families of men killed or missing, the supplying of packages to prisoners, loans of money in emergencies and of course the medicines, the plasma and the bandages.

For Alice O'Neil, the Red Cross was a way to serve. For 18 other members of K-F families, it has meant blood when blood meant life itself. They were the following employes or relatives of employes who received a total of 51 pints of blood from Detroit blood banks in 1949 and 1950. Blood was deposited by K-F employes through the cooperation of the UAW-CIO, and the Red Cross released it to:

Recipient	*Amount in Pints*
Marcine Schaeffer	3
Helen Sawicki	1
Earl Commings	1
Richard Colonna	2
Morris Rosenberg	2
Mrs. Fred Wider	5
Fred Belmore	4
Alex. Thompson	5
Thomas Jones	9
Thereasa Bartz	2
Joe Martin	2
Eleanor Drain	3
Bertha Dudash	2
Hattie Patton	3
Thelma Dugaro	4
Robert Duke	3

Blood bank chairmen eligible to release blood for K-F employes are Jack Butler at Willow Run and George Shafer at Detroit Engine division.

Why the Torch Drive?

IN the early history of America, it was a tradition among the people to lend their time and individual talents to newcomers in a community, helping them raise their homes gather live stock and put in their first crops. Countless man-hours were spent getting a new farmer or villager off to a good start. Yet the term of charity was never applied to the custom.

A more sentimental view of history recalls these early community customs as selfless devotion to humanity and in a sense they probably were, for the early settlers had a feeling of social obligation superior to that of most modern societies. But in another way, the house raisings and the planting bees could as easily be credited to practical common sense.

In the first place, there is a visible connection between the prosperity of each citizen of a community and the whole mass of citizens. A prosperous farmer was a potential customer for the shoe maker, the miller and the blacksmith. And a poor farmer, never able to get a start, would certainly offer a poor market for shoes even if he managed to keep himself alive at all.

So, it was good business to be a good neighbor. Then, too, it was a practical form of insurance against a man's own misfortune. For in those perilous times what man could be certain his crops would not be ruined by some mysterious insect, his home and buildings burned by savages or his animals stolen? His community service was, in one respect, a bank account in which he could store up credits against his own need for help.

But, if the spirit of sharing community responsibilities was typical of early Americans, no less so was their determination to give their goods and services in person rather than as a governmental function. There was a vast difference in the minds of liberty-loving Yankees between working a day for a neighbor and being pressed into his service by a government order, between sitting the night with a sick friend and being taxed for medical service, between sharing his crops voluntarily with another less fortunate farmer and having his own land seized by the government and broken into tiny communally owned plots.

And most of all, there was a practical restriction on his giving of his time, his money or his seed. By planning carefully in advance and working with other members of his community, he could make a valuable contribution. Asked to hand out to a hundred varied causes, he would have weakened his ability to give and perhaps even placed himself in need of charity.

MODERN life is complicated by thousands of new situations and conditions which did not face the early settlers, yet the same principle remains the answer to the whys of living.

For instance, it is still good business to give. America's prosperity and unequalled standard of living are not the result of the success of a few men. Indeed, our very strength lies in the fact that all the people have more. One important reason for that fact is our support of individuals who in many nations are left to help themselves as best they can. Today, as centuries ago, you can't sell shoes to a man who can't afford bread.

Similarly, support of community services is as much a matter of personal insurance today as it ever was. There is the simplest logic in the world behind the man who gives to the United Foundation as protection against the day his daughter gets polio or his son needs a pint of blood on a foreign battlefield or his wife wants to study in community night classes or he himself is out of a job and needs help to get back on his feet.

THE question has risen throughout history, why don't we let the government do it? In large measure, the government has taken over the support of people who need help, even in the fields of medicine and public health. But there is an important difference between what people choose to do and what their governments force them to do. There is a difference between government aid, research, planning and administration, and government control. Of course, the government could take over hospitals and clinics and boys clubs and veterans groups and church organizations and research projects. It could, but this happens to be America, not Russia.

And again, most of all, there is the need for some sort of order and organization in the process of giving and receiving. Few people nowadays are likely to contribute to any cause to the point of making themselves poor, but there is a danger of over-supporting one agency and neglecting another, simply out of ignorance of their relative needs or poor planning in their fund raising.

In every sense the United Foundation is a typically American approach to taking care of ones own. But in a broader respect, it points the way for whole nations and continents to solve the universal problem of people, countless common people, who need help.

Vet Gets Help for Service Disability

Fred Ebeler, timekeeper, stopped one in Europe late in World War II. His wound was not too serious, but a short while after his discharge his hearing began to go bad.

Ebeler needed help both in the form of medical treatment and financial aid, and he was eligible for it under veterans' laws. But at the time no one seemed to know what agency to contact, what forms applied to his case, how to file an application or how, even, to determine what he had coming.

After trying unsuccessfully to contact several government agencies, he turned in confusion to veterans groups. The Disabled American Veterans knew his problem because they had seen it in a thousand other forms. They helped him prepare his case and supplied the necessary forms. The Veterans of Foreign Wars helped him apply for hospitalization and made periodic checks while he was being treated.

There wasn't much money involved and the veterans groups didn't get Ebeler anything to which he was not entitled as a disabled ex-G.I., but as many of the UF agencies, they had the answers and were willing to help.

K-F Joins Nation in Community Support

During this week and the next two weeks, K-F employes will be asked to give $128,819.40 to the United Foundation Torch Drive as their share of the group's second annual campaign for funds.

The UF, which includes 146 health and community services, will be supported at Willow Run by check-off donations on a weekly basis. Employes who wish to contribute will be given IBM cards authorizing weekly payroll deductions of 20 cents or more. Deductions will begin Jan. 1, 1951.

Employes will be contacted by their union stewards or their department heads. By agreement with Local 142 UAW-CIO, this is the only authorized solicitation in the K-F plant, and its once-a-year drive makes possible a single contribution to all the union-management approved agencies.

In addition to the UF supported agencies in the Detroit area, employes in other communities may specify that their donations go to local groups of their choice. Last year, for instance, employes gave to more than a hundred communities outside of Detroit.

The quota set for the entire Detroit area is $10,300,000. That is an increase of more than a million dollars over the total amount raised in the drive last year.

In Detroit itself, 20,000 volunteer workers will take part in the campaign, which was touched off by a huge night parade last Tuesday.

The Torch Drive was conceived in 1948 as a common sense approach to the problem of raising funds for health and community services. A test campaign in February 1949 in industrial plants and business offices laid the groundwork for future campaigns. That year's drive netted nearly a million dollars more than the original quota.

This year's higher quota is necessitated partly by the increase in the cost of administering many of the services. The Community Chest has increased its budget from $6,014,746 to $6,591,892. The Detroit Chapter of the American Red Cross will receive over $300,000 more than it did last year and the Michigan Cancer Foundation has increased its budget from $200,000 to $328,862.

She's Carrying a Torch To symbolize the light and hope which millions of Americans derive from the United Foundations, a torch and a brilliantly-sequined gown were chosen to represent the Foundation's spirit. Constance Cebolt in K-F's Billing department models the official gown worn by Miss Torch Drive at the mass kickoff meeting held in Detroit's Olympia Stadium. Gown weighs 20 pounds.

Here's Hint For Figuring How Much

"How much is my share?" That question is number one in many employe minds as the Torch Drive asks for $128,819.40 in its 1950-51 campaign.

There is no exact rule of thumb for individual contributions, but the United Foundation suggests the following scale for average workers:

The average hourly employe is asked to pledge five hours pay over a period of a year (No deduction will be made from vacation pay). The average hourly wage is $1.77. That figures out to $8.85 a year which is about 18 cents a week. The nearest possible deduction is 20 cents, the recommended figure for the average hourly worker.

For salaried employes the formula is based on percentages of annual pay. For employes making $3200 or less, the figure is ¼ of 1 percent. That's 8.00 or less a year, about 20 cents a week. For people making $3200 to $4600, the formula is ½ of 1 percent, or from $16 to $23. Figured weekly that's from a little more than 30 cents to a little over 45 cents. For employes making from $4600 to $20,000 a year the formula is 1 percent, or $46 to $200 a year. That's from a little over 90 cents a week to $4.00 a week. And, if you happen to knock down $20,000 or more a year, figure 2 percent of it as your yearly quota. Just for the record, that's $400 a year and up or $8 a week and up.

Polio Victim Knows Need For Treatment

The story of Evelyn King, polio victim, doesn't really belong among the testimonials on this page because she was not helped by any of the agencies under the United Foundation.

But that in itself is what makes it important. At the age of three, Evelyn had what was diagnosed as typhoid fever. Because she was one of many children in a rural family at a time when little was known about polio, not much fuss was made over the disease and she apparently was cured.

But even years afterwards, her right foot was lame and she walked awkwardly on it. Then at ten, polio struck again, which it rarely does in someone who has had one attack. This time her right foot was left considerably shorter than the left.

A series of operations first spliced the damaged leg muscles and let her heel down into a normal position, then cut a cord in her foot which had contacted and caused her toe to curl. Finally other parts of her foot were built up to make it usable. There were five operations in all, plus extensive physical therapy. Evelyn remembers rumors about a new treatment just being used with some success by an Australian nurse called Elizabeth Kenny, but at the time few American hospitals were considering it seriously.

Today, Evelyn King is a teletype operator at K-F. She has worked here since 1946. Except for an almost imperceptible difference in the size of her feet, and an invisible pad she wears in one shoe to make up for the fact that her right leg is half an inch shorter, she has nothing to remind her of two years of disease and treatment.

Her only handicap is the source of a good-natured family feud. She believes her polio has affected the coordination between her hands and her feet. She argues that this makes it impossible for her to drive a car while her husband holds a purely masculine point of view, says women just don't make good drivers anyway.

Evelyn can't recall having suffered much pain from polio and despite her hospitalization, missed little school. But she believes that had there been agencies like the Sister Kenny Foundation and other torch fund supported groups when she was first stricken, her second attack and the crippling that followed it might have been avoided.

Families in Trouble Turn to this Agency

Most of the Torch Drive services deal with visible, concrete problems. For them the solution is a definite approach and a positive cure. But for many people, the problems are not as clearly defined, nor is the cure as sure.

Many K-F employes have found a solution to problems that threatened their families and their own futures through still another Torch Drive agency, the Family Service Society.

Typical is the case of a worker whose wife was suffering from an obscure disease which made it impossible for her to work and caused her to neglect her family. Her husband, not understanding her illness, thought she was simply letting her children down. As a result, an antagonism grew up between them and he became bitter and despondent himself.

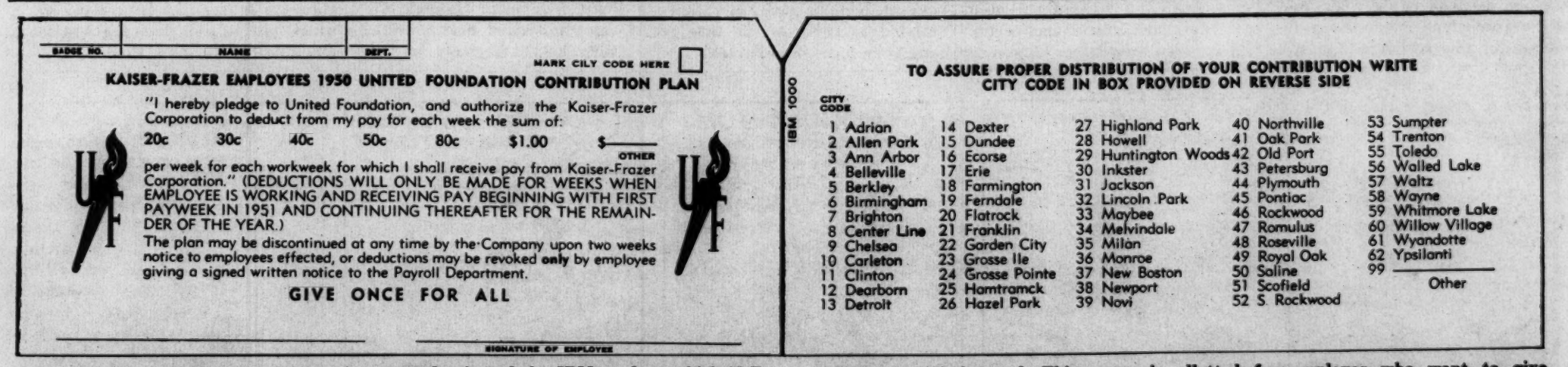
In the weeks that followed, he changed from a conscientious worker into a moody and despondent morale case. Finally, he took his family troubles out on his fellow workers and his bosses in the form of willful destruction. Angry toward his wife and discouraged about himself and his teen age son, he now stood in danger of losing his job as well.

His foreman asked the Family Service Society for help. And the help came, in the form of interviews and advice. The case worker first contacted the woman's doctor and was soon able to explain her illness to her husband in terms that made him realize his wife was not shirking her duties, but rather needed medical care. The Society was able to place her in a hospital for mental treatment and an older child, now married, took the teen age boy into his home until his mother was cured.

The worker returned to his job and shortly afterwards his foreman wrote the case worker, "—the change that has come over him is beyond doubt the greatest I've ever seen in a man. He is now one of the best workers I have."

The man's case is not unusual. An average of 3000 cases involving family problems are handled by the society's case workers in a year. Many of them are near-tragedies. But where advice and understanding can make a solution, the society has helped thousands.

Those able to pay for the assistance are expected to, but for people in trouble, regardless of their ability to pay, the Family Service Society is always willing to help.



BADGE NO. | NAME | DEPT.

MARK CITY CODE HERE ☐

KAISER-FRAZER EMPLOYEES 1950 UNITED FOUNDATION CONTRIBUTION PLAN

"I hereby pledge to United Foundation, and authorize the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation to deduct from my pay for each week the sum of:

20c 30c 40c 50c 80c $1.00 $_____ OTHER

per week for each workweek for which I shall receive pay from Kaiser-Frazer Corporation." (DEDUCTIONS WILL ONLY BE MADE FOR WEEKS WHEN EMPLOYEE IS WORKING AND RECEIVING PAY BEGINNING WITH FIRST PAYWEEK IN 1951 AND CONTINUING THEREAFTER FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR.)

The plan may be discontinued at any time by the Company upon two weeks notice to employees effected, or deductions may be revoked **only** by employee giving a signed written notice to the Payroll Department.

GIVE ONCE FOR ALL

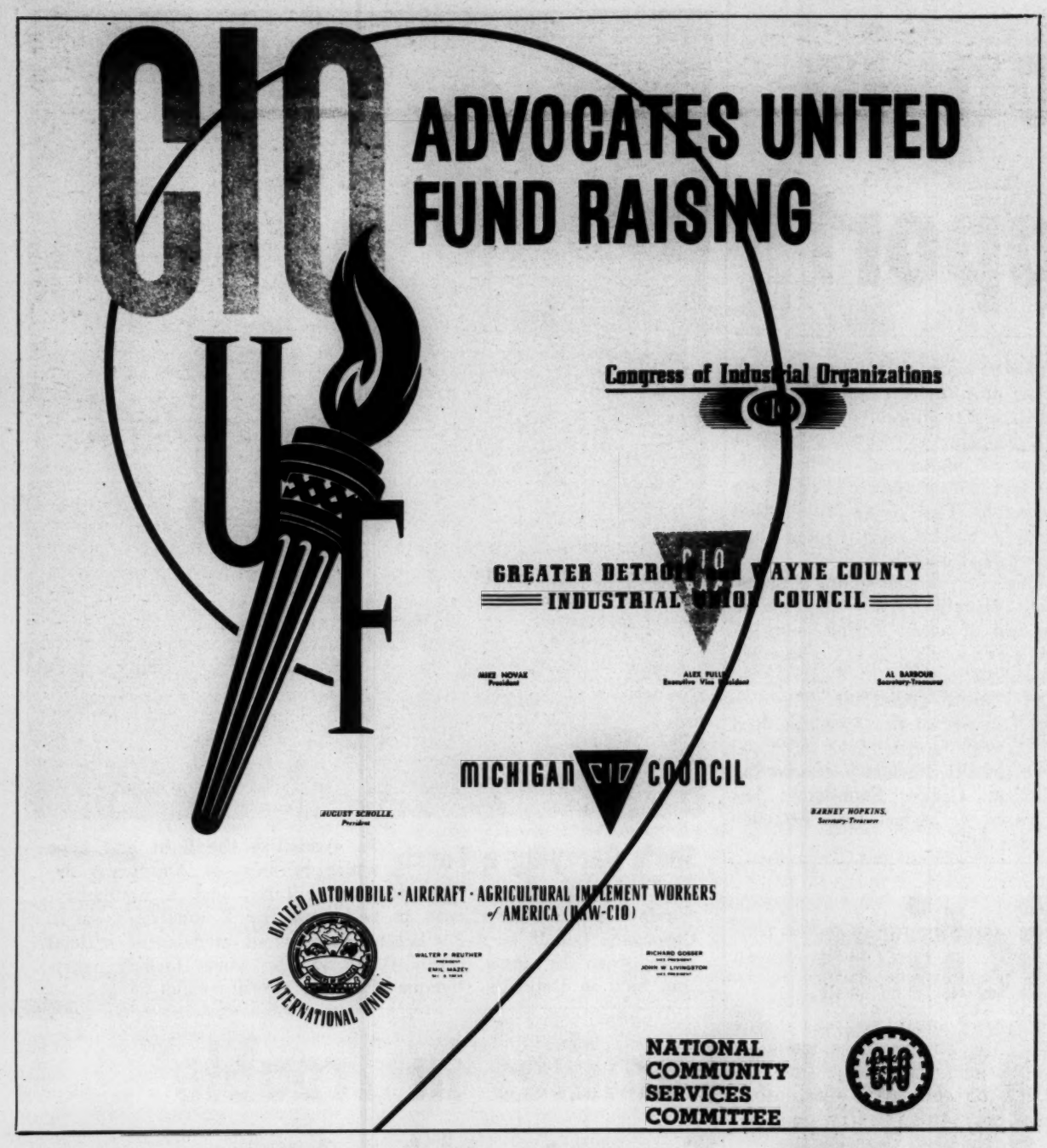
SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE

IBM 1000

TO ASSURE PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION WRITE CITY CODE IN BOX PROVIDED ON REVERSE SIDE

CITY CODE									
1	Adrian	14	Dexter	27	Highland Park	40	Northville	53	Sumpter
2	Allen Park	15	Dundee	28	Howell	41	Oak Park	54	Trenton
3	Ann Arbor	16	Ecorse	29	Huntington Woods	42	Old Port	55	Toledo
4	Belleville	17	Erie	30	Inkster	43	Petersburg	56	Walled Lake
5	Berkley	18	Farmington	31	Jackson	44	Plymouth	57	Waltz
6	Birmingham	19	Ferndale	32	Lincoln Park	45	Pontiac	58	Wayne
7	Brighton	20	Flatrock	33	Maybee	46	Rockwood	59	Whitmore Lake
8	Center Line	21	Franklin	34	Melvindale	47	Romulus	60	Willow Village
9	Chelsea	22	Garden City	35	Milan	48	Roseville	61	Wyandotte
10	Carleton	23	Grosse Ile	36	Monroe	49	Royal Oak	62	Ypsilanti
11	Clinton	24	Grosse Pointe	37	New Boston	50	Saline	99	_____ Other
12	Dearborn	25	Hamtramck	38	Newport	51	Scofield		
13	Detroit	26	Hazel Park	39	Novi	52	S. Rockwood		

A Ticket to Security Above is a reproduction of the IBM card on which K-F employes are being asked to make their pledges to the 1950-51 Torch Drive. The face of it bears the employe's name, badge number and department number. The series of figures in the center of the card represent weekly deductions. Circle the one you wish to pledge or write in any amount not listed in the space marked "other". Don't forget to sign the card, it is the authorization for deducting your pledge from your pay. Note the city code space in the upper right corner of the card. This space is allotted for employes who want to give their money to health and community services outside of the Detroit city limits. A code on the back of the card gives a number for each town. Write this number in the space provided on the face of the card. If your community is not listed, put the number '99' in the space and write the town's name above "other" on the back The line on the lower left of the front of the card is left blank for employes to write in the name of individual Torch agency to which they may wish to contribute.



Identification Is Given to Contributors

One of the more practical advantages of membership in the United Foundation is the protection against solicitation by a dozen or more agencies which formerly made their drives on a door to door basis.

Even for employes who live outside of the Detroit area in communities not directly covered by the Torch Drive, a membership card in the UF signifies to solicitors that they have given to the 146 health and community agencies covered.

In addition, each contributor will receive a lapel pin bearing the torch emblem, a sign to other Detroit area solicitors that he has pledged once for all. Included in the material given each contributor will also be a leaflet naming all the organizations covered by the UF. It is advisable to keep the list in a convenient place at home for ready reference.

And finally, each contributor will get a sticker to post on some window of his home for the information of door to door solicitors.

But You Can't Have The Valves Ground

The engine in your car will make roughly 24 billion revolutions in its lifetime and cover 120,000 miles in process. Your heart, a far finer and more delicate engine, will have beaten about 24 billion times over its life span. The difference is that its parts are irreplaceable.

—0—

Even a fine car like a Kaiser demands periodic servicing for long engine life and top performance. So does your heart. Protect yourself from heart disease by having regular physical examinations and by backing the Michigan Heart Association through the United Foundation Torch Drive.

There's Hope For Palsied

There are 200,000 children in the United States suffering from cerebral palsy. Some of them are the children of K-F employes you know. Three out of four of them can be helped to lead useful independent lives. Your contribution to the Torch Drive will help provide necessary treatment and care.

K-F News
Published bi-weekly by and for Kaiser-Frazer employes, Willow Run, Michigan.
Publications Manager — Bob Dawson
Editor — Bruce D. Callander
Photographer — Grant Ridley

One Agency Has All the Answers

One of the chief problems facing most people with problems is where to go for a solution.

Obvious as that sounds, it is the basis for one complete agency whose main function is putting people in touch with the right group to help with their particular problem.

The Community Information Service of the Council of Social Agencies treats all cases in the strictest confidence but can readily tell you where to go for help if you are an alcoholic, a cancer victim, the parent of a spastic child, if you are about to become an unwed mother, if you have marital problems or need a hearing aid. In short, it is a sort of index to all the other Community Chest agencies.

While no specific case histories of K-F employes can be released by the service, it is known that there are many among the more than 270 automotive employes who have sought help or information there in the past few months.

For people with problems everywhere in the Detroit area, dial TEmple 1-1600. The Community Information Service's address is 51 West Warren.

Only a Few of The Very Many

There are several alcoholics now rehabilitated to normal useful lives as K-F employes. Chances are you know one although you may not have guessed his struggle. The Detroit Committee on Alcoholism, recognizing it as a disease, has set up an information and guidance center to combat alcoholism. It is financed through the Torch Drive.

—0—

Multiple Sclerosis is being attacked in a Kaiser sponsored hospital in California. In the Detroit area and elsewhere, the National Multiple Sclerosis Society has taken up the challenge of helping to save between 100,000 and 250,000 who are destined to die of it. Part of the Torch fund is allotted to the support of this society.

Men and women from K-F are leaving daily for service with the Armed Forces. Included in the United Foundation's 1951 budget is $274,915 for services to help meet the religious, spiritual, social, educational and recreational needs of service men and women everywhere.

HERE'S PROCEDURE FOR CANCELLATION

Torch Drive deductions are automatically terminated when you leave the corporation. They are suspended during any off work period, including vacations and leaves of absence. They may be cancelled altogether in the following manner:

Contact your Torch Drive captain or your job steward, whoever solicited your contribution originally. Make a verbal request for cancellation.

He will in turn get a form from the drive chairman. You fill out the form, either decreasing the amount of your deductions or stopping them completely and return it to the Payroll department at L-42.

Because of the time necessary for the processing of all paper work connected with payroll, it will take several days for your request to be reflected in your pay check, but your deductions will be stopped within two weeks of the time you turn your form into Payroll.

It Tells Whom We Help Now 146 organizations receive funds contributed to the United Foundations. The sign held by Peg Burney, K-F secretary, has been distributed through K-F plant with others and lists many of community and health projects which are helped. The projects in turn help everybody in the community. Drive lasts three weeks.

STUBBY HORNBLOWER

Mr. M—

Send album

12 September 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow,

What do you know abbut army and air force public information? I'm asking you because you have undoubtedly come in close contact with it and because from listening to you I assume you'll give me a straight answer.

Here's the situation. Last time I was a bombardier, 15th air force, with a 24 called Home for Christmas. I am still in the reserve under that mos, fairly vulnerable to call within the year. But like a million other guys from the last time, I'm now 26 instead of 18. I'm no longer single. I have two children, a home half paid for and a job I should not like to give up. I have, in short, no stomach for another war.

In my case, there is an alternative. If I were to volunteer now, I very probably could become a public information officer, my secondary mos. Professionally I am more suited to it. I have written for one purpose or another as long as I can remember. I've worked on small dailies and big dailies and now edit a house organ. I've written fires and obits and editorials and (during my enlightened college years) even a couple of plays. There has been a paper in my family for three generations and talk of it or work on it occupied virtually all my life. By contrast, my recollection of a bomb sight are of a black thing not unlike a sewing machine with a verticle projection that made your eye black and two crossed hairs around which you could sometimes make out buildings and railroad yards if the haze was not too think, the smoke pots not too effective or the flak not too accurate. That's about all I remember and I'm sure even that has changed.

But, I'm not getting to it. The point is, I'm not just looking for the soft spot or the deal. Despite the big talk common among the men who have been through one, I think all of us are willing to do what we can if there is any sense to it. The only

contact I have had with public information people was not pleasant. They took my picture with my medal and nothing happened to that one but they did send my dad's paper a fairly lengthy interview with me (which I never remembered giving) about a mission I didn't happen to have been on. I'll admit I may have gotten a bad introduction to the service. But if it's like that or if it's like so many other army jobs where one competent non-com does the work and five ex-bank clerks fake it, I don't want it.

I don't expect a by-line and a majority and I don't have any illusions about summing up the war, but it is conceivable that there are stories about men and movements that should be written . After you've been at it a while, you know if you can write or not. I can. I can also set off a speed graphic when there's nobody else around to do so and I've never had trouble talking to the right people. I think I could do some good if I ever got to.

So that's what I'm asking. Would I ever get to? What do working newsmen think of their army equivilent? I know what a lot of them think of what I'm in now, public relations, but I've never found anything here I've had to appologize for and I'd get out of it if I did. There aren't many things left anymore that a man can be proud of but I think doing a good job of reporting any event that deserves coverage is one ofh them.

If I were unmarried or even childless, I'd ask you for a job on an overseas staff someplace where you needed a good leg man with clean habits and a willingness to learn. Right now, the next best thing looks like public information. And if that doesn't look legitimate, I suppose it's back to the big birds. I suppose it keeps sounding as though I were afraid of flying again and perhaps I am. Maybe you've found that among a lot of men up for their second time. They seem less sure this time that it will always be somebody else who gets it. Or maybe it's just that we've begun to like the monotony

we dreaded at 18. Whatever it is, I'm sure I'd be a morale problem this time up.

Reading this over it sounds confused and my impulse is not to send it. I don't write good letters and mostly I don't ask for advise. Less often do I take it. But in this instance, I want the opinion of someone who has seen the thing close up but from the outside. Put it this way, would you yourself go into public information, not as head of a large unit, but as a first lieutenant, probably at the squadron level? I'm not asking would you consider it as a job equivilent to the one you hold now, but would you as a reporter with some pride in his work and in himself? Yeah, I know it isn't a fair question, but would you?

I've been wanting to write you a fan letter for a long time and I'm sorry this isn't it. I like your work. I liked your stuff on the mission in Korea in 26's. My wife says I sweated for 15 minutes solid and I don't doubt it. I like your editing of speaches and your use of transcriptions. When I was in the army and in college, I used to wait for my dad's paper to come to read the front page because even though it was days late, he cut and trimmed and weighed until he got a day's wire copy into half an hour's reading. You do something like that. I wish more people did. I've got your albums too. I'm saving them for when my kids get in school and college. I've wondered why you didn't make one of everything up to 1933 [redacted], ausort of prelude including everything audible since we began recording sounds. It would be a good beginning, I think. I only hope you aren't around to record the end.

I hope I'll hear from you.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Callander

Bruce D. Callander
2480 Fernwood Ave
E. Ann Arbor, Michigan

Camp, John F., Jr

July 10, 1951

Dear Jack:

It's never possible to tell you just how effective representations are to an outfit like TIME and LIFE. I know in my own case, or whenever someone tries to get me to go easy on a story I am disposed to do just the opposite. However, I did what I could, which was all I could do.

There now appears to be some liklihood that I shall be on the West Coast either the second or third week in July and if so I hope for a chance to talk with you.

I saw all to little of Earl Foster while he was East but it was delightful to renew our old friendship again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John F. Camp, Jr.
First Federal Savings & Loan Asso.
518 Main Street
Vancouver, Washington

ION

YOUR INVESTMENT INSURED UP TO $5000

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF VANCOUVER

518 MAIN STREET
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

June 11, 1951

Earl Foster

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Just a very short note to express to you grateful appreciation for your invaluable assistance with LIFE magazine. I know the assignment was a tough one but your aid in toning down the article and delaying it until after graduation was a service to your alma mater which will be long remembered by those few of us who know the inside story.

With grateful appreciation,

Jack Camp.

JOHN F. CAMP, JR.

Campbell, Mithun

Campbell-Mithun, Inc. Advertising 1370 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis 2

October 5, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Have you made any further decisions or set any dates as yet for your Western trip?

We're not trying to rush you. We'd just like to know if you are coming.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Art Lund

Arthur H. Lund
vn

~~Correspondence~~

Campbell-Mithun, Inc. Advertising 1370 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis 2

September 8, 1950

Note late Oct.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It was awfully nice to talk to you on the phone yesterday.

We look forward with real pleasure to your visit in October. Perhaps your secretary can advise me the dates you will be here as soon as they are set.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

Art Lund

Arthur H. Lund
vn

Can Mfg. Institute

January 18, 1951

Dear Mr. Rosecrance:

You were most thoughtful and generous to write as you did on January 4th.

I very much enjoyed the luncheon in December; I could not ask for a better audience and am glad that you saw some merit in my rambling remarks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph Rosecrance
Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

EET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. CMI SHOREHAM BUILDING, WASHINGTON 5

CAN MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, INC.

January 4, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following the meeting of the Can Manufacturers Institute in New York three weeks ago, many of us went to Washington and have been much delayed in returning to our desks. I am embarrassed, therefore, not to have written you more promptly as I very much expected to do.

All of us want to thank you for sparing us time from your busy hours to speak and visit with us on international matters that are so vitally a part of our thoughts every day just now. I hope that you felt our deep appreciation, and I cannot remember personally when we have had a more interesting meeting than we had with you on December 11.

Personally I should like to take this opportunity, also, to tell you how much I think we owe to you in your interest and activity in behalf of our nation in world problems as you keep us informed and as you exert your influence in a fashion that we believe to be right. A host of your friends would like to feel that they could help you in your devotion to the welfare of our nation, and if there ever should be a time when we can you have but to command us.

With very best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Ralph Rosecrance

President,
Can Manufacturers Institute

R. C. Rosecrance
js

RALPH C. ROSECRANCE, PRESIDENT H. FERRIS WHITE, EXEC. V. P. CLIFFORD E. SIFTON, SECY. & TR

Cannon, Jim

June 7, 1951

Dear Jimmy:

I have read about half of "Nobody Asked Me", and it has given me enormous pleasure, satisfaction and relaxation. If I could write as well as you do, I might be tempted to commit some of my stuff to print, but in radio there is a delightful impermanence about anything you say.

Thanks again for thinking of me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jimmy Cannon
The New York Post
New York, New York

(18)

Received 3/29
on shelf

Dear Ed:

I'm sending you a copy of " Nobody Asked Me ", a collection of pieces on sports and other topics.

I hope you like them.

Bestest,
Jimmy Cannon

Cantor, Eddie

July 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Grandall:

Many thanks for your recent note, and for Eddie Cantor's book, "Caught Short." I have enjoyed reading it, and appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Grandall
Personal Representative for
Eddie Cantor
140 South Lasky Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.

140 S. Lasky Dr.
Bev. Hills

EDDIE CANTOR

May 27, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, NY

on shelf

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Understand you are interested in Eddie Cantor's book "Caught Short".

Am therefore enclosing same for your use.

Very truly yours,

Jack Crandall

Jack Crandall
Personal Representative for
Eddie Cantor.

JC/ma

Carpenter, Cliff.

June 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

As Mr. Murrow is now in London, he has asked me to send you a copy of one of his scripts. I'm enclosing one which I think illustrates his particular style - with apologies for the dim condition of the typing job.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Clifford E. Carpenter
Radio News Editor
The Democrat Chronicle
Rochester 4, N. Y.

FRANK GANNETT
PUBLISHER

Democrat and Chronicle

MORNING AND SUNDAY
ROCHESTER 4
NEW YORK

5-22-50

Edward R. Murrow
Dear Sir --

First, the blunt question: Can I have, or borrow, an original or a copy of one of your regular broadcast scripts?

Here's why:

Here in Rochester, N.Y., your CBS outlet (WHEC) is a part of the Gannett group of newspapers and radio stations.

Because of that close radio station-newspaper tiein, I've been handed the job of working out -- on my own responsibility -- something different in the way of a newscasting setup. I'm not going to bore you with details you may be completely disinterested in....just one or two necessary ones to explain this request. One move has been to take the newscasting studio out of the radio station, and build it into the Democrat and Chronicle news room.

The more important one, with which I'm now doodling, is to create a smooth, integrated day-long "broadcast newspaper," no more haphazard scheduling. I want to do this by using the powerful network appeal of Murrow as a hub.

To ease this experimenting, I could use a copy script for illustration of the breadth of your coverage. If you don't satisfy this sort of request, don't be afraid of hurting my feelings....I can easily see why.

Sincerely

Clifford E. Carpenter
Radio News Editor
Democrat and Chronicle

PS.... I was one of ballroom audience that listened to delight to your brand new "Voices" platters at the NARND convention at the Commodore.

cc

Carroll, Wallace

Wallace Carroll 1841 Meadowbrook Drive Winston-Salem, N. C.

September 9, 1951.

Dear Ed:

I have just discovered that I failed to answer a note which you sent early in the summer. Beg Pardon.

Answering your query, I did not send an expense account to Hubbell Robinson ,and the statute of limitations rules one out at this late date. Any how, the amount was small, the pleasure of seeing you was great and the trip to New York was well worth my while. So I'm very pleased that you got me up there.

I am leaving for Washington tomorrow and staying there through next Saturday. If you happen to be down, I hope you will call me -- c/o Gordon Gray at the Psychological Strategy Board, 712 Jackson Place.

With best wishes to Janet and yourself from Peggy and me.

Wally

July 11, 1951

Dear Wally:

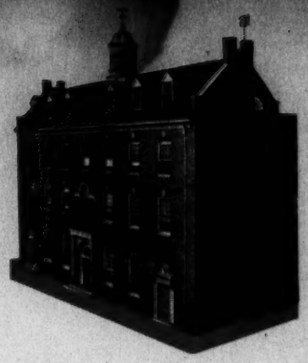
Back in February you sent me one of your Sunday editions which I read with great pleasure and no small amusement. This being the first day of my vacation I am trying to catch up with correspondence and I discover to my horror that I have not before thanked you. I do so now, and Janet joins me in sending all best wishes to you and Peggy.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wallace Carroll
Journal & Sentinel
Winston-Salem 1, North Carolina

ON-SALEM TWIN CITY
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
ORNING SUNDAY EVENING

PIEDMONT PUBLISHING CO.
GORDON GRAY, PRESIDENT & PUBLISHER
WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.



31

February 13, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

People in your native state have all been worked up these past five weeks about "the war." The enclosed reprint will tell you why. Last Sunday we gave them the news of Yorktown, told them the invasion was over, and now they are calming down. We did succeed in taking their minds off their present troubles and making them feel that the situation today is not so bad.

Hope to see you here.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Wally

Wallace Carroll

Executive News Editor

WC:im

Enclosure

Cornwallis Is Coming

A series of five historical "flashback" pages covering the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution

Originally published by the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel in its Sunday editions of January 14 to February 11, 1951.

The text is by Chester S. Davis, three-time winner of the North Carolina Press Association's annual award for feature writing.

The pages were designed by Hal Levy, Sunday Editor. Illustrations include original wood engravings by Lew Biebigheiser, maps by Jean Patterson Simons, and reproductions of contemporary woodcuts.

JOURNAL SUNDAY AND SENTINEL

WINSTON-SALEM NORTH CAROLINA

HISTORICAL FLASHBACK

JOURNAL AND SENTINEL

Section C
Editorials — Book Reviews
Lively Arts — Amusements
Home and Garden Features
Hobbies Page—Animal Tales

Cornwallis Routs Americans at Camden; North Carolina, Virginia Facing Invasion

Grave Concern Is Expressed By Washington

Additional Troops May Be Sent South

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 17.—"We are tottering on the edge of a precipice."

That was General George Washington's first reaction to the reports on the battle of Camden. He later said that the conduct of General Horatio Gates at Camden would be thoroughly investigated. General Washington intimated that General Gates probably will be replaced as commander of the Southern Department.

Sources close to General Washington say that it will be necessary to send additional troops south. They frankly admit that the Northern army has no troops it can spare.

In sending 2,000 Maryland and Delaware regulars to the Carolinas earlier this year General Washington stripped his army of almost 25 per cent of its effective strength. Now that the British in New York under Sir Henry Clinton are showing signs of increased activity, any further weakening of the Northern army is openly described as "dangerous."

The British have not been able to finish their war in the North.

In 1776 it appeared that they would soon do so. They drove the Continental Army off Long Island, out of New York and across the Jerseys.

In 1777 the British seized Philadelphia and defeated the Continentals at Brandywine, White Horse Tavern and Germantown.

But in 1777 the tide began to turn. "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne's entire army was captured by General Horatio Gates at Saratoga.

During the bitter, black Winter of 1777-78 General Washington held his under force intact at Valley Forge.

Only the Beginning

The roads dried and the armies [illegible] day after the announcement that the French were entering the war on the side of the American states. General Washington followed the British as they fell back towards New York and defeated them at the Battle of Monmouth.

That was the point when the British Foreign Office shifted the war to the Southern States.

The English successes in the South have been so decisive that Sir Henry Clinton, now in New York, is preparing to reopen the Northern campaigns. General Washington is not in a position where he can meet that threat and also dispatch large numbers of troops to the Carolinas.

The speculation is that Colonel Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee and his green-jacketed Legion will be sent to the Carolinas to check the depredations of Sir Banastre Tarleton's British Legion.

Here at Washington's headquarters it is rather widely assumed that the Continental Congress will name General Nathanial Greene the next commander of the Southern Department. If that proves to be the case, General Greene will be the fifth officer to hold that ill-fated post.

Colonel Francis Marion

Bad Break Was Lucky For Colonel Marion

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—Colonel Francis Marion, commander of the Second South Carolina Regulars, survived the siege and surrender of Charleston and today raids through the Carolina swamplands simply because he fractured his ankle at a drinking party.

The party was given by Alexander McQueen to celebrate the opening of the siege of Charleston by the British.

When the guests arrived Mr. McQueen locked the doors of his home and announced that they would remain locked until all of the wine had been drunk.

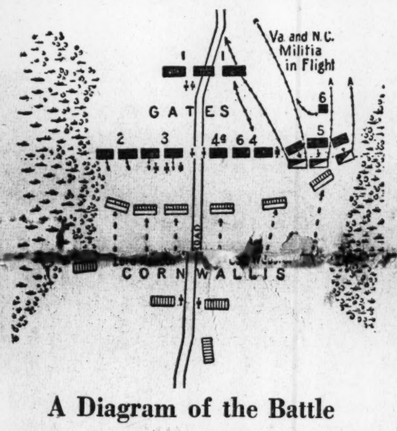
Colonel Marion soon tired of the drinking and made his escape by stepping out of a second-story window. He fractured his ankle in the fall.

The colonel was sent to his home on the Pee Dee to recuperate and was not present when the American Army defending Charleston surrendered.

Since then, as a brigadier general of militia, this partisan leader has harried the British with his hard riding, elusive partisans. British officers here refer to him as the "Swamp Fox" and as "Ali Baba and his forty thieves." He does not, they say, fight like a Christian or a gentleman.

And, unfortunately for the British, neither does he drink!

The death of General Johann de Kalb, commander of the Continental Regulars, during the bloody Battle of Camden.



A Diagram of the Battle

Black symbols represent U. S. units: 1. 1st Maryland (Smallwood); 2. 2d Maryland (de Kalb); 3. Delaware (Gist); 4. North Carolina (Caswell); 4a. Part of N. C. (Dixon); 5. Virginia (Stevens); 6. Foreign Legion (Armand).

Bitter Survivors Reach Charlotte, Denounce Gates

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 17.—Charlotte is a disorderly, disheartened and frightened place today.

Since late last night fugitives from the beaten American Army have been straggling in from the South.

Generals Horatio Gates and Richard Caswell were the first to arrive. Except to say, "I know how to pit a cock but I don't know how to make him fight," General Gates refused to comment on yesterday's battle at Camden, S. C.

General Caswell remained in Charlotte to collect what remains of the army of the Southern Department. General Gates, after a brief rest, rode north towards Hillsboro, where he plans to rebuild his scattered force. The 53-year-old, British-trained officer said that North Carolina will be defended in the event of an invasion.

Thus far only a trickle of mounted men has gotten through.

These mud-caked, bramble-ripped men are bitter. They curse General Gates for his flight from the field. They say he made the trip quickly because he rode a famous horse, "son of Fearnaught out of Careless." When they tell that story they do not smile.

"Let the Dead Bury the Dead"

One of Colonel William R. Davie's troopers reported that his force intercepted General Gates on his flight up the Charlotte road. He says that Colonel Davie asked the General's permission to advance on Camden to help the wounded and to bury the dead.

General Gates, this trooper said, replied, "Let the dead bury the dead," and then continued his ride to Charlotte.

The men who have reached here since the battle was fought say that General Gates moved against Camden without an adequate cavalry screen. On the way, they added, Gates further stripped the army of horsemen by sending the partisans of Francis Marion and Thomas Sumter on detached duty.

The returning soldiers also report that General Gates over-ruled his top officers in selecting the line of march on Camden. General de Kalb and others favored the longer route through Charlotte since it passed across settled, friendly and productive country. Gates, however, favored the shorter route across the Tory-infested sandhill barrens. The army is said to have begun this march with little more than one day's food supplies.

The Military Picture

North-South Squeeze May Be British Aim

[illegible] Journal [illegible] Sentinel

The grand strategy of the British [illegible] now clear.

They have shifted the central theatre of the war from the Jerseys to the Carolinas.

As a second step, they have subjugated Georgia and South Carolina. The way now is open for the invasion of North Carolina and Virginia. When that is done the English, in all probability, will attempt to destroy the army of General Washington in a gigantic north-south squeeze.

Thus far the British plan has worked to perfection.

In December, 1778, the Southern campaign was opened with the capture of Savannah and the defeat of the Continental Army under General Robert Howe.

The attempts made by General Benjamin Lincoln to drive the British from Georgia were disastrous. In March, 1779, General John Ashe and his army of 2,300 North Carolina militiamen was smashed at Brier Creek near Augusta. In October, the joint French Fleet-American Army siege of Savannah ended in dismal failure.

In May, 1780, General Lincoln surrendered the entire Southern Army at Charleston. All of South Carolina fell into British hands following that defeat.

North Carolina Invasion May Be Next

The destruction of General Horatio Gates' army at Camden yesterday opens the way for the invasion of North Carolina and Virginia.

In meeting this invasion the only American defenses are partisans, militia and distance.

In South Carolina the forces of Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter and Andrew Pickens are capable of harassing British convoys and troop movements. But these forces are far too small to hit hard and then hold what they take. They can only hit and run.

In North Carolina the Americans' great hope lies with the militia. Only a handful of regulars remain in the State. There seems to be little possibility that General Washington can afford to send large reinforcements.

There is the possibility that the "over-mountain men" from the Watauga settlements will come to North Carolina's defense. Earlier this Summer these expert riflemen, led by Charles McDowell and Isaac Shelby, caused the British no end of trouble in Western South Carolina.

The danger here, however, is that the mountain men will be anchored to their homes by the threat of a British-inspired uprising of the Cherokees.

Because of the nature of the available American troops there is little likelihood that another pitched battle will be fought for some time to come.

Time is needed to rebuild the Southern Army. That can be done only by retreat—by using distance to buy time.

In retreating, the Americans can compel the British to extend their supply lines and thereby increase the number and the variety of the targets open to the American partisans.

In retreating the Americans can buy the time to collect and train militia until they are capable of facing the bayonets of British regulars.

This has been a Summer of disasters. The future is gloomy.

But this is a big country. It lends itself to the Fabian tactics of retreat and more retreat. And that seems to be the only strategy which remains.

Salemites Haul Money in Wheelbarrows, Carry Purchases Home in Their Purses

SALEM, N. C., August 17—The residents of Salem were shocked and frightened today by the reports from Camden.

Two days ago refugees from South Carolina who had found shelter in the Moravian settlements were preparing to return to their homes. They were confident that the British would be defeated and driven back into Charleston. Today those families wonder when—if ever—they will see their homes again.

One week ago Steiner's Mill was grinding great quantities of meal and flour for the Continental Army. Today the mill is still and it seems probable that the teams and wagons which went south from Salem with Captain Pascheke have been captured by the British.

Yesterday North Carolina paper money was accepted by Salem trades people. Women grumbled that they carried their money to market in a wheelbarrow and returned with their purchases in their purse. Even so, their money was accepted.

Today it is rumored that the Aufsehur Collegium will bar the acceptance of North Carolina money. And some would go so far as to refuse Congress dollars. With butter selling at $12 a pound and Congress dollars passing at a rate of $125 for $1 in hard money, more and more of our people have come to shake their heads and say, "Not worth a continental."

In Salem the great fear today is that the Tories, encouraged by yesterday's victory, will persecute the settlement.

Until yesterday it was the Whigs who demanded that Moravian lands be confiscated because the Moravians would not bear arms against the English.

Now the Moravians are caught between the bitterness of the defeated Whigs and the new-born optimism of the King's men.

This is the first in [illegible] flashback pages designed to retell the story of the decisive [illegible] campaign of the Revolutionary War. Next Sunday this page will be used to [illegible] back time to the Battle of Kings Mountain and to report how the [illegible] Watauga, [illegible] and Surry [illegible] out of the frontier and put an end to [illegible] British [illegible] of North Carolina.

Casualties Are Heavy; General Gates Flees

De Kalb Killed, Two Other Generals Captured; North Carolina Militiamen Cut to Ribbons

By Chester S. Davis
Special to the Journal and Sentinel

CAMDEN, S. C., Aug. 17, 1780.—The last defense against a British invasion of North Carolina and Virginia was washed away yesterday when the Southern Army of the American States was destroyed in a brief, bloody battle near here.

Attacking at dawn, the British General, Lord Charles Cornwallis, threw his force of 2,200 men against the waiting American lines. Within two hours the 3,000 men of the Southern Army were either dead or wounded, had been taken prisoner or were, like their commander, General Horatio Gates, in wild flight.

The disaster was complete.

First reports indicate that fully one-third of the American force fell, dead or wounded, on the field. The British announced the capture of more than 800 prisoners. They also seized the entire American baggage train of 130 wagons, seven artillery pieces and some 2,000 muskets.

General de Kalb Killed

General Johann de Kalb, commander of the Continental Regulars, was killed in action. Generals Rutherford and Gregory were captured, along with 300 to 400 of the North Carolina militiamen they led.

It was the second time in less than four months that the British erased American military strength in the Southern States.

On May 12 General Benjamin Lincoln surrendered the entire army of the Southern Department—some 5,300 men—to Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis at Charleston. North Carolina's four regiments of the Continental line were lost there.

The army which General Gates led yesterday was hastily built around the 2,000 Maryland and Delaware regulars sent south by General George Washington to check the rising British threat in South Carolina and Georgia.

No Organized Force Remains

The destruction of this army leaves General Washington stripped of troops [illegible] of any size remains to contest a British invasion of North Carolina and Virginia.

Yesterday's battle was the culmination of three weeks of maneuvering.

General Gates began his march on Camden late in July. His plan, according to Continental officers, was to surprise the British force under Lord Rawdon which was based on that village.

General Cornwallis left Charleston and moved to Rawdon's assistance as soon as he learned of the American advance. He reached Camden on July 13.

On the night of August 15 the combined British force marched north on the Charlotte road with the intention of surprising General Gates at dawn.

The Americans, unaware that Cornwallis had joined Rawdon, marched south on that same road that very night.

Armies Move Into Position

The two armies blundered into one another shortly after 2 a.m. on August 16. At the point of contact the Charlotte-Camden road runs between two swamps. In the hours before dawn both armies went into position, anchoring their flanks on those swamps.

General Gates placed his Maryland and Delaware regulars on his right. The First Maryland Regiment was held in reserve. These Continental troops were commanded by General de Kalb, a German professional soldier sent to assist the American states by the French King.

North Carolina militia under General Richard Caswell formed the American center and the Virginia militia of General Stevens was placed on the left.

The raw Virginia troops faced Lieut. Col. Webster's experienced British regulars. Lord Rawdon, commanding a combination force of regulars and Tory militia, confronted the Continentals. It was a case of opposing strength with weakness for both sides.

Virginians Ordered to Attack

At dawn General Stevens was ordered to attack with his Virginia militia. While the green Virginians straggled forward Lieut. Col. Webster threw his British regulars into their disorganized ranks.

The Virginians broke and fled as the steel line of British bayonets swept down upon them. Under the harrying of Sir Banastre Tarleton's British Legion, a crack cavalry and light infantry force, they were unable to re-form and their retreat became a rout.

Lord Charles Cornwallis

As the American left flank and le[illegible] center crumbled, Lord Rawdon clo[illegible] with the Continentals and with th[illegible] North Carolina militiamen who [illegible] stampeded.

Rawdon's attack was ch[illegible] Maryland Regiment was hurried fro[illegible] rear to counterattack and patch the gi[illegible] gap left by the fleeing militiamen.

Lieut. Col. Webster then wheeled his force and drove his bayonet-tipped regulars into the re-formed American left flank.

The British attack lapped around the lines of the First Maryland and the American force, still intact, slowly gave ground.

Continental Line Crumbles

Lord Cornwallis, aware by this time that the American Army lacked cavalry, hurled Tarleton's horsemen and light infantry around the Americans' left flank and into their rear. The stubborn Continental line wavered and then disintegrated.

Those who were able to do so fled into the swamps. So far as can be determined here, Major Anderson, heading a force of some 100 Maryland regulars, was the only officer who led an appreciable number of men from the field.

Most of the men who escaped are unarmed. They face a 60-mile march to Charlotte through country which is pocked with swamps and infested with mosquitos and well-mounted British patrols. The small groups of haggard, prisoners paraded down Camden's streets throughout this day tell of the hazards of that flight.

N. C. Units Cut to Ribbons

North Carolina suffered heavily yesterday. The militia commanded by Colonel Hal Dixon were cut to ribbons by British bayonets. Yet they stood firm with the Continentals and held the American center until Tarleton's horsemen rode into their rear and sabered their line into fragments.

Whether General Gates will be able to re-form his shattered army in Charlotte is not clear. The nucleus, consisting of the well-disciplined Maryland and Delaware troops, is all but gone. The Delaware regiment was virtually annihilated and the First and Second Maryland Regiments no longer exist as organized units.

It appears, however, that General Gates will have an opportunity to salvage the remnants of his army. Lord Cornwallis has not ordered a pursuit. Instead the British have pulled back to Camden, where tonight they are celebrating their victory.

North Carolina and Virginia militiamen suffered heavy casualties when Tarleton's British Legion brought bayonets and sabers into action.

HISTORICAL FLASHBACK

JOURNAL AND SUNDAY SENTINEL

Section C

Editorials — Book Reviews
Home and Garden Features
Hobbies Page—Animal Tales
Lively Arts — Amusements

Morgan's Outnumbered American Militia Rout British Force in Battle at Cowpens

The cream of the British cavalry and light infantry were destroyed at the Cowpens by American militia.

Devastating Rifle Fire Halts Attack; Cornwallis' Left Wing Is Shattered

Half of Enemy Troops Killed or Captured As Militiamen Win Second Major Victory

By Chester S. Davis
Special to the Journal and Sentinel

THE COWPENS, S. C., JAN. 18, 1781.—General Daniel Morgan and his army of 985 Americans stood in the Cowpens yesterday with their backs to the Broad River and fought off the bayonet attacks of 1,100 British regulars led by Colonel Banastre Tarleton, then shattered the British army in a battle which lasted only 50 minutes.

For the second time in less than four months the left wing of the British force which threatens North Carolina has been destroyed.

One hundred and fifty of Colonel Tarleton's men were killed, some 200 were wounded and another 400 were captured. The British lost two pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, 35 baggage wagons and 100 dragoon horses to the Americans.

Colonel Tarleton and the remains of his Green Horse Legion narrowly escaped capture.

American Casualties Light

General Morgan's losses were 12 killed and 60 wounded.

Yesterday's battle, fought almost in the shadow of King's Mountain, was the American militia's second major victory over British regulars since October. These two victories represent the first turn of the tide against the British since the Southern campaign began late in 1778.

In December, 1778, the British seized Savannah. During the Summer and Autumn of 1779 General Benjamin Lincoln and the Southern continental army failed to shake the British loose from their toe-hold in the South.

In May, 1780, Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis took Charleston and captured General Lincoln's entire army —some 5,300 men.

Three months later—on August 16—General Cornwallis destroyed a second American army at Camden. There the chain of disaster ended.

On October 7, 1780, frontiersmen from North Carolina's Watauga settlements destroyed the British force led by Major Patrick Ferguson at King's Mountain. That victory forced Lord Cornwallis to abandon his base at Charlotte and fall back to Winnsboro, S. C., thereby ending the first invasion of North Carolina.

And now the militia led by General Morgan have smashed the British again.

Greene's Daring Strategy

Yesterday's action at the Cowpens was the result of General Nathaniel Greene's daring division of the Southern continental army in the face of the enemy.

Early last month, after relieving General Horatio Gates as commander of the Southern Department, General Greene moved the bulk of his slender force from Charlotte to a new position on the Pee Dee River.

At the same time, he sent General Daniel Morgan into Western South Carolina with 325 Maryland regulars, 200 Virginia militia and 80 horsemen under Colonel William Washington. This army later was reinforced by militia from the Carolinas and Georgia. By January 14, when he reached Grindal's Ford on the Pacolet river, General Morgan commanded just under 1,000 men.

Lord Cornwallis, the British commander, on learning of this division of the American army, acted promptly. His intention was to destroy General Morgan and then turn on General Greene.

Early in January Cornwallis sent Colonel Banastre Tarleton and 1,100 British regulars after Morgan.

The British plan, according to captured English officers, was for Colonel Tarleton to push the Americans back while General Cornwallis moved the main English army into their rear in the vicinity of King's Mountain and cut off their line of retreat.

On January 14, General Morgan, then on the Pacolet River, learned of Tarleton's advance. He cautiously fell back to the Winter grazing area known as the Cowpens. The Cowpens are located to the west of King's Mountain and some five miles south of the North Carolina line.

On the evening of January 16 Colonel Tarleton had advanced to within striking distance of the Cowpens. At 3 a.m. on the 17th he set his army in motion, intending to hurry the retreating Americans into the waiting arms of General Cornwallis.

By 8 a.m. the British troops, tired from their five-hour march, reached the Cowpens. There they found General Morgan's army in battle positions.

Both flanks of the American army were exposed. Retreat was blocked by the deep running Broad River which flowed behind the three American lines.

In his skirmish line General Morgan had placed 150 riflemen, most of them North Carolina borderers under the command of Major Joseph McDowell. These men were instructed to "pick off the men who wore epaulettes."

In the second line General Morgan had placed some 300 militiamen under Colonel Andrew Pickens.

The Maryland continentals and several detachments of Virginia militia made up the third and main American line.

Calvary Held in Reserve

These lines lay one behind the other and approximately 150 yards apart.

The cavalry—Colonel Washington's 80 horsemen and half as many mounted militia—was held in reserve to counter any attacks by the British Legion on the exposed American flanks.

The British commander, contemptuous of the militia, moved his regulars into position and, holding the 71st Highlanders in reserve, opened the battle.

The American skirmish line faded back firing. The firing, a captured British officer said, was "heavy and galling."

The British continued ahead and engaged Colonel Pickens' militiamen. These green troops held their fire until the British were within 50 yards. Then they fired, reloaded and fired again. After the second destructive volley the militiamen fired at will and fell back, crossing the American front and passing around the left flank of the American main line and into the rear, where they re-formed.

Colonel Tarleton sent his dragoons after the retiring militia in an effort to stampede them. Colonel Washington checked this attempt with an effective counter-charge.

Militia's Fire Murderous

The murderous fire of the militia all but stopped the British advance. In an effort to renew the momentum of his attack, Colenel Tarleton threw in his reserves, sending the 71st Highlanders against the right flank of the third American line. There they were engaged by Colonel Howard and his detachments of Virginia militia.

The Highlanders drove ahead doggedly in the face of blistering fire and soon threatened to lap around the American right flank and pour into the rear. The continental troops on the left also were hard pressed.

General Daniel Morgan

To check this threat Colonel Howard pulled his line back some 40 yards. There the Maryland regulars and the Virginia militia awaited the British attack.

It came promptly. Colonel Tarleton, mistaking the American withdrawal for a retreat, ordered an attack all along the line.

The British regulars came forward on the run. Thirty yards from the re-formed American line they were cut down by a single devastating volley. The Maryland continentals then charged with fixed bayonets.

The British lines wavered, and as they did, Colonel Pickens led his militia [illegible] landers on the hard-pressed [illegible] right flank.

At almost the same time Colonel Washington swept around the American left flank with his saber swinging cavalrymen and drove into the British Legion.

Commander Surrenders Sword

For the British it was disaster. The commander of the Highlanders surrendered his sword. The men in the British line threw down their arms and either fled or surrendered.

Colonel Tarleton was unable to rally his men. He attempted one desperate counter-attack, personally leading 14 officers and some 40 dragoons against the American cavalry. This attack failed.

In less than one hour the finest light infantry troops of the British Empire had been cut to pieces by a smaller force of American farmers. Colonel Tarleton led 1,100 men into the battle. Only a fraction of that force—less than 300 men—escaped.

Immediately after the fighting had ceased General Morgan, fearful that Lord Cornwallis was circling into his rear, ordered a retreat. By noon yesterday the bulk of the American army was across the Broad River and marching north.

Reports reaching here since the start of the retreat indicate that Cornwallis has lost his opportunity to get behind the American army. General Morgan's escape route to North Carolina remains open.

This is the third in a series of five "flashback" pages designed to retell the story of the Southern campaign of the Revolutionary War. The text is by Chester S. Davis, the layout by Hal Levy.

Next Sunday's page will cover the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

General Greene Prepares Army For Withdrawal

[illegible] OF REPOSE, PEE DEE RIVER. [illegible] Greene, new com[illegible] the Southern Department, re[illegible] e news from Cowpens with pro[illegible] matter-of-factness.

[illegible] has ordered his army to prepare for a retreat, recognizing that yesterday's defeat is likely to goad Lord Cornwallis into invading North Carolina while the American army is still divided.

General Greene's army, a starving, naked horde of unequipped men when he took them over six weeks ago, is again beginning to resemble a fighting force.

The army is small. General Daniel Morgan commands less than 1,000 men in Western South Carolina. Colonel Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee and the 300 men of his Legion are now operating with Francis Marion in the vicinity of Georgetown, S. C. The remainder, some 1,100 men, are here with General Greene.

General Greene says that his first task is to re-unite his scattered force. He has recalled Lee's Legion and now is preparing to retreat towards Salisbury in the event that Lord Cornwallis pursues the force of General Morgan. If retreat is necessary, General Greene hopes to join Morgan's force somewhere north of the Yadkin.

Greene a Cautious Leader

The new Southern commander is not a professional soldier. He was born in Rhode Island of Quaker stock. His military experience began in 1775 when he led the Rhode Island troops to General Washington's camp at Cambridge, Mass.

Since then he has led troops in Massachusetts, Long Island, New York the Jerseys and Pennsylvania. During the bitter Winter of 1777-78 he served the continental army at Valley Forge as its quartermaster.

General Greene opposed Lord Cornwallis at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Germanton. Both men respect each other. While in the Jerseys, Cornwallis wrote, "Greene is as dangerous as Washington . . . I never feel secure when he is camped in my neighborhood."

General Greene, according to officers who have served with him, is a cautious leader and he prefers to retreat rather than risk his army under unfavorable circumstances.

Troops' Misbehavior Cited by Cornwallis

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, TURKEY CREEK, S. C.—General Cornwallis last night absolved Colonel Banastre Tarleton of all responsibility for the defeat suffered by the British army at Cowpens.

The British commander said that the defeat resulted from the "total misbehavior of the troops."

Lord Cornwallis did not attempt to minimize the importance of yesterday's battle. He described it as "an unfortunate affair" and admitted that it was "a very unexpected and severe blow."

The British commander said that Colonel Tarleton's losses "did not fall short of 600 men." [American General Daniel Morgan reported 841 British casualities.]

Sources close to the general report that he is disturbed by the possibility that yesterday's action will diminish his ability to rally Tory militia to the British flag.

His reaction is surprising, since Lord Cornwallis has been quoted as describing South Carolina Tories as a "dastardly and pusillanimous" lot.

Pickens' Militia Lauded For Their Decisive Fire

EN ROUTE TO SALISBURY WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY.—Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the American retreat from the Cowpens began, Colonel Martin Santford, Journal and Sentinel military analyst, talked briefly with General Daniel Morgan. The following is a word-for-word report of their conversation:

Col. Santford: "General Morgan, were you surprised by the decisiveness of the battle?"

Gen. Morgan: "I am accustomed to beat my foes."

Col. Santford: "Wouldn't your position have been stronger on the Pacelot River where you could have anchored your flanks on a swamp?"

Colonel Andrew Pickens

Gen. Morgan: "I would not have a swamp in view of my militia for any consideration. They would have made for it and nothing would have detained them."

Col. Santford: "But at the Cowpens you fought in relatively open country and Colonel Tarleton possessed a marked superiority in cavalry to throw at your flanks."

Gen. Morgan: "As to covering my wings, I knew my adversary and was perfectly sure that I would have nothing but downright fighting. I would have thanked Tarleton if he had surrounded me with his cavalry. It would have been better than placing my own men in the rear to shoot down those who broke from the ranks."

Col. Santford: "With the Broad River across your rear, what would you have done had a retreat been necessary?"

Gen. Morgan: "Retreat was the very thing that I wished to cut off all hope of. Had I crossed the river, one-half of the militia would immediately have abandoned me. When men are forced to fight they will sell their lives dearly; and I knew that the dread of Tarleton's cavalry would give due weight to the protection of my bayonets."

Col. Santford: "What, in your opinion, was the turning point of the battle?"

Gen. Morgan: "The well directed and incessant fire of Colonel Pickens' militia."

Over-Confidence Causes Concern

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—The first report of the victory won by the Southern army at Cowpens was received here with jubilation. In the midst of the early enthusiasm, however, General George Washington sounded a sober warning against over-confidence.

"General Morgan's signal victory over Colonel Tarleton and the flower of the British army reflects the highest honor on our arms," he said.

General Washington then added a word of caution. "I am apprehensive," he said, "that the Southern states will look upon this victory as much more decisive in its consequences than it really is."

According to the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental armies, the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens have left the British "pretty severely shaken." However, he pointed out, the British army remains intact and continues to outnumber the force Commanded by General Nathaniel Greene.

General Washington's caution results from the fact that conditions here are becoming critical. Members of the general's staff report that Sir Henry Clinton, British commander in New York, is continuing to send troops to the Southern theatre.

The American army sent almost 25 per cent of its effective force to the Carolinas last Spring. Those men—the Maryland and Delaware continentals commanded by General Johann DeKalb—were virtually destroyed at the Battle of Camden.

Since then General Washington has sent Colonel Henry Lee and his Legion to the Southern Department.

The Northern army has been stripped to the danger point, and General Clinton appears to be aware of the situation. Sources in New York City report that the British commander is talking of reopening his campaign in the Jerseys.

North Carolina Invasion Imminent

By Colonel Martin Santford
Journal and Sentinel Military Analyst

From the standpoint of tactics, the battle of the Cowpens was a brilliant piece of work.

General Daniel Morgan, the tall, bull-tough Welshman, has spent the best part of his 45 years handling light infantry and he knows the British. His knowledge of English tactics dates back to his service with General Braddock in 1755. In that disastrous campaign Morgan served as a wagoner. And the scars on his back, the result of 500 lashes received for striking a British officer, remind him constantly of British scorn for American fighting methods.

He used that knowledge effectively against the British in the Quebec campaign of 1775 and again in 1777 when he played such an outstanding part in the battles leading to the surrender of the British General Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Yesterday at the Cowpens General Morgan once again proved his right to be ranked among history's finest commanders of light infantry.

In the maneuvering which led up to the battle the British enjoyed the great advantage of interior lines. Colonel Tarleton and General Cornwallis were within one day's ride of each other. It took more than a week for General Morgan to get a message through to General Nathaniel Greene, American commander of the Southern Department.

The Americans were outnumbered by the British. Colonel Tarleton possessed a far superior cavalry force and he led experienced regulars whereas the bulk of Morgan's men were raw militia.

Yet, in spite of these handicaps, General Morgan selected the field where the battle was fought. He planned the moves of the battle and then made Colonel Tarleton fight according to that plan.

That was possible because General Morgan knew the strengths and weaknesses of his opponent. He knew that Colonel Banastre Tarleton was a brash, impetuous young man—he is 27—who is intolerant of "provincials."

General Morgan gambled that Colonel Tarleton would charge, head-on like a bull, rather than [illegible] and swing down on the American flanks. The British colonel behaved [illegible] experienced and for that reason his force was smashed.

The battle of Cowpens again proved that American militia will stand firm in the face of charging British regulars when they are well led.

It is questionable, however, if yesterday's action will prove to be as decisive as was the Battle of King's Mountain.

The destruction of Major Ferguson's force on that field compelled General Cornwallis to abandon his base at Charlotte and retreat to South Carolina, thereby ending the first British invasion of North Carolina.

The battle of Cowpens promises to have precisely the opposite effect.

Lord Cornwallis, a young man of 33 years, is vain, vigorous on occasion and always ambitious. Although yesterday's action cost him most of his light infantry, it has not undermined his fighting ability. Within the past 10 days he has been reinfoced by the 1,500 to 2,000 troops brought south from Virginia by General Leslie.

With these troops, and prodded by the knowledge that he must regain the prestige lost by British arms at King's Mountain and Cowpens, it seems almost certain that General Cornwallis will open a Winter campaign immediately.

He must do this if he hopes to retain the support of the large Tory element in the Southern states.

Moreover, by acting now, the British commander can strike while the American forces are divided. If he can bring General Morgan or General Greene to bay before the two are able to reunite their forces, the chances of a British victory are excellent.

Neither American army is capable of facing the main British force alone. If Lord Cornwallis moves into North Carolina, both General Morgan and General Greene will be compelled to retreat.

Those military facts indicate that the second British invasion of North Carolina is imminent.

General Greene must have more time to rebuild the Southern continental army. The damage done at Charleston last May and at Camden in August have not been repaired. General Greene has worked diligently but, to quote his own words, the job of rebuilding the Southern army is "like making bricks without straw."

We have gained time at King's Mountain and at Cowpens but that is all. We need still more time.

We can buy that time by retreating, by trading space for time. At this point the space which we must trade lies in North Carolina and it may very well include Salem and the entire Moravian grant.

HISTORICAL FLASHBACK

JOURNAL SUNDAY AND SENTINEL

Section C
Editorials — Book Reviews
Lively Arts — Amusements
Home and Garden Features
Hobbies Page—Animal Tales

Ferguson's British Force Is Annihilated In Surprise Attack at King's Mountain

Wilkes, Surry Militia Units In on the Kill

Battle Marks End Of Lengthy March

KING'S MOUNTAIN, S. C., Oct. 8.—More than half of the 350 Wilkes and Surry men who set out to chase the red-coated British fox late last month were in on the kill yesterday.

The others, marching on foot or riding sore-hooved horses, did not come up in time for the action.

When the lines were formed for the King's Mountain attack late yesterday afternoon the Wilkes and Surry men were separated. Colonel Benjamin Cleveland led some 110 Wilkes men up the north slope of the mountain ridge. Major Joseph Winston and 60 Surry men were assigned to a position farther to the south.

Both contingents were somewhat late in engaging the enemy.

Cleveland's men were handicapped by a rough approach to the ridge. At that point they were faced with what was probably the stiffest climb made by any American troops in yesterday's battle.

Major Winston and the Surry men mistakenly climbed the wrong ridge when moving into position. On discovering their error they had to remount and make a break-neck dash to King's Mountain. They arrived in time to plug the hole in the advancing American lines.

Two Killed, Eight Wounded

Last night Colonel Cleveland reported that the Northwest North Carolina men suffered only 10 casualties—two killed and eight wounded. He said that the Brit-[illegible]h, always firing downhill, consistently [illegible]rshot their targets.

[illegible] check made early this morning re-[illegible] that several Wilkes and Surry men [illegible]ded but not included in the [illegible]

[illegible]eveland, brother of the colo-[illegible] was hit during the action. Private [illegible]hua Jones was wounded in the left [illegible] and side.

Colonel Cleveland's report did not include the name of Private John Martin, who was shot from ambush several days ago while scouting along the Broad River.

Although struck in the head, Private Martin was not seriously injured. He returned to his home in the Saura Mountain, still picking bits of his hat from the wound.

Major Charles Gordon was shot in the left arm while dragging a Tory officer downhill by the queue of his hair. The major promptly dispatched the Tory with his homemade sword.

Private David Wilkerson of Cleveland's command captured one Tory who is fortunate to be living today. At the time this man surrendered his mouth was filled with rifle balls. He had been chewing on the soft lead slugs to assure that they would tear a jagged wound on striking.

During the attack Colonel Cleveland's horse, "Roebuck," was shot twice and the burly, 250-pound colonel had to make his way up the slope on foot.

Fighting Indian style, the frontiersmen advanced from tree to tree, firing their Deckard rifles with deadly accuracy into the British ranks. Major Patrick Ferguson was killed and his force—the left wing of the British army—was destroyed in a battle which lasted little more than an hour.

Gates Promises He Will Pursue Cornwallis' Force

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., Oct. 8.—General Horatio Gates, commander of the American armies in the Southern states, announced today that he would march against Lord Cornwallis in Charlotte.

The general did not say when he would begin his march. Military observers here doubt if the move will be made soon. They point out that the army, shattered by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, S. C., less than two months ago, is not yet sufficiently strong to risk another clash with Cornwallis' main force.

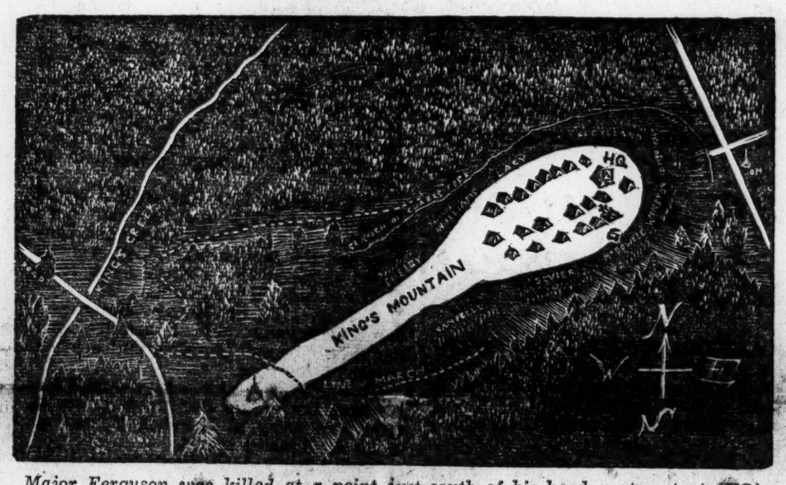
British May Withdraw

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 8.—This crossroads village, described by Lord Cornwallis as a "hornet's nest," buzzed today with reports of the British disaster at King's Mountain.

The talk here, among both the Whigs and the Tories, is dominated by speculation concerning Lord Cornwallis' next move.

The British general has refused to see newsmen. His staff officers refuse to comment on the action at King's Mountain.

There are indications, however, that the defeat at King's Mountain will cause General Cornwallis to abandon, at least temporarily, his invasion of North Carolina.



Major Ferguson was killed at a point just south of his headquarters tent (HQ) and was buried in a shallow grave (G) on the edge of the south ridge of the mountain. (Wood engraving by Lew Biebigheiser after an old map.)

Ferguson 'Dead Right' About Militia, Rifles

The bullets bearing Patrick Ferguson's name were moulded in the valleys of the Watauga, the Holston and the Nollichucky. They came to him yesterday while he rode a white horse on King's Mountain.

You might say that Pat Ferguson sent for those bullets.

The mountain men of the back waters have taken but little part in the war with England. They have been anchored to their homes by a constant fear that the Cherokees would rise and again plunder the land.

Major Ferguson aroused the long hunters. On Sept. 7, after marching his force to Gilbert Town in Rutherford County, he paroled Samuel Phillips and sent him across the mountains to tell the back water men "that if they did not desist from their opposition to British arms and join his standards, he would march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders and lay their country waste with fire and sword."

Threat Touched Off Manhunt

That message brought Ike Shelby, "Nollichucky Jack" Sevier, Charlie McDowell and Arthur and Bill Campbell to Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga and touched off the manhunt which ended yesterday on King's Mountain.

The ironical Red Gods who watched over that field must have chuckled wryly while the raw militia from the mountains took their long-barreled Kutter and Deckard rifles and annihilated Major Ferguson's force.

For Pat Ferguson, almost alone among the officers of the British army, sincerely believed that militia made good fighting men and that the rifle was a far superior military weapon to the smooth bored British "Brown Betsy."

Although he was only 36 years old when he died, Patrick Ferguson was an experienced officer. For 21 years he had campaigned with British armies in Flanders, Germany, the West Indies and in America. During a great part of this period he led militia.

Commanded Tory Troops

This highborn Scotch officer—he was the son of Lord Pitfour—led militia on his own highlands. Although he was a major in the 71st Highlanders, he customarily commanded Tory troops in the campaigns against General Washington in the North.

Last year, when Sir Henry Clinton prepared the expedition which captured Charleston, Pat Ferguson was placed in command of 300 of the Kings American Volunteers.

After the British took Charleston General Clinton sent Ferguson into the western part of South Carolina to raise and train Tory troops. He was given the rank of inspector general of the South Carolina Militia.

Last month, as Lord Cornwallis moved on Charlotte, Pat Ferguson was sent on a sweep to the west to serve as the main army's left flank.

"The British Bulldog" had no doubts about the ability of his force to drive the Americans before him. Cornwallis, however, was sceptical of Ferguson's optimism concerning militia.

And Lord Cornwallis may well have questioned Pat Ferguson's enthusiasm over the rifle as a military weapon.

Invented an Efficient Rifle

In 1776, after observing American snipers in action, Major Ferguson invented a breech loading rifle which he hoped would replace the inaccurate British musket.

He demonstrated this rifle before high British military leaders. King George once watched the Scotch major load and fire his rifle four times in a minute while on the move. From a stand Ferguson was able to get off six—and sometimes even seven—shots in 60 seconds.

In those exhibitions Major Ferguson proved that his rifle was accurate. It compared favorably with the Kentucky rifle in this respect and, unlike the American weapon, Ferguson's rifle could be readily loaded from any position.

In 1777 Major Ferguson commanded a corps of picked Tory riflemen. Ferguson, probably the finest shot in the British army, trained these men and he armed them with his own rifle. It was the first time a breech loading weapon was used by regular troops.

Death Proved His Point

King's Mountain was a field of vindication for Pat Ferguson. As a highlander he believed in militia and in the rifle.

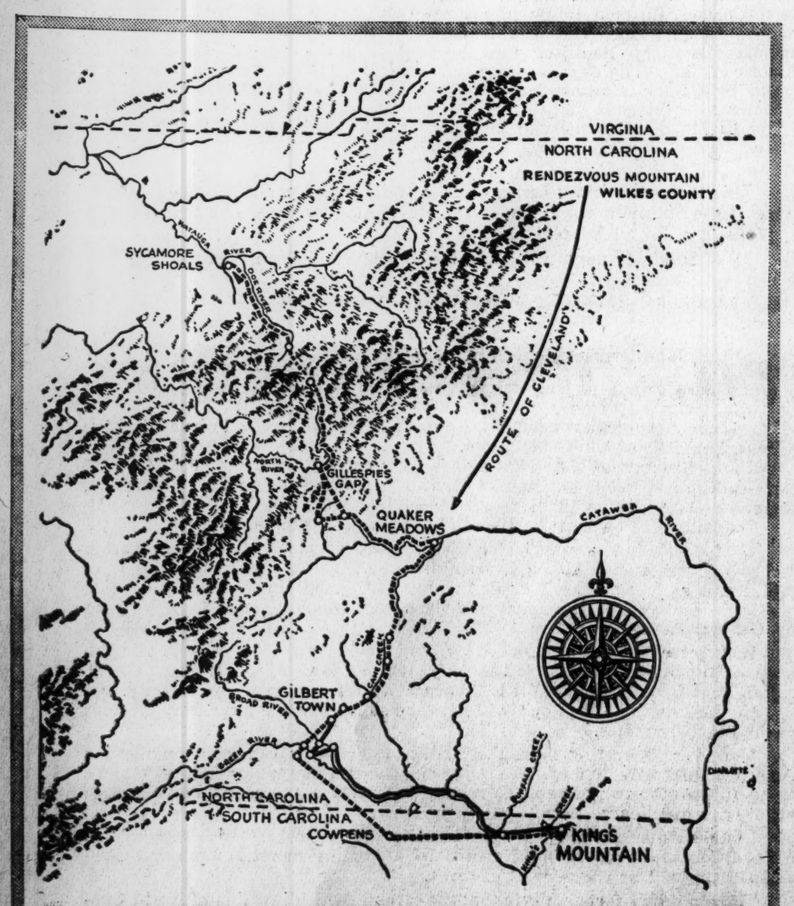
Yesterday, highland militia, fighting magnificently, proved for all time that the rifle is a great military weapon.

But the proving was done by American highlanders sighting down Kentucky rifles and today the body of Patrick Ferguson, wrapped in a beef hide, lies in a shallow grave on King's Mountain.

This is the second in a series of five "flashback" pages designed to retell the story of the Southern campaign of the Revolutionary War.

The text is by Chester S. Davis, the layout by Hal Levy.

Next Sunday's page will present [illegible] account of the [illegible] Cowpens. Subsequent pages will cover events at Guilford Courthouse and Yorktown.



On Sept. 26, 1,000 men from North Carolina's Watauga and Holston settlements, incensed by British Major Patrick Ferguson's threats, began their march (broken line) across the Alleghanies toward the British camp at Gilbert Town.

On Sept. 30, Colonel Benjamin Cleveland and Major Joseph Winston, leading 350 men from Wilkes and Surry Counties (arrow), joined the over-the-mountain men at Quaker Meadows on the Catawba River.

Ferguson and the British troops retreated (solid line) slowly toward Charlotte, reaching King's Mountain on Oct. 6. That same night 910 of the best mounted American riflemen left the Cowpens, just over the South Carolina border, and rode through the rain in pursuit of Ferguson. The mountain men caught up with the British by mid-afternoon yesterday, setting the stage for the Battle of King's Mountain.

Raw American Riflemen Score a Major Victory

Militia From Watauga, Holston Settlements Spearhead Charge Under Campbell's Command

By Chester S. Davis
Special to The Journal and Sentinel

KING'S MOUNTAIN, S. C., Oct. 8, 1780.—The British invasion of North Carolina was jolted to a standstill yesterday when 910 American riflemen, spearheaded by frontiersmen from Northwest North Carolina and Virginia, surprised Major Patrick Ferguson at his camp on King's Mountain and annihilated his force of 1,125 men.

Major Ferguson and 223 British regulars and Tory militia were killed in the explosive engagement which lasted just over one hour. Another 163 men of the British force were wounded, and the remainder, estimated at more than 700 men, surrendered.

The attacking American militia suffered 88 casualties—26 dead and 62 wounded. Of the Wilkes and Surry County men who fought, only two were killed and fewer than 15 were wounded.

Yesterday's battle brought to an end a series of American disasters.

On May 12 the city of Charleston was surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander in America. General Benjamin Lincoln and his army of 5,300 men were captured. The entire North Carolina line of Continental regulars was lost.

Three months later a second American Army, this one commanded by General Horatio Gates, was shattered by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, S. C. The Continental regulars of Maryland and Delaware were virtually destroyed.

Raw, Poorly Equipped Militia

When Lord Cornwallis launched his invasion of North Carolina early last month he was opposed only by raw and poorly equipped militia led by such men as William Lee Davidson and William R. Davie. No regular army remained in the South.

Cornwallis reached Charlotte on Sept. 26. To the west the left flank of his invading army, commanded by Major Patrick Ferguson, occupied Gilbert Town, seat of Rutherford County.

From that place Major Ferguson dispatched his warning to the over-the-mountain men, threatening to come after them, hang their leaders and lay waste their land if they persisted in their rebellion against British authority.

Dispatches from Jonesboro, seat of Washington County, N. C., reveal that the mountain men, aroused by this threat, gathered at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga on Sept. 25. The following day Colonels William Campbell, Isaac Shelby, John Sevier and Charles McDowell led more than 1,000 frontiersmen from the Watauga and Holston settlements onto the path that yesterday ended at King's Mountain.

This tomahawk army was reinforced by 350 Wilkes and Surry County men commanded by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland and Major Joseph Winston. Later, at the Cowpens on the Broad River, Colonel James Williams and some 400 of Thomas Sumter's partisans joined the chase.

At the Cowpens, hunchbacked Josie Kerr, a Whig spy, reported that on Oct. 6 Major Ferguson had marched from the Cherokee Ford on the Broad to a camp on King's Mountain.

Night March Ordered

That same evening Colonel Campbell, the Virginian who had been elected commander of the American Army, screened his men. Selecting 910 of the best mounted, he ordered a night march. Some 170 Wilkes and Surry men were included in this picked force.

At dawn on Oct. 7 Colonel Campbell's men crossed the Broad and followed the trail of the British Army 12 miles to King's Mountain. Shortly before 1 p.m. yesterday, after a 16-hour ride in a chilling rain, the frontiersmen silently went into position around the ridge on which Major Ferguson had camped. This ridge, a spur of King's Mountain, lies one and one half miles south of the North Carolina line.

The American force was arranged so that it virtually surrounded the low ridge on which the British had made their stand.

The attack came as a complete surprise. Masked by rock outcrops and advancing from tree to tree in the fashion of Indians, the American riflemen drove in Ferguson's pickets before their presence was suspected.

"In most places we could not see them till we were within 20 yards of them," Colonel Shelby said after the battle.

Major Ferguson, using his shrill silver whistle as a bugle, hastily threw his men into line in time to meet the men of Campbell's and Shelby's command as they came whooping up the ridge.

Initial Attack Repulsed

The British threw back the initial American attack with a bayonet-tipped counterthrust that drove the American center almost to the bottom of the slope. But the militia in the center did not break.

As Ferguson withdrew his men to meet the advance of the American right and left flanks, the men holding the center again advanced.

Within 15 minutes following the first shots the entire American force was engaged. Time and again Major Ferguson used his bayonets to drive back the elusive riflemen.

Each time the British were successful up to a point and then, hammered by fire pouring in on their flanks, they were compelled to withdraw. As they g[illegible] ground the lines about [illegible] and the deadly rifle fire [illegible] ranks like a scythe in hay.

MAJOR PATRICK FERGUSON

Major Ferguson, recognizing [illegible] army was lost, made a desperate [illegible] to break through the Americans lin[illegible] with his remaining cavalry.

He was recognized — marked by his checked hunting shirt—and the men of Sevier's corps blasted him out of his saddle with their rifles. Robert Young, a Wataugan, generally is credited with dropping Ferguson with his rifle. The British commander, however, was struck at least six times during the action.

At the time Ferguson fell some of the British troops were beginning to hoist white rags on their musket barrels. These flags of surrender were ignored and the Americans, recalling how Sir Banastre Tarleton butchered Colonel Buford's men in the Waxhaw's last May, gave them "Tarleton's quarters."

Captain Abraham DePeyster, the British officer who succeeded Ferguson, said today that he twice sent out white flags. The first was ignored. The firing died out after the second flag was displayed.

According to Colonel Campbell, the victorious American commander, the action lasted 65 minutes.

High Casualty Rate

Casualties among both American and British officers were exceedingly high. The American losses included Colonel James Williams, Major Chronicle of Lincoln County and Captain Robert Sevier.

Yesterday's battle, like the defeat of the British at Bennington, N. Y., in 1777, was an action in which raw militia met and whipped a British army. Bennington laid the basis for General Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. There are those here today that believe that King's Mountain marks the turn of the tide against Lord Cornwallis.

The American leaders here are not so optimistic. They are confident, however, that yesterday's battle will blast any hopes the British may have about rallying North Carolina Tories to their standards.

Loyalty Pledge Made By Salem Moravians

SALEM, N. C., Oct. 8.—Yesterday, while the Northwest North Carolina men led by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland and Major Joseph Winston fought their way up the slopes of King's Mountain, the Congregation Council of the Moravian church met in Salem and reiterated their faith in the American cause.

At the close of the meeting the Council issued the following formal statement of its position:

"It is painful for us, it is unendurable and in the end dangerous, if we permit ourselves to be accused of being Tories; and we are to consider this term of reproach as an injury, not as dishonor to be borne for the sake of Christ, and we shall not let it rest upon us."

Yesterday's announcement is one of a series of similar statements made for the purpose of quieting rumors of disloyalty on the part of the Moravians.

Leaders of the council, in releasing the statement, reported that rumors of strong Tory sentiment in Salem had led certain residents of Surry and Wilkes counties to urge the confiscation of all Moravian holdings in North Carolina.

HISTORICAL FLASHBACK

JOURNAL AND SENTINEL

SUNDAY

Section C

Editorials — Book Reviews
Home and Garden Features
Hobbies Page—Animal Tales
Lively Arts — Amusements

Cornwallis Pays Heavy Price for Victory In Fierce Battle at Guilford Courthouse

Harried Salem Is Anticipating New 'Invasion'

SALEM, March 16.—Salem braced itself today against the backwash which is certain to follow the battle fought at Guilford Courthouse.

For the past two months the Moravian settlements have been overwhelmed by the marching armies. The question of whether the Moravians were friends of the land or friends of the King has been asked almost daily.

When General Nathaniel Greene sent men here in mid-January to establish a powder depot it was decided to help them in order to insure the safety of the town.

On Feb. 2 Salem provided food and shelter for the road-worn British prisoners taken at the Cowpens.

Three days later the American army removed its powder supply from Salem and retreated before the advancing army of General Cornwallis.

On Feb. 7 and 8 the American militia from Wilkes and Surry counties engulfed the town. They were boisterous in the still-house, and in the tavern things went badly, with much cursing, abuse and harsh threats.

The following day the British marched into the Moravian settlements.

At Bethania they seized cattle, sheep, geese and other poultry, and demanded 20 head of horses under threats of punishment if they were not forthcoming.

Instead of 20 horses the colonel of artillery had to make out with 17, and at least six of these had been taken secretly from the British teamsters.

At Bethabara the British put the mill to work grinding flour and the women to baking bread. The British confiscated all of the brandy and by nightfall they were so drunk that Cornwallis' entire army could have been captured by a handful of sober Americans.

Salem Gives a Break

Luckily, because General Cornwallis and Governor Josiah Martin were in Salem, Salem escaped relatively. However, the British army's camp followers managed to steal Bagle brothers' wash from the line. In Friedberg, Martin Walk was arrested by the British on charges of being a dangerous Whig who advocated the overthrow of the Royal Government by force and violence.

When the British marched out of the Wachovia grant the Liberty men returned and once again there was great eating and drinking at the public expense.

On the night of Feb. 17 some 700 North Carolina militiamen roamed the streets of Salem and the greater part of them were drunk and disorderly. It was a wonder of God that Salem was not totally plundered.

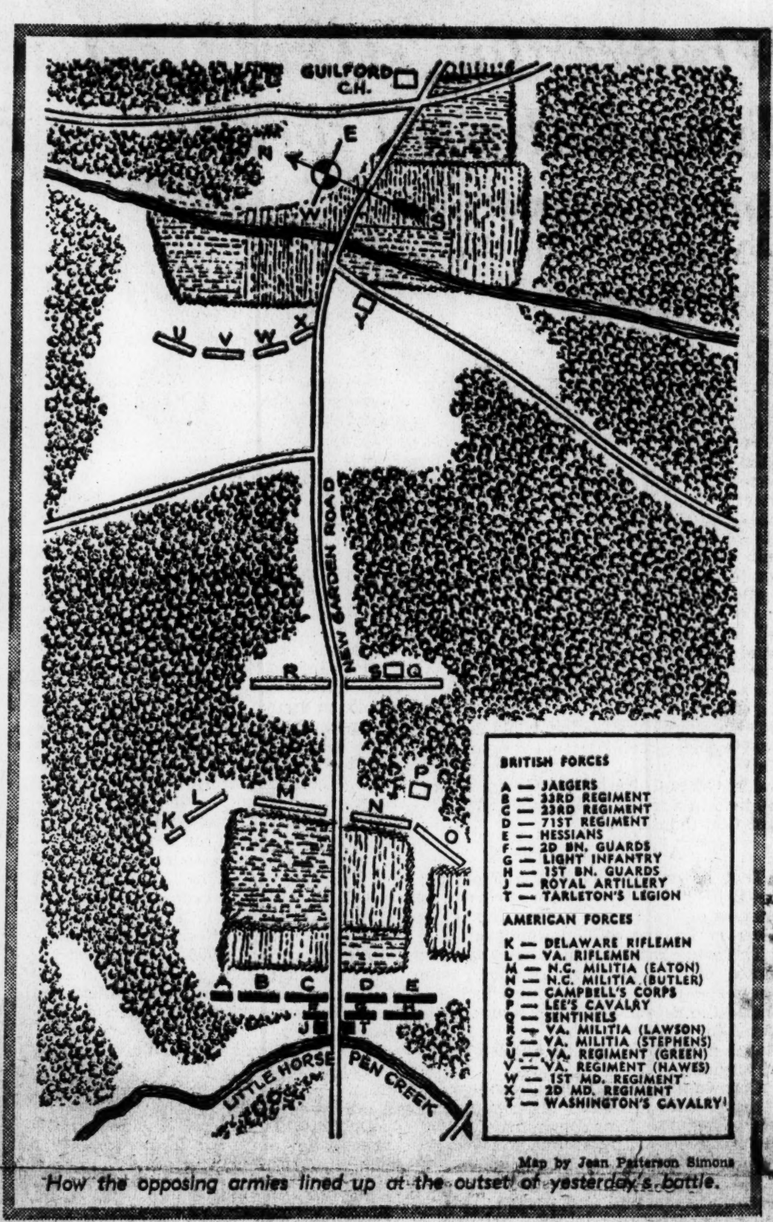
Shaken by the advance of the armies, Salem now prepares for the backwash of yesterday's battle. Word has reached here that the American wounded already are on their way.

Whether the armies will again march this way is not known. It is certain, however, that the militia of Wilkes and Surry counties will visit Salem again on the way to their homes.

Because of this there are those among the community leaders who question the value of the tavern and the still-house, saying that those places draw militia like sugar draws flies.

It was believed that when the church leaders dropped the prayer "for his Majesty, King George III" and replaced it with a more general prayer "for the authorities of our land who rule over us," the troubles of Wachovia would be settled.

That has not proved to be the case.



Map by Jean Patterson Simons

How the opposing armies lined up at the outset of yesterday's battle.

British Drive Americans From Field, Suffer 25 Per Cent Casualty Rate

Greene's Army Intact After Being Ordered To Stage Withdrawal

By Chester S. Davis
Special to the Journal and Sentinel

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE, N. C., March 16, 1781.—The invading British army of Lord Cornwallis drove General Nathaniel Greene's American force from the field here yesterday in a fierce two-and-one-half-hour battle.

The British, outnumbered two to one, could claim a victory, but they paid for it with blood.

First reports indicate that nearly 600 men—more than 25 per cent of the total British strength — were killed or wounded.

American casualties were lighter—300 dead or wounded—but some 1,500 North Carolina and Virginia militia deserted and fled for their homes after the battle.

Apart from that the American retreat from Guilford Courthouse was orderly and uncontested.

The great march of the two armies which led up to the battle began on Jan. 17 at the Cowpens in South Carolina. For the past 58 days the British and American armies have been in almost daily contact, maneuvering across all of North Carolina and covering 230 muddy, blood-tracked miles in the dead of Winter.

After crossing the Dan River into Virginia, the American army returned to North Carolina late last month.

For the past two weeks the opposing armies have marched and countermarched across the north central section of this State.

On March 14 General Greene, strengthened by substantial numbers of North Carolina and Virginia militia, moved his force to Guilford Courthouse and went into battle positions.

Cornwallis eagerly accepted the challenge, putting his army on the New Garden Road early yesterday morning and marching toward this tiny village, which is the seat of Guilford County.

Except for a brief clash between cavalry patrols, the 12-mile British advance was not opposed.

By noon yesterday the British army, composed of some 2,000 battle-wise regulars, had crossed Little Horsepen Creek. Then it went into position, preparing to attack General Greene's army of 4,400 men.

Three American Lines

In placing his troops, General Greene followed the plan used so successfully at the Cowpens two months ago by General Daniel Morgan.

The first American line was manned by North Carolina militia. This line straddled the New Garden Road. The troops to the north of the road were commanded by General John Butler, those to the south by General Thomas Eaton. Major Joseph Winston and his Surry County men fought with General Eaton.

The flanks of this line were protected by two covering parties of experienced riflemen and cavalrymen.

The second American line, located some 300 yards behind the first and entirely in the woods, was also astride the New Garden Road. This line was held by Virginia militia. General Stevens commanded the Virginians on the south side of the road, while the troops north of the road were under General Lawson.

The third American line was located another 500 yards to the rear and to the north of the New Garden Road. This semi-circular line lay along the brow of a low hill and it was fronted by relatively open ground. It was manned by the most experienced of the Virginia militia and by the First and Second regiments of Maryland Continentals.

Wood Engraving by Lew Biebigheiser

The turning point of yesterday's battle at Guilford Courthouse came when Colonel William Washington's cavalry charged into the ranks of the Second Batallion of the King's Guard. At the same time the First Maryland Regiment staged a bayonet attack from the hill at the right. The cavalry flag was cut from red damask draperies by Colonel Washington's fiance.

As the British regulars took their positions the artillery of both armies exchanged fire.

On the south side of the New Garden Road General Leslie hurried the 71st Highlanders, von Bose's regiment of Hessian mercenaries and the First Battalion of Guards into position.

North of the road Colonel Webster shaped the British army's left wing for the attack. He commanded the 23rd (Welsh Fusiliers) and the 33rd (Cornwallis' original command) infantry regiments, the Hessian Jaegers (riflemen) and the Second Battalion of the Guards.

Because of the heavy woods, Tarleton's British Legion, a cavalry and light infantry force, was held in reserve.

The battle began shortly after one o'clock when the precisely formed British lines advanced on the first American position.

North Carolinians Flee

The inexperienced North Carolina troops fired when the British advanced across open fields to within 150 yards of their position. They fired again as the British line swept down on them with bayonets. The North Carolinians then broke and fled. Their flight became a disorderly rout.

The covering parties on the flanks of the first American line did not disintegrate. On the American left flank Lee's Legion and Colonel William Campbell's Virginia riflemen engaged in a stubborn, bloody struggle with von Bose's Hessians and the First Battalion of the Guards. These troops did not disengage. Instead, they drifted off to the south of the main field, fighting a separate action of their own.

With these troops deflected, Cornwallis was compelled to commit his slender reserves. That done, the British advanced on the Virginians in the second American line.

The Welsh Fusiliers smashed into General Lawson's position while the Highlanders charged against the line held by General Stevens.

The Virginians fought back valiantly until Lawson's command crumbled under the pounding of the Fusiliers. As Lawson's men broke, the Fusiliers fired into the flank of Stevens' command while the Highlanders charged against the Virginians' position with bayonets. That attack destroyed the second American line and ended the second phase of the battle.

While the Hessians and the First Battalion of Guards continued their side issue with Campbell and Lee and while the Fusiliers and the Highlanders drove the Virginians after the fleeing North Carolinians, Colonel Webster advanced towards the third American line with the bulk of the British left wing.

Rather than wait for additional British troops to come up Webster threw the 33d Regiment and his Jeagers at the position held by the First Maryland. The assault was repulsed and the veteran Maryland troops counter-attacked with bayonets and drove the British before them.

As the bulk of Webster's scattered command fell back, the Second Battalion of the Guards charged into the extreme left of the third American line, [illegible] the position of the Second Maryland Regiment. These untried regulars [illegible] and scattered, scarcely fired [illegible]

Washington Leads Charge

Before the Guards could capitalize on their success and roll up the third American line from the flank, Colonel William Washington charged into their ranks with his horsemen. At almost the same time the First Maryland, returning to its position in the main line, attacked the Guards.

Though they were badly outnumbered the Guards refused to give ground. In desperation Lord Cornwallis turned his cannon on the struggling mass of men and fired grape-shot into the melee, killing American and British alike.

That murderous blast broke the struggle and the remnants of the Guards fell back under the protection of the British guns.

Having failed to crack the third American position with this series of disjointed attacks, Cornwallis reformed his lines and, sending Colonel Tarleton to call up the First Battalion of Guards and the Hessians, the British general prepared one final assault.

Tarleton found the Hessians and the First Battalion of the Guards still engaged with Campbell's riflemen. Lee's Legion, however, had withdrawn and the flank of the Virginians was uncovered.

The British cavalryman sent his sabre-swinging horsemen into Campbell's flank while the Hessians rushed them from the front. The Virginians and the militia who had rallied around them were cut into fragments by this concerted attack.

Surry Unit Stands Fast

Major Joseph Winston and some of his Surry County men fired into Tarleton's men as they charged. Those shots may well have been the last fired at Guilford Courthouse yesterday afternoon.

At approximately 3:30 General Greene ordered a retreat rather than risk his army to the fury of another British attack. The Americans withdrew from their positions in good order, and the feeble British pursuit was promptly checked.

Today General Greene, his army intact, is again camped at the Speedwell Iron Works on Troublesome Creek, some 12 miles from this place.

The British are camped at Guilford Courthouse, licking their wounds.

Those wounds are serious. The high command of the British army has been shattered. Colonel Stuart, commander of the Guards, is dead. Colonel Webster is dying. Generals O'Hara and Howard are wounded, and so is Colonel Tarleton. Lord Cornwallis was shaken when his horse was shot from under him.

The position of Cornwallis is precarious. The British army, bled white and encumbered with wounded, is short of manpower and supplies and its nearest base is more than 150 miles away. Cornwallis is surrounded by hostile people and he faces an American army which outnumbers his force and which can readily recoup the losses it suffered yesterday.

'We Reaped Advantage,' General Greene Asserts

By Colonel Martin Santford
Journal and Sentinel Military Analyst

Since late yesterday afternoon I have had the privilege of visiting both the British and the American camps and of discussing yesterday's battle with the leaders of the two armies. Pieced together, the information given me tells the story of what probably is the most remarkable campaign of the entire war for American independence.

This campaign began two months ago with the destruction of Colonel Tarleton's British corps of 1,100 cavalrymen and light infantry at the battle of the Cowpens.

That defeat, coming only three months after a similar British disaster at King's Mountain, goaded Lord Cornwallis into invading North Carolina in pursuit of General Daniel Morgan.

At the time the British advance began, General Nathaniel Greene, commander of the American Armies in the Southern department, was in a dangerous position. His army was badly scattered.

In the west, General Morgan was retreating. The main American Army was camped far to the east on the Pee Dee River. Colonel Henry Lee's Legion was co-operating with Francis Marion and his partisans, near Georgetown, S. C.

Army in Poor Condition

Moreover, the American Army still was shaken from the defeat suffered at Camden last August.

As General Greene said yesterday, "No army ever wanted for more, the troops having totally lost their discipline. Those of the Virginia line were literally naked and a great part totally unfit for duty."

The British move into North Carolina, while it placed Lord Cornwallis between the two American Armies, did not catch General Greene napping.

He had anticipated the possible necessity of a retreat across this State.

Early last December General Greene sent Colonel Edward Carrington, his quartermaster, to study and map the fords of the Dan River. General Stevens of Virginia was sent to do a similar job on the Yadkin, and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Greene's chief engineer, explored and mapped the Catawba.

With this information at his fingertips General Greene sent General Isaac Huger with the main American Army in retreat up the Pee Dee-Yadkin while he rode across country and joined General Morgan at the Fords of the Catawba. Colonel Lee was ordered to rejoin Huger. The plan was to unite the two forces somewhere in North-Central North Carolina.

General Green's knowledge of the rivers proved to be a crucial factor on the long retreat.

The British forced their way across McCowans Ford on the Catawba on Feb. 1. General William Lee Davidson was killed in the skirmishing.

On the evening of Feb. 3 the British advance corps, after a 27-mile march in the mud, reached the Trading Ford on the Yadkin, seven miles beyond Salisbury. There they found that all but a handful of American militia had crossed the stream earlier that day.

The British pursuit was stalled by high water which made a crossing at the Trading Ford impracticable. Rather than wait for falling water, General Cornwallis marched his army by way of Farmington, going some 25 miles upstream and crossing the Yadkin at the Shallow Ford, just West of Salem.

On Feb. 9 General Greene re-united the two wings of his command at Guilford Courthouse. On the same day the British poured through the Moravian settlements, hurrying to cut off the united American Army before it could reach the fords on the Upper Dan River. Cornwallis paused in Salem on Feb. 10.

But Greene, again using his knowledge of the river, threw out a screen of light infantry and cavalry and feinted as if making for the Upper Dan. Then he moved to Irwin's Ferry, further down that stream, and crossed into Virginia on Feb. 14 and 15, just as the British closed in behind him.

March a Painful Ordeal

The American Army made this march in midwinter. It was an ordeal few civilians can imagine. Yesterday General Greene told me, "The miserable condition of the troops for want of clothing rendered the march the most painful imaginable, many hundreds of soldiers tracking the ground with bloody feet."

From the day the retreat began the American commander was looking forward to the time when he could turn on the British and fight.

The British officers are unstinting in their praise of the manner in which General Greene handled his troops during the long retreat. Colonel Banastre Tarleton told me that, "Every measure of the Americans during their march from the Catawba to Virginia was judiciously designed and vigorously executed."

It was particularly interesting to learn that even before he moved to Guilford Courthouse General Greene clearly understood that his responsibility was not so much to defeat the British as to cripple them while keeping his own force intact.

Nathaniel Greene did precisely that at Guilford Courthouse yesterday afternoon.

Cornwallis Must Retreat

The British won a victory. They attacked a force twice their size and drove the Americans from a field which they had selected.

But it would be a serious mistake for us to consider this tactical victory as the capstone of a successful British campaign.

Yesterday's blood-letting has left the British too crippled to pursue their advantage. Lord Cornwallis' army must march to a British base promptly.

The fact that they must retreat—and British officers freely admit that they have no alternative—means that Lord Cornwallis won a battle and lost a campaign at Guilford Courthouse yesterday afternoon.

As General Greene told me last night, "Notwithstanding the fact that we were obliged to give ground I am persuaded that we reaped the advantage of the action. Circumstances since confirm me in the opinion that the enemy are too much galled to improve their success."

11 Britons Cut Down By 'One Man Army'

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE, March 16. — Peter Francisco, a one-man American Army, killed 11 British regulars here yesterday.

Swinging a six-foot broadsword given to him by General George Washington, this six-foot six-inch, 270-pound youngster rode like death through the army of General Cornwallis.

Francisco killed three men when he charged into the ranks of the King's Guard with Colonel William Washington's cavalry.

During that charge Francisco was pinned to his saddle by a British bayonet. He helped the guardsman extricate his blade and then cut the man down with a single swing of his gigantic sword.

His other eight victims fell earlier in the action when Francisco fought with the covering party on the right flank of the line of North Carolina militia.

This legendary Virginian says that he was born in Portugal of noble parents in 1760. As an infant, he adds, he was kidnaped and brought to Virginia.

He was found abandoned, possibly by his kidnapers, on the wharves at City Point. From there he was sent to a poor house where Anthony Winston, a Virginia Whig, discovered and adopted him.

In 1776 Francisco joined the Continental Army, serving with distinction at Brandywine, Germanton, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Stoney Point, Camden and the Cowpens.

Francisco was seriously wounded in yesterday's battle. Thanks to the help given him by a Quaker from the New Garden community, he escaped capture.

Greene Is Lauded by Washington For His Leadership in Retreat

NEW WINDSOR, N. Y., March 16.—General George Washington officially praised General Nathaniel Greene today for his conduct of the retreat across North Carolina.

In a dispatch sent to General Greene, Washington said, "Your retreat before Cornwallis is highly applauded by all ranks."

General Washington declined to comment on yesterday's battle at Guilford Courthouse, saying that it was not possible to gauge the true extent of the British victory until Lord Cornwallis made his next move.

It is rather generally believed here that the British army will advance into Virginia and join the command of turn-coat Benedict Arnold. Arnold, the American general who sold out to the British, has been raiding in Virginia since early this year.

His destruction of iron works has undercut the American war potential and, until now, the American forces of Generals von Steuben and Lafayette have been unable to drive him from Virginia.

The fears that Sir Henry Clinton, British commander in New York, would reopen the campaign this Spring have largely subsided.

The presence of the French army of 6,000 men under Comte de Rochambeau in Newport, R. I., and the threat of an early arrival of the French West Indian fleet [illegible] made General Clinton fearful that a joint American-French attack soon will be made against his positions in New York.

GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE

This is the fourth in a series of five "flashback" pages designed to retell the story of the Southern campaign of the Revolution.

The text is by Chester S. Davis, the layout by Hal Levy.

Next Sunday's page will cover the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis.

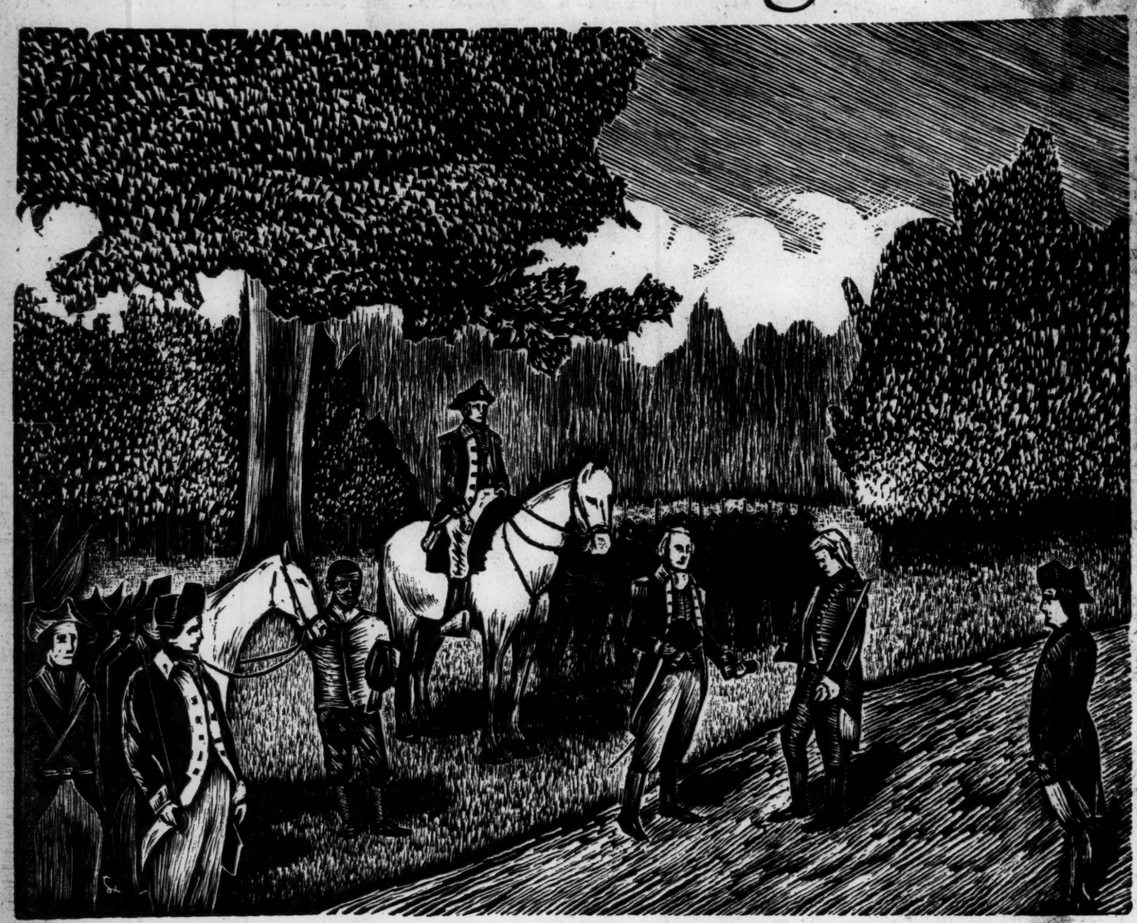
HISTORICAL FLASHBACK

JOURNAL AND SENTINEL

Section C

Editorials — Book Reviews
Home and Garden Features
Hobbies Page—Animal Tales
Lively Arts — Amusements

British Lay Down Their Arms at Yorktown As Allied Siege Halts Cornwallis' March



CORNWALLIS' SWORD WAS HANDED TO GENERAL LINCOLN YESTERDAY—*(Wood engraving by Lew Biebigheiser)*

Washington's Army, French Warships Trap Enemy Troops at Virginia Base

End of Long, Bitter Campaign in the South May Force British to Pull Out of America

By Chester S. Davis
Journal and Sentinel Staff Writer

YORKTOWN, VA., October 20, 1781.—Cornwallis has surrendered.

The triumphant march of British forces across Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia ended here yesterday.

The army commanded by Lord Cornwallis—7,000 British regulars, German mercenaries and American loyalist volunteers—came out of its battered positions at mid-afternoon.

Marching behind furled flags while their bands played "The World Turned Upside Down," the British paraded one final mile down a lane which was lined on both sides by the victorious French and American troops. At the end of the double line, they laid down their arms.

So the campaign in the South, which has dragged on for three bitter years, has come to an end.

This favorable situation could hardly have been foreseen six months ago when Lord Cornwallis drove the Americans under General Nathaniel Greene from the field in a fierce battle fought at Guilford Courthouse, N. C.

A Costly Victory

That, however, was a costly victory for the British and Cornwallis retreated to the port of Wilmington on the Cape Fear River to rest and refit his command.

There the British commander had the choice of two courses: he could turn south and pursue Greene, who had bypassed the British army and struck at its bases in South Carolina, or he could march north and join the English forces in Virginia.

Cornwallis elected to let Greene go. As a result, Greene in the past six months has rooted the King's men from all of their posts in South Carolina and Georgia except Charleston and Savannah.

But, by turning north late in April, Cornwallis marched unopposed to Petersburg, Va., where he joined 4,200 British regulars and Tory volunteers led by turncoat Benedict Arnold. Then, commanding a total force of 7,000 men, he threatened to gain control of all of Virginia.

The complete change in the fortunes of war which led to today's surrender came about in this way:

By late June the Marquis de Lafayette, the French officer sent south by General George Washington to protect Virginia, had been strengthened by the militia force of Baron von Steuben, some 900 Continentals led by General "Mad" Anthony Wayne and by Colonel William Campbell's 600 Virginia riflemen.

Ordered to Fall Back

Cornwallis, under orders to retreat to the Chesapeake where he was to prepare a base for the British fleet, fell back in the face of this American army of 5,000 men.

By mid-August the British had seized Yorktown, a village located at the tip of the long peninsula formed by the York and the James rivers. By fortifying that place and Gloucester, a tiny fishing village one-half mile across the York River from Yorktown, Cornwallis prepared a suitable base for the British fleet.

But the British fleet did not appear. Instead, the French West Indian fleet commanded by Admiral de Grasse arrived at the mouth of the York River on Aug. 31. Some 3,000 French troops were landed by the fleet. These troops joined Lafayette, who was then based at Williamsburg, watching Cornwallis from lines stretched across the York peninsula.

On Sept. 5. Admiral Thomas Graves and his fleet of 19 British ships arrived to relieve Cornwallis.

De Grasse sailed against this British fleet with his force of 28 ships of the line and six frigates. By Sept. 10 the French had driven Admiral Graves north towards New York.

The French fleet then returned to the Chesapeake, where it plugged the mouth of the York River like a cork in a bottle.

While Cornwallis prepared his Yorktown base General Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau, French commander in the United States, broke the stalemate in the North.

Late in June, after being penned in at Newport, R. I., for 11 months, Rochambeau led the bulk of his army of 6,000 men to Washington's camp north of New York. There the two allied commanders planned an assault on the British positions while they awaited the arrival of de Grasse and the French fleet.

In August de Grasse sent word that he was sailing for the American coast and that he would not come further north than the Chesapeake Capes. On August 19 Washington and Rochambeau, leading an allied army of 6,000 men, crossed the Hudson and began their long march to Virginia. By mid-September they had reached Lafayette's headquarters at Williamsburg.

The allied noose around Yorktown was complete.

Washington Leads Allies

On Sept. 28 General Washington advanced the combined forces from Williamsburg to Yorktown.

General Washington commanded 5,500 Continentals, 3,500 militia and 7,000 French troops. In addition to this army of 16,000 men there were 24,000 seamen in the French fleet.

Preparations for a formal siege of the 7,000 British troops in Yorktown were completed during the first week of October.

Work was begun on the first parallel. This long trench was dug to the south of Yorktown. It lay within 600 yards of the British positions and paralleled them.

On the afternoon of Oct. 9 batteries located in this siege trench began to blast the British defenses. From that time until the surrender the bombardment was continuous.

On the afternoon of Oct. 13 a portion of the second parallel was completed. New batteries, located within 300 yards of the British fortifications, opened fire.

The following day two redoubts which had been raking the second parallel with their fire were stormed and taken by parties of French and American troops. Young Colonel Alexander Hamilton led the American assault.

On Oct. 15, Cornwallis, now desperate, counter-attacked. The English troops were driven off before any serious damage was done to the siege works.

On the night of Oct. 16 Cornwallis tried one final throw of the dice. He attempted to ferry his command from Yorktown to Gloucester, where he planned to cut through the allied lines and then race for New York.

LORD CORNWALLIS

A sudden, vicious squall disrupted this plan and the British commander was compelled to send his tired troops back into the Yorktown positions.

By this time the British defenses were crumbling faster than they could be repaired.

At 10 a.m. on Oct. 17, the fourth anniversary of the British surrender at Saratoga, Cornwallis sent out a white flag. A truce was agreed upon while the final terms—essentially the same terms Cornwallis had granted General Benjamin Lincoln at Charleston—were negotiated.

At noon yesterday the allied troops went into position along the road which led from Yorktown to the field where the British army was to stack its arms.

Shortly before 3 p.m. the British came out of Yorktown. As agreed upon in the terms of surrender, they marched cased flags while their bands played an English tune. The tune—"The World Turned Upside Down".

General Charles O'Hara, Lord Cornwallis, who was absent because of illness, led the British army on its final march. His troops, many of them dressed in uniforms handed out from the army's stores that morning, were impressive and they came down the lined lane in proud, precise formations.

Sword Handed to Lincoln

On reaching the end of the road General O'Hara turned to the Comte de Rochambeau and offered Cornwallis' sword to that officer. Rochambeau waved General O'Hara on to General Washington who, in turn, indicated that General Lincoln would accept the sword of surrender.

Lincoln then led the British officer to the field where his army was to stack its arms.

Colonel Tarleton reports that Cornwallis surrendered an army of 7,247 men. Just over 2,000 of these troops were German mercenaries, Anspachers and Hessians. There were some 500 Loyalist volunteers. The remainder were British regulars and a handful of non-combatants.

In talking to correspondents last night General Washington warned them that the war was not over. He indicated that a century and one half of British rule would not be broken by a single victory.

The prevailing feeling here, however, is that the empire on which the sun never sets witnessed a sundown at Yorktown yesterday.

Value of Alliance Is Demonstrated

By Colonel Martin Santford
(Journal and Sentinel Military Analyst)

The French and American forces won a glorious victory at Yorktown yesterday.

It is important that we recognize the Yorktown surrender not merely as an American victory, but as an allied victory.

Ever since the alliance with France was announced in 1778 it has become increasingly fashionable to deride the French and to minimize their contribution in the war against England.

The currently popular coffee shop quip, "One more ally and we are ruined," is typical of this attitude.

The French were blamed for the fiasco at Savannah in October, 1779. They were also blamed for the failure to cut off Benedict Arnold's expedition to Virginia late in 1780. The fact that General Rochambeau's army of 6,000 men lay inactive at Newport, R. I., for a period of 11 months is cited as evidence of a lack of French interest in the American cause.

This criticism has not been limited to the uninformed. Men of the stature of General George Washington have been openly critical of our French allies.

The French have been embittered by this American attitude.

They question whether we are really sincere in our efforts to break free from England. Yesterday the Comte de Fersen, a young Swedish nobleman on the French staff, commented to me, "The spirit of patriotism only exists in the chief and principal men in the country, who are making very great sacrifices; the rest who make up the great mass think only of their personal interests."

Baron von Steuben, the German officer who helped train the American army, said much the same thing when he described America as a country ". . . where every farmer is a general but where nobody wishes to be a soldier."

This sort of bickering between allies is not pleasant. As is usually the case, there is justification on both sides. But from the facts that I have been able to gather here, I would say that the French are more nearly justified in their attitude than we are in ours.

Yesterday General Rochambeau showed me a copy of a letter which he had written to France shortly before he marched his army from Newport to Washington's headquarters at New Windsor last June. In that letter the General observed, "These people here are at the end of their resources; Washington has not half the troops he counted on."

Early in 1781 our affairs were at a dangerously low point.

In January the 2,400 men of the Pennsylvania line—almost 25 per cent of Washington's army—mutinied. This was followed by mutiny among the troops of the New Jersey line.

In March Congress ceased to print continental dollars. The job of providing for the troops in the field was left with the States and they consistently failed to meet their obligations.

ADMIRAL DeGRASSE

Earlier this year there was a rather widespread feeling that England should be given South Carolina and Georgia in return for British recognition of the freedom of the other 11 states.

The opening months of 1781 were bleak. The American cause was at its lowest point. And it was at this point that the French came forward with generous assistance.

The American troops at Yorktown were largely clothed, fed, armed and paid with money provided by France.

At Yorktown Washington commanded a force of 40,000 men. Only 9,000 were Americans, the remainder French seamen and soldiers.

Even the concept of the Yorktown campaign was French. General Washington outspokenly opposed French proposals for an operation in Virginia. He accepted the Yorktown campaign only when Admiral de Grasse sent word that he was bringing the French fleet to the Chesapeake and that he would not sail north of the Chesapeake Capes. That ended Washington's plans for a joint army and navy operation against Sir Henry Clinton's positions at New York. He then accepted Rochambeau's plan for a joint campaign against Cornwallis in Virginia.

Without the French fleet Cornwallis could not have been captured. Cornwallis' fate was sealed when de Grasse beat off the English fleet which came to relieve Yorktown early in September.

It is possible that the Yorktown surrender will mean the end of the war. If that proves to be the case, it will be primarily because of the pressure our French allies have put on Great Britain.

England is now at war with all of Europe. The French head this European alliance.

The French have driven the English out of all of India except the province of Bengal. Spain has seized the Floridas from England. The British have lost all of their West Indian bases except Jamaica and Antigua. The Irish have risen in rebellion against the English king.

Of itself the surrender at Yorktown is not a setback of sufficient size to cause the British to surrender their claims to America.

But Yorktown comes as the capstone on a long series of British reverses.

England, the greatest military power on earth, has discovered that a nation without allies is lonely and its cause lost when it comes to fighting what amounts to a global war. That is the lesson of Yorktown. It is a lesson that this young nation would do well to remember.

Cornwallis Says He Surrendered To Save Lives

YORKTOWN, Oct. 20.—Lord Cornwallis, speaking in the presence of correspondents, last night briefly discussed the Yorktown campaign with the Marquis de Lafayette.

The British general, looking care-worn and ill at ease, explained that he had been compelled to march from Wilmington to Virginia. He said that he did not wish to follow General Nathaniel Greene back into South Carolina for fear that Greene and partisan leaders Francis Marion and Thomas Sumter would "hem me in among the great rivers and by cutting off our subsistence render our arms useless."

"My situation here," Cornwallis said, "has been very distressing. Greene took advantage of my being obliged to come to this place when he marched to South Carolina."

General Cornwallis did not appear surprised to learn that an expedition had been sent from New York to relieve him.

He said that he advised Sir Henry Clinton on Oct. 15 that the time for such an expedition had passed.

By then, Cornwallis said, "Our works were going to ruin. We at that time could not fire a single gun. Only one eight-inch and a little more than 100 cohorn (mortar) shells remained; a diversion by the French ships of war that lay at the mouth of the York River was to be expected."

Under these circumstances, he continued, "I thought that it would be wanton and inhumane to the last degree to sacrifice the lives of this small body of gallant soldiers, who had ever behaved with so much fidelity and courage, by exposing them to an assault which from the number and precautions of the enemy could not fail to succeed."

Governor Picks Salem For Assembly Meeting

SALEM, Oct. 20.—So far as the Wachovia settlements are concerned, the war ended yesterday.

That is the interpretation church leaders place on a message received from Governor Alexander Martin saying that the General Assembly will meet in Salem next month.

The fact that the legislators have selected Salem as their meeting place is considered proof that the Moravian villages no longer are considered to be "hotbeds of Toryism."

Ever since it was rumored that the Moravians planned to assassinate Griffith Rutherford, general of North Carolina militia, the Wachovia towns have been suspected by Whig sympathizers.

In recent weeks there have been renewed demands that all Moravian lands be confiscated on the ground that the Moravians are Tories.

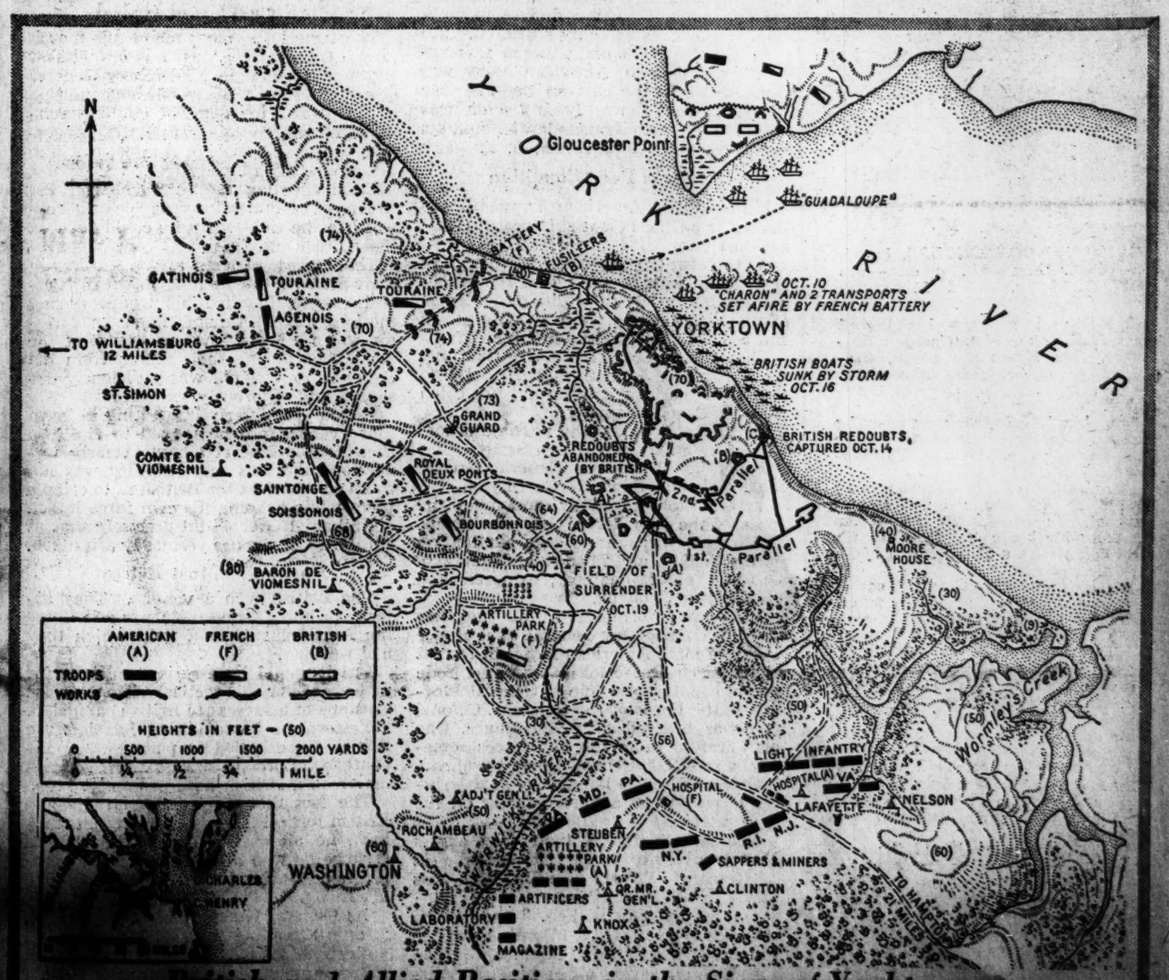
Moravian leaders have been embarrassed by the large number of persons now seeking membership in the Unitas Fratrum.

It is believed that some of the applicants are seeking membership in the Moravian church in order to avoid service in the militia.

At a service held in the Home Church last night a prayer of thanks was offered for the victory won at Yorktown.

This is the last in a series of five "flashback" pages on the Southern campaign of the Revolutionary War. The text is by Chester S. Davis, the layout by Hal Levy.

Illustrations from contemporary woodcuts and from original wood engravings by Lew Biebigheiser.



British and Allied Positions in the Siege of Yorktown

Carroll, Wallace

June 4, 1951

Dear Wally:

Belatedly let me say my thanks to you for taking time to come up and talk over Robinson's proposition. At least it gave me an opportunity of getting a glimpse of you after these many years. If you want my frank opinion, I think you're a wise man. Anybody who lives and works in this city of steam, scurry and scamper who doesn't have to, has something wrong with him.

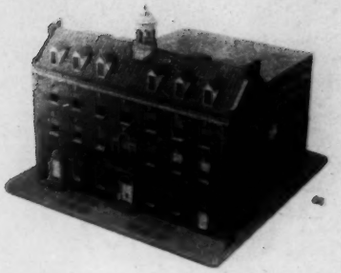
Janet joins me in sending warmest greetings to you and Peggy. It now seems likely I may get some time off the air this summer; in which case we may wander down and pay you a visit. Incidentally, did you ever send an expense account to Robinson? If you didn't, shoot it up to me and I will see that it is taken care of.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wallace Carroll
Winston-Salem Journal
and Sentinel
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

STON-SALEM TWIN CITY
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
MORNING SUNDAY EVENING

Published by
PIEDMONT PUBLISHING CO.
GORDON GRAY, PRESIDENT & PUBLISHER
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.



22.

April 23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I enclose a copy of a letter which I sent today to Hubbell Robinson.

The job which you and he outlined is certainly an exciting and challenging one. Any man with a little gumption and imagination should have leaped at it. I found, however, as I talked to him that I was anchored, psychologically, back here. I'm afraid that I showed an ungrateful lack of interest and made a very poor impression.

When I got back home, Peggy and I talked things over and we agreed that we ought to stay here a while longer. A year from now we may be panting to pull up stakes -- but that is how we feel at this moment.

I hope you won't feel that I am ungrateful. Peggy and I deeply appreciate your consideration in suggesting me for the job. I guess that association with the local Baptists must have brought out the contrary side of my nature.

With best wishes to Janet and yourself.

Sincerely,

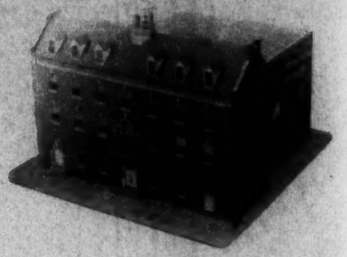
Wally

Wallace Carroll
Executive News Editor

WC:im

TON-SALEM TWIN CITY
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
MORNING SUNDAY EVENING

PIEDMONT PUBLISHING CO.
GORDON GRAY, PRESIDENT & PUBLISHER
WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.



April 23, 1951

Mr. Hubbell Robinson, Jr.
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

C O P Y

Dear Mr. Robinson:

It was a real pleasure to meet you and talk with you in New York last week.

Since then I have thought a great deal about the challenging job which you described. There are strong personal reasons, however, why I should remain in North Carolina at this time. Because of this, I should like to withdraw from any consideration.

I earnestly hope that you will quickly find the right man and that CBS will widen its present impressive lead in the news and documentary fields.

Sincerely yours,

Wallace Carroll
Executive News Editor

WC:im

FEBRUARY 14, 1951

WALLACE CARROLL
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

THANKS KIND INVITATION BUT MUST GO WASHINGTON FROM CHAPEL HILL SATURDAY NIGHT STOP REGARDS YOU AND PEGGY

ED MURROW

1-28-14

WINSTON-SALEM TWIN CITY
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
MORNING SUNDAY EVENING

PIEDMONT PUBLISHING CO.
GORDON GRAY, PRESIDENT & PUBLISHER
WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.

February 12, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I notice that you have a speaking engagement at Chapel Hill next weekend. Peggy and I would be delighted if you could come up here and spend a night or two with us. Harold Essex of WSJS could bring you.

Your Friday night program is terrific - the best thing in radio for a long long time.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Wally

Wallace Carroll
Executive News Editor

WC:im

[illegible]

[illegible]

WSJS "THE JOURNAL AND SENTINEL STATIONS" WSJS-FM
National Broadcasting Company Affiliates

Carroll, Wallace

June 28, 1950

Dear Mr. Carroll:

Your letter of July 14 was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. As you may now know, he is in Korea.

I have, however, shown your piece on the Stockholm Peace Appeal to Larry Lesueur who is substituting for Mr. Murrow. He was especially interested to see it since he had just done a broadcast on it. I am enclosing a copy with the thought that you might find it of interest.

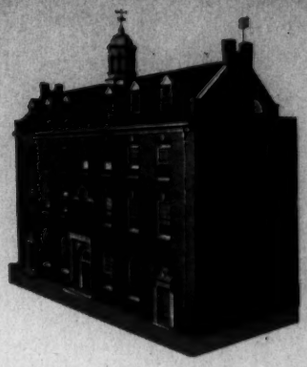
Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Wallace Carroll
WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL
Winston-Salem 1, North Carolina

WINSTON-SALEM TWIN CITY
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
MORNING SUNDAY EVENING

PIEDMONT PUBLISHING CO.
GORDON GRAY, PRESIDENT & PUBLISHER
WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.



July 14, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

We have in Winston-Salem a rather strong and active Communist group centering around Donald Henderson's Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union which was recently expelled from the CIO.

About a week ago, our local Communists began to circulate the notorious "Stockholm Peace Appeal" which has been used by Russian propagandists to do so much damage to the good name of the United States.

It seemed to me that we should meet this manoeuvre by doing something more than gnashing our teeth, so we devised our own peace appeal backing up the efforts of the United Nations to end the Korean war, and put it into circulation. Today, without any doorbell ringing or arm twisting, we are beginning to get a response. The head of the CIO in North Carolina and many CIO officials have endorsed it. Six of the local Negro pastors will recommend it to their congregations on Sunday. Businessmen, ministers, teachers and others are getting behind it.

Marquis Childs will write a column about this next week and I am hoping for other support outside of Winston-Salem. I also hope that the appeal will pop up "spontaneously" in Western Europe.

If you can give this a push, I shall be grateful. If you feel that you cannot, just forget about it.

With best wishes to Janet and yourself.

Sincerely,

Wally

Wallace Carroll
Executive News Editor

WC:im

Enclosure

W S J S
"THE JOURNAL AND SENTINEL STATIONS"
National Broadcasting Company Affiliates
WSJS-FM

Journal Circulates Appeal for Peace

United Nations Action Endorsed

Citizens of Winston-Salem and Northwest Carolina will be given an opportunity starting today to sign an American appeal for peace and an endorsement of United Nations action in Korea.

A decision to circulate such an appeal was taken by the Journal and Sentinel yesterday after a Communist-sponsored "peace appeal" was put into circulation in this area.

The Communist appeal was originally drawn up by European Communists and Communist sympathizers at Stockholm last March. Since then Communist parties around the world have been collecting signatures.

Citing these signatures, Soviet propagandists have been proclaiming that the masses of the world support the "peace-loving" Soviet Union against the American "warmongers" and "atomic gangsters."

"We know that the people of North Carolina want peace," said a spokesman for the Journal and Sentinel, "and we felt that they should be given a chance to express their feelings by signing an honest appeal rather than a cynical Communist propaganda document.

"The people who are sponsoring circulation of the so-called Stockholm appeal are the very people who have been egging on the North Koreans and encouraging them to continue the war in defiance of the United Nations.

Appeal for a True Peace

The war in Korea is a danger to the peace of all peoples.

We believe that the Korean war can be stopped and that peace can be saved if the North Korean forces will obey the United Nations and go back to their starting point.

We believe that the governments and peoples of the world can persuade them to do this.

We believe that governments and individuals who proclaim their devotion to peace can prove that devotion by using their influence to stop the Korean war in this way.

We invite all friends of peace to sign this statement.

I agree with the Appeal for a True Peace.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

North Koreans Urged to Obey

"It seems plain common sense that if you are truly for peace you are also against war. And if you are for peace, you want to stop the Korean war."

A copy of the new "Appeal for a True Peace" appears in an adjoining column. Readers are invited to sign it and mail the signed copy to the "Peace Appeal, Journal and Sentinel." Any number of signatures may accompany one copy or readers may signify in any way they choose that they support the appeal.

The appeal may also be signed at the Journal and Sentinel building.

If there is widespread support for the appeal, copies with the names of those who have signed will be sent to President Truman and Secretary General Trygvie Lie of the United Nations.

A copy with a list of signers will also be sent to Premier Stalin in Moscow, because he apparently has the power to end

See APPEAL—Page 4

Appeal

(Continued From Page 1)
the Korean war at any time he chooses.

Acheson Denounces Communist Appeal

Washington (AP). — Secretary of State Acheson yesterday litterly denounced Russia for launching a "spurious peace offensive" in this country and abroad.

At his afternoon press conference, he said the Communist party is actively promoting a campaign in the United States for signatures to the Communist-sponsored "Stockholm Resolution" which he described as "a propaganda trick . . . of the Soviet Union."

Acheson said the petition's proposal to brand as a war criminal the first nation to use the atomic bomb is "an utterly cynical begging of the question" because "the real crime against humanity is aggression."

"I am sure that the American people will not be fooled by the so-called 'world peace appeal' or 'Stockholm resolution,'" Acheson said in a statement.

(The Literary Gazette, according to a Moscow dispatch, gave front page treatment to the "Soviet Peace Committee" which, it said, collected more than 96,000,000 signatures within 10 days to the Stockholm petition.)

Case, Fox

January 31, 1950

Dear Fox:

Thanks for the clip. I have sent it on to our speech expert, Cabell Greet, who maintains that I am capable of mispronouncing my own name!

As ever yours,

Mr. Fox Case
Public Relations Dept.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Wilmington 98, Delaware

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
ESTABLISHED 1802

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

January 10, 1950

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

If it is getting to be "about that time," the attached should help.

Expect to be in New York in the not too distant future and will give you a call.

Sincerely,

Fox Case

FC:L

Case, Dr. R.W.

July 11, 1951

Dear Casey:

What a long time since your letter of November 27 arrived. I hope you won't think I was unappreciative, but the fact of the matter is I've been buried in correspondence; and an additional full hour program on Friday night has kept me unusually busy.

This is the first day of my vacation which I'm spending in a log house we have in Dutchess County; and I am taking this, almost literally, first opportunity to say my thanks.

It now looks as though I might be in Spokane and Seattle for a few days the third week in July. I would like to think there might be some chance of seeing you, but I'm afraid I'll not be able to get to California.

Almost the only person I've seen from the old stamping ground in recent months has been Earl Foster who spent a week in New York.

If you should be coming east please let me know. It would be grand to meet up and reminisce again.

Fraternally yours,

Dr. R.W. Case
11723 Ventura Boulevard
Studio City, California

5

DR. R. W. CASE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
11728 VENTURA BOULEVARD
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Nov. 27, 1950

Dear Ed,

Its been a long time. I had occasion to listen to you a lot when you were in London. Then, I got busier and busier and didn't hear you much till lately.

Reason was when I left school; I went to Ariz. where I practiced Vet. Med. till 42--then to Los Angeles and there damned near got ulcers--but made a little dough and finally got tired of itall and last Sept.--1 yr. ago got enough to come up here and start a cow ranch on a small scale--not very big--nearly run outa capital now-but got the foundation of a good spread started; and I must say I feel a lot better and enjoy life better raising a few doggies.

Think about the old gang often now; and when I heard you this evening I thot I'd drop you a line. I haven't seen many of them; but been planning on geting up to Spokane one of these days. Used to see Knute once in a

SUNSET 23111

DR. R. W. CASE
11723 VENTURA BOULEVARD
STUDIO CITY, CALIFORNIA

while--saw Jimmy Hungate couple years ago when he was working for W.S.C.. Drove by right after Spider Sexton was killed--saw him quite a bit before that. If you ever get out to this country--let me know when you are coming and I'll try to get to town and see you.

I hear things are going pretty good with you--but let me give you one piece of medico advice--take it easy--you are a long time dead--take arest more often than you think you can(knowing damn well you won't do it). Anyhow, I know you are busy; but if you do get a chance--drop us a short line.

As ever,

Your friend,

A E K Delta B

Casey

Casey, Ralph D.

January 11, 1951

Dear Ralph:

Many thanks for yours of the 29th. You will have heard from Mitchell Charnley that I am unable to come out on February 16th. I assure you nothing would pleasure me more than to mingle with the Midwestern gentry but, as I told Charnely, I have just started a new series of broadcasts, 9:00-10:00 PM, EST, every Friday night and, unfortunately for me, it requires my presence here.

I'm most grateful for your kind words about Casey's broadcast. We enjoyed doing it and I'm glad you liked it.

I'm sorry I can't be with you in February and shall hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ralph D. Casey
School of Journalism
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

December 29, 1950

Casey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Early in December Professor Mitchell Charnley wrote a persuasive letter inviting you to be the highlight speaker on Friday, February 16, at our annual Radio News Short Course. We'll have radio news men from six states in attendance.

I'd like to add my support to this invitation for many reasons: our knowledge of the fine talk you'd make, our personal regard for you, and the fact that, if Edward R. Murrow were scheduled, every radio news man within 1,000 miles of Minneapolis would come to hear you. I do hope you can accept, even though the stipend is very modest. You need to get out to the Middle West, far from the insane atmosphere of Washington. Your own broadcasts have been so temperate and reasonable, even in the atmosphere of McCarthyism, that I think you'd find your own basic attitudes re-enforced by mingling with the Midwestern gentry.

Lois Casey, my mother, and I listen to you five nights a week. We have especially enjoyed Casey's broadcasts. It looks to me like you are trying to keep all the best radio jobs in the Murrow family, father and son, and maybe on until later generations.

Do consider our invitation seriously, won't you? Regards to yourself, your excellent and charming wife, and the attractive junior broadcaster.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph D. Casey
Director

RDC:rn

We're looking forward to your coming Sunday round-up.

FOUNDED IN THE FAITH THAT MEN ARE ENNOBLED BY UNDERSTANDING • DEDICATED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING AND THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH • DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH AND THE WELFARE OF THE STATE 1951

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

December 1, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is another attempt to get you out here for the School of Journalism's annual Radio News Short Course.

You will recall that one of your voyages abroad last year prevented your carrying out plans to be with us in mid-February. I realize that conditions are a good deal more unstable now than they were then. Nevertheless, I feel the least I can do is ask whether you might be able to be here on the evening of Friday, February 16, 1951, for a talk to the radio news men of this six-state area. These lads would like enormously to hear you, and of course Ralph Casey and the rest of us here in the school would be greatly honored and pleased if you could be our guest.

Mr. M. You'll be in North Carolina

As last year, we can't hope really to compensate you for taking on an assignment of this kind. We would be able to pay $175 in the hope that this fee--about enough to cover the costs of the visit--might be acceptable.

I do hope you may be able to accept this year. In any case, will you let me know whether you think it's likely?

Sincerely,

Mitch Charnley

Mitchell V. Charnley
Professor of Journalism

MVC/eh

JANUARY 9, 1950

MITCHELL V. CHARNLEY
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PLEASE FORGIVE DELAYED REPLY STOP HAD HOPED TO BE ABLE MAKE IT THIS YEAR AND SINCERELY REGRET THAT IT IS AGAIN IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE REASON THAT I HAVE JUST LAUNCHED NEW SERIES BROADCASTS NINE TEN PM EST EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT WHICH REQUIRES MY PRESENCE HERE STOP BEST REGARDS

ED MURROW

WU005 NL PD MINNEAPOLIS MINN JAN 8

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

WE ARE MOST HOPEFUL THAT YOU CAN BE HERE FRIDAY FEB 16 TO SPEAK AT THE RADIO NEWS SHORT COURSE YOUR PRESENCE WOULD BE THE HIGHEST HIGHLIGHT WE'VE HAD AT THESE ANNUAL EVENTS SINCE THE DATE IS GETTING CLOSE WE WOULD APPRECIATE WORD FROM YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

MITCHELL V CHARNLEY UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

214A..

Cassirer, Henry

December 12, 1950

Dear Mr. Novins:

I understand that you have agreed to talk with Henry Cassirer in connection with the opening with Paramount Newsreel in Israel.

I am writing merely to say that I have known Mr. Cassirer for many years and was, in fact, instrumental in getting him into this country. He is one of the most able picture-newsmen I know; he is intelligent, a hard worker, and I am pleased to recommend him to you.

My number here is PLaza 5-2000. I will be glad to answer any question you might have.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis A. Novins
Paramount Pictures Corporation
1501 Broadway
New York, New York

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

7484

Dec. 6th, 1950

Dear Ed,

may I turn to you with a very important request. My wife has been invited by the government of Israel to go there for 15 months and assist in the training of social workers, as well as in coping with the great influx of immigrants. She will be one of a small number of American social workers whose passage and salaries are being paid to help in the present serious situation.

I am anxious to join her in this trip and combine it with work in my field. This is where you come in. Paramount Pictures is looking for someone to represent the Paramount Newsreel in Israel and assure a flow of good quality news film from there. I have been highly recommended to them by the Israel Consulate and am going to see the right-hand man of Mr. Balaban early next week. Could you send him a short note of recommendation so that he has it by the time I get there? The main emphasis would, of course, have to be on my experience in news and film, which was the core of my work in building up the CBS TV News Department.

It would be invaluable to me if you could send such a letter to:

Mr. Louis A Novins
Paramount Pictures Corporation
1501 Broadway
New York City

Thank you very sincerely,

Henry

Henry Cassirer

P.S. Please keep this matter to yourself. I am working at present in the Color TV Department, building educational programs and evaluating film for color broadcast. You can reach me in the Color TV section on extension ~~x~~ 7484.

Jes.

Cassirer, Henry

July 7, 1950

Dear Henry:

Just a brief note to tell you that I'm off to Korea next week. So far, I have no definite plans for television. Perhaps we can talk about your program after I get back in the fall.

As ever yours,

Mr. Henry Cassirer
31-20 74th Street
Jackson Heights, L. I.
New York

HENRY R. CASSIRER, PH. D.
34-20 74TH STREET
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.

TEL. HAVEMEYER 6-4143

June 14th, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Dear Ed,

as you will recall, I talked to you some time ago about a new type of Television news program built for you. At the time the principal obstacle was your commitment to Campbell Soups.

I understand that the future sponsorship of your program has not yet been fully settled and therefore your plans concerning Television are probably equally vague. Nevertheless I thought I drop you this note so you won't forget to let me know when we can once more talk about such a project.

Incidentally, since leaving the staff of CBS I have worked repeatedly for CBS on a free-lance basis, particularly building and writing the very successful color Television programs in Washington. I am also teaching and have done considerable work for the Film Section of the United Nations - just to bring you briefly up to date on my own work.

Very sincerely,

Henry

February 6th, 1950

Dear Mr. Moe:

I am returning your documents regarding Henry Cassirer to you with the confidential report on his application.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

I have few enough credentials to comment upon "A Study of Visual Thinking", but it occurs to me that Mr. Cassirer has presented a proposal which involves primarily the clarification and the coordination of work already done in this field. The area he proposes to cover seems to me so broad and general that the usefulness of the final product might not be very great either for scholars or practitioners.

I have known Cassirer for many years and was, in fact, instrumental in getting him into this country. He is intelligent and works hard, but not well in harness. I cannot but believe that he is capable of producing a project, narrower in scope, which would be more likely to produce significant results.

The applicant whose plans for work are attached hereto has referred us to you. For your careful and critical judgment of the applicant and of his abilities in relation to his proposal we shall be grateful; and I assure you that anything you may say will be held in the strictest confidence.

With greetings & thanks to you —

Henry Allen Moe

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Cerf, Bennett A.

Random House, Inc. THE MODERN LIBRARY

457 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

BENNETT A. CERF, PRESIDENT

July 12, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thanks for your note of July 11th.

I am interested to know that you are shacked up in Pawling. We have just acquired a home in Mount Kisco, with a beautiful swimming pool, tennis court and mortgage. I do hope you will come down and have a look at it one day. The phone number is Mount Kisco 6-8558.

As ever,

Bennett

bc;mb

Cerf, Bennett

July 11, 1951

Dear Bennett Cerf:

You must indeed think me a churlish bastard for failing to reply to your letter of December 1. First of all, my thanks for LAUGHTER INCORPORATED.

About writing a book - I'm afraid that will have to wait until I have read a few more. I can't even keep level with my correspondence, much less face the prospect of committing anything to paper.

This is written on the first day of my vacation, in a log house on Quaker Hill, near Pawling. If you should be passing this way it would give us great pleasure to provide you with meal and drink. Again my apologies and thanks for the book.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bennett A. Cerf
Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Random House, Inc. THE MODERN LIBRARY

457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

BENNETT A. CERF, PRESIDENT

6

December 1, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I deeply appreciate your giving me credit for that Calvin Coolidge anecdote that you used to such good effect in a recent broadcast. My God, how many people listen to you? At least twenty of my friends called me up to tell me that you had mentioned my name.

I have just brought out a new book of stories called LAUGHTER INCORPORATED. Maybe there are some other stories in it that you can use from time to time. I am sending you a copy under separate cover with my full permission to quote as much as you want therefrom. The more the merrier! I am being very selfish about this; I'll bet every story you use will sell an extra thousand copies of the book. on shelf

As ever,

Bennett

P.S. How would you like to write a book for Random House some time?

bc;pk

Chaplin, George

January 26, 1951

Dear George Chaplin:

Many thanks for sending me the interesting editorial from the Item. Thanks also for your kind words about the broadcasts.

I too miss our old friend Ben Robertson. I'll certainly get in touch with you if I get to New Orleans again. And I hope you will do the same if you come to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George Chaplin, Editor
New Orleans Item
722 Union Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS ITEM

GEORGE CHAPLIN
EDITOR

January 17, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Edward Murrow:

I thought the attached front page editorial from today's Item might be of some interest to you.

I hear you frequently and think you are doing a magnificent job.

When I was Managing Editor of the San Diego Journal, Paul White and I often spoke ~~with~~ of you, and back in my native Carolina I often listened as our mutual good friend Ben Robertson told of the experiences you two had in Britain. I sorely miss Ben and I know you do.

If you should ever get to New Orleans I hope you will do me the honor of coming by and visiting with me.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

George Chaplin

George Chaplin.

G
C
:
J

ERNEST CHAPPELL
19 EAST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Wednesday

Dear Ed:

Attached map with route to Breezy Hill marked.

Very simple, pappy.

Pulaski Skyway to Newark Airport.
Keep right as you pass the airport and follow the route 22-Union signs. Keep on 22 all the way, untill just after you pass Annandale, which is almost at the end of the trip.

At the point where you by-pass Somerville on 22 there is a new piece of construction just opened. Bear right, still on 22, toward Clinton.

About fourteen miles beyond beyond Somerville, which note you by-pass, watch for Annandale. Very well marked on your right. Just beyond Annandale, watch for intersection with route 30. Plainly marked - keep right onto 30. Four or five miles up on 30, watch for MILLER'S GARAGE on your LEFT. Just beyond Miller's Garage, pick up a small sign on your right - "Glen Gardner Sanitarium". Turn right here, and about a hundred yards beyond, turn immediately left. This is Glen Gardner's main drag. (Shows on the map) Up the main street over a slight rise and then watch for a right turn under an arch with the railroad overhead. This is Woodglen Road. Two and a half miles up Woodglen Rd watch for big stone piers on your right - both names - Chappell and Morgan. Come in and have a wee dollop O' GlenLivet. Wee, mind you.

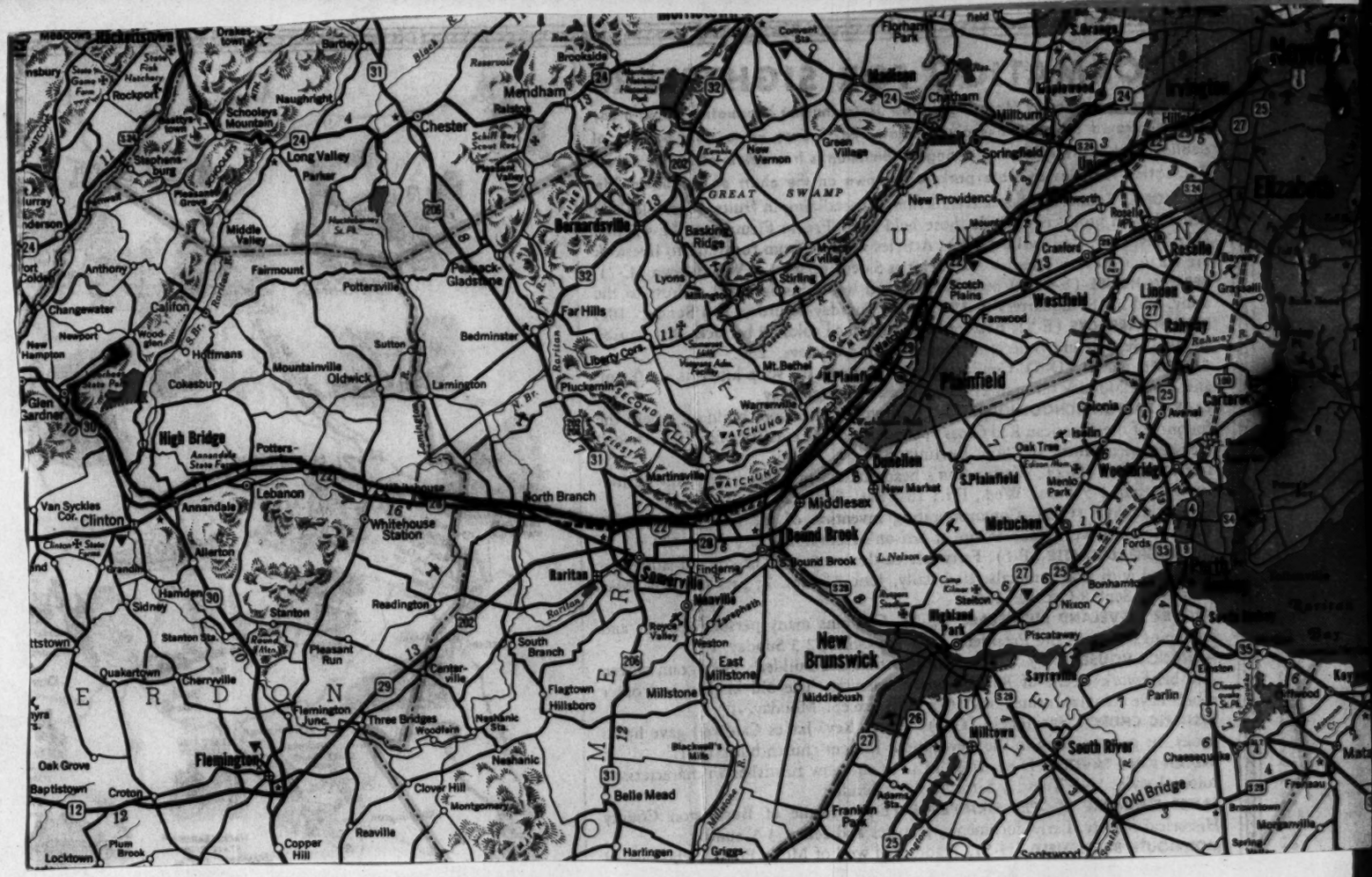
Hope nothing happens to change your mind or alter your plans. Promise you a good day. I've got about twenty big piles of brush to burn. Maybe you can be the fire warden.

Chappy

2/10
Mr. M: Chappy called...their phone number, in case you need it, is

HIghbridge (N.J.) 217J4

DM


Hackettstown
Drakestown
Barley
Rockport
Schooleys Mountain
Naughright
Stephensburg
Long Valley
Parker
Chester
Mendham
Brookside
Madison
Chatham
Millburn
Springfield
Union
Elizabeth
Rahway
Linden
Roselle
Cranford
Westfield
Scotch Plains
Fanwood
Plainfield
New Providence
Murray Hill
Berkeley Heights
Green Village
New Vernon
GREAT SWAMP
Basking Ridge
Bernardsville
Peapack-Gladstone
Far Hills
Bedminster
Pottersville
Fairmount
Middle Valley
Anthony
Califon
Changewater
Newport
New Hampton
Hoffmans
Cokesbury
Mountainville
Oldwick
Sutton
Lamington
Liberty Corn.
Pluckamin
Mt. Bethel
Warrenville
WATCHUNG
Martinsville
North Branch
Dunellen
Middlesex
New Market
S. Plainfield
Metuchen
Woodbridge
Menlo Park
Iselin
Oak Tree
Avenel
Cranford
Garwood
Clark
Rahway
Cocoa
Bound Brook
Raritan
Somerville
Finderne
Manville
Bonhamtown
Nixon
Piscataway
Metuchen Park
New Brunswick
Middlebush
Millstone
East Millstone
Heston
Royce Valley
South Branch
Flagtown
Hillsboro
Neshanic Sta.
Neshanic
Belle Mead
Blackwell's Mills
Harlingen
Griggs-
Franklin Park
Adams Sta.
Millstone
South River
Sayreville
Parlin
Old Bridge
Chesequake
Morganville
Sooysmith
High Bridge
Annandale State Park
Potters-
Lebanon
Whitehouse Station
Annandale
Allerton
Van Syckles Cor.
Clinton
Clinton State Farm
Grandin
Hamden
Sidney
Stanton
Stanton Sta.
Readington
Pleasant Run
Quakertown
Cherryville
Centerville
Flemington Junc.
Three Bridges
Woodfern
Flemington
Oak Grove
Baptistown
Croton
Clover Hill
Montgomery
Copper Hill
Reaville
Plum Brook
Locktown
Ringoes
Lambertville
Stockton
Frenchtown
Milford
Kingwood
Pittstown
Rockport
Stephensburg
Pleasant Grove
Hunterdon S.P.
Schiff Boy Scout Res.
Pleasant Valley
Raritan
Rockaway
Passaic
Rahway
Raritan
Lamington
Black
Passaic
Rockaway
Rahway
Raritan
Lamington
Raritan
Raritan
Raritan

INFORMATION FOR SIGHTSEERS

As an aid to Happy Motoring in New Jersey further information about many illustrated attractions is given below. Facts were up to date at time of publication but are subject to change. Admission is free unless otherwise noted. Recreation facilities at state parks are shown on the chart on the other side.

AUCTIONS. Farmers' cooperative auctions, specializing in fruits, vegetables and general farm products, include those held Mon.-Fri. in Flemington (E-4) and, May-Nov. only, Cedarville (D-8). Articles ranging from furniture to livestock are auctioned every Tuesday at the Harris Sales Co., west of Woodstown (C-7).

BERRIEN HOUSE (F-4). Where Washington wrote his farewell address to the army, and his headquarters in 1783. 10-6 Tuesday-Saturday; 2-4 Sunday. 10¢.

BRITISH BARRACKS (E-5). Restored and furnished colonial barracks that housed British, Hessian and American troops. Open weekdays. 25¢.

CAMPBELL PLANT (D-6). Conducted tours through the soup kitchens at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Monday through Friday, October through May.

CLARA BARTON SCHOOLHOUSE (F-5). Restored one-room building where the founder of the American Red Cross opened one of the country's first free schools. Key may be obtained at 124 E. Burlington St.

DEY MANSION (G-2). Washington's headquarters in 1780, now a Revolutionary museum. 1-5 Tues., Wed., Fri.; 10-5 Sat., Sun. 12¢.

EDISON TOWER (G-3). Commemorating invention of the incandescent bulb. The 131-foot tower stands on site of Edison's laboratory. 10-5 daily. 10¢.

GINGERBREAD CASTLE (F-1). Fairy-tale castle constructed of colored stone and decorated with stone animals. 10-6 daily, June 21-Sept. 7; Sat. and Sun., May 3-June 20, Sept. 8-Oct. 19. 25¢.

GROVER CLEVELAND BIRTHPLACE (G-3). Contains many personal papers and belongings of our 22nd President. 10-5 Tues.-Sat.; 2-5 Sunday. 10c.

HANCOCK HOUSE (B-7). Date of construction and builder's monogram woven into brickwork; scene of Revolutionary massacre. The old kitchen and other rooms have colonial furnishings. 10-5 daily except Monday. 10c.

HISTORIC CHURCH, Springfield (G-3). Where Rev. James Caldwell gave hymn books for gun wadding in the Revolution. Present church built 1791.

INDIAN KING TAVERN (D-6). Built in 1750 and now furnished in characteristic colonial style. 10-5 Tuesday-Saturday; 2-5 Sunday.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER BIRTHPLACE (E-5). Home of Burlington County Historical Society. Early documents, pictures and relics. 3-5 Sunday.

MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD (H-5). Traditional well of Molly Pitcher who carried

Chatfield, Ben.

July 10, 1951

Dear Ben:

This is being dictated on the first day of my vacation. This is my first opportunity to say to you how sorry I am that I couldn't come down for your session of the Georgia Radio Institute and that I couldn't find a suitable substitute. I shall hope for better luck next time but this year with that full hour program Friday night, I was simply strapped to New York or Washington.

For my own part I hope that the schedule next year will be a little less strenuous and I will have an opportunity to do a little more traveling. Meanwhile my best thanks for your contribution to HEAR IT NOW.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ben Chatfield
National Association of Radio News Directors
Station WMAZ
Macon, Georgia

RECEIVED
1951 FEB 27 PM 1:21
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Mr. Chester

WMAZ FEBRUARY 27,1951

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

REGRET YOU WILL BE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE GEORGIA RADIO INSTITUTE AND WOULD APPRECIATE ANOTHER GOOD CBS MAN IF YOU HAVE ONE AVAILABLE. IF YOU CAN HELP ME GET SOMEBODY ELSE WOULD CERTAINLY APPRECIATE IT.

BEN CHATFIELD, WMAZ

Agr. 5 6 7

FEBRUARY 27, 1951

BEN CHATFIELD
WMAZ
MACON, GEORGIA

SORRY CHUM BUT JUST CAN'T DO IT STOP NOW COMMITTED TO FULL-HOUR PROGRAM NINE TO TEN PM EST EVERY FRIDAY AND IT REQUIRES MY PRESENCE HERE STOP THANKS FOR ASKING ME AND REGARDS

ED MURROW

7288.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RADIO NEWS DIRECTORS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BEN CHATFIELD
WMAZ
MACON, GEORGIA

Feb. 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed:

First I want to say that I think your Friday night show is excellent . Every place I go I hear people say that they truly enjoy it and would not miss listening on Friday nights.

I hope that you are entering that in the Peabody Awards contest this time.

I have been assigned the task of getting together the news session for the annual Georgia Radio Institute this year at the University of Georgia. The institute is sponsored jointly each year by the Georgia Association of Broadcasters and the Henry Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia. It will be held at Athens April 5, 6 and 7 this year.

We would be highly honored if you would arrange to help me out and appear on the Institute program this year. My news portion is scheduled for Friday morning , April 6th . I believe that CBS would be happy to send you to Athens for this event, and I hope that you will try to join us.

If I can ever do anything for you personally, or for any of those fine shows of yours please call on me.

Sincerely,

Ben Chatfield

No

TO Mr. Murrow 2/27

From MR. EDMUND A. CHESTER

Unfortunately, we have no one to send.

Eac

[illegible] FEBRUARY 27,1951

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

REGRET YOU WILL BE UNABLE TO ATT[illegible]

WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANOTHER [illegible]

Chauncey, Henry

July 13, 1951

Dear Mr. Chauncey:

Thank you for your letter of July 3, and gracious invitation to visit Princeton.

I am sorry, but due to unexpected events, I will have to leave for the West Coast for a few weeks, and it will probably be sometime in September before I will be free to make any definite arrangements for a visit.

I appreciate your invitation and wish it were possible to attend, but perhaps we can make it for a later date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Chauncey
Educational Testing Service
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Educational Testing Service

20 NASSAU STREET, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 3, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If I recall correctly, this is the period which you indicated you might be somewhat freer and might be able to fit in a visit to Princeton. For a suggestion, if you should come down on the eleven o'clock train some day, we could have lunch and then spend the afternoon visiting the various departments of the Educational Testing Service. We could then drive over to New Hope for dinner and the Music Circus at Lambertville. We should, of course, be delighted to have Mrs. Murrow join you.

With kindest regards...

Sincerely yours,

Henry Chauncey

Henry Chauncey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

9 12 11
6 CES
C Princeton

Chernoff, Ha

February 1st, 1950

Dear Howard:

I did in fact speak to Bradley about you several weeks ago, but I can well imagine in the press of H-Bomb and disunification and all the rest he failed to give the matter his personal attention. My hunch at the moment is to send a copy of your original letter to Colonel Chet Hansen, his ADC.

What do you think?

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard L. Chernoff
P. O. Box 1071
San Diego, California

HOWARD L. CHERNOFF
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

P. O. Box 1071

October 31, 1949

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note and suggestion that you would talk with General Bradley. Inasmuch as that is the case I thought you might be interested in this letter from one of his aides.

Over the years I have seen many political hangers-on" etc. try to wangle positions in the Government service through influence with Congressmen or other officials. I often wondered what would happen if a successful businessman simply wrote a letter to Washington and said, "Realizing that the Government is unable to pay for administrative and business experience in the same manner that private industry does, I write to offer my services."

It looks as though I may find out.

Thanks for your interest and with warm greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Howard

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

COPY

26 October 1949

Dear Mr. Chernoff:

Although General Bradley did not mention the important role of subordinate officials in his remarks before the National Security Industrial Association, the nation has continued need for them too -- they are the ones who get the job done. Certainly, in this field also the country needs its best men, and the General appreciates your offer to be of service.

When speaking before the Association, General Bradley had in mind our entire governmental structure, especially in the executive and legislative fields, that is, Cabinet officials, the heads of commissions and departments, and other appointive positions, and in addition, the elective offices, particularly in our smaller communities. He was not talking about the Armed Forces solely. Actually, the employment of civilian personnel is outside the scope of his responsibilities as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. However, the General is grateful for your interest and is passing your letter to the appropriate officials in the Department of Defense in order that they may know of your availability should a position become available for a man of your talents.

Thank you for writing to General Bradley and, with every good wish for the future.

Sincerely,

(signed) R. J. McDuff
Lt. Col., GSC
Assistant to General Bradley

Mr. Howard L. Chernoff
Vice President and General Manager
San Diego Journal
Fifth and Ash Streets
San Diego 12, California

Cherrington, Be

July 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Cherrington:

For the past two weeks I have been hoping to write a reasoned response to your interesting letter of June 8th, but the pressure of the news has given me little time for contemplation.

This is written in great haste only to tell you that I am off for Korea the end of next week. I don't know when I will return, and therefore must decline your invitation to reduce my thoughts to writing. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ben M. Cherrington
University of Denver
Social Science Foundation
Denver 10, Colorado

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
S. ARTHUR HENRY, PRESIDENT
ALBERT C. JACOBS, CHANCELLOR
JOSEPH A. BRANDT
EDWARD MEAD EARLE
ROBERT REDFIELD

ADVISORY MEMBERS
JOHN S. DICKEY
HEBER R. HARPER
MORRISON SHAFROTH
ROBERT L. STEARNS

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
SOCIAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
DENVER 10, COLORADO

June 8, 1950

BEN M. CHERRINGTON
DIRECTOR
ELIZABETH L. FACKT
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ROBERT GALE WOOLBERT
JOSEF KORBEL
C. DALE FULLER
WHITNEY TROW PERKINS
WILLIAM M. DAVID, JR.
RALPH R. DAVID
MRS. PLATT R. LAWTON
MRS. ORVIL H. HULING

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This coming year will mark the 25th anniversary of our Social Science Foundation and the trustees have decided to devote it to a series of intensive investigations of the all-important question of preserving and extending freedom through the second half of the 20th century. In searching out the nature of the problem, to evaluate once again our free institutions, and to seek out possible bases for the preservation and sharing of our most cherished values, we need your counsel.

We will indeed be greatly indebted if you can help us describe those positive forces in our society which give the greatest promise of maintaining and preserving essential areas of freedom. We would also enlist your aid in the identification of those major trends that would seem to threaten a continued diminution of such areas.

I am aware of course of the pressure under which you are working from day to day, but the urgency of the theme under investigation and knowledge that it is one with which you like the rest of us are daily concerned leads me to hope you will find time to assist us.

Precisely what those forces or trends are and how they affect the area of your daily interests, stated in your own words, will be extremely helpful to us. What areas of our essential freedom seem to you to be threatened? In what areas does there seem to be promise of increasing scope or vigor? What are the issues, the proper resolution of which will determine the status and strength of what to you are essential areas of freedom?

Any such statement or statements as you may care to make will be held as confidential and not for publication. They will be used exclusively to help us organize our investigation along the most productive and fruitful lines.

We will indeed appreciate your thought and counsel.

Sincerely,

B M Cherrington

Ben M. Cherrington

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

August 11, 1950

Dear Mr. Lazaroff:

Your letter of the 2nd has been forwarded to this office.

The date of Mr. Murrow's return from Tokyo is still indefinite, and unfortunately we are not sure whether he will proceed to Europe or come directly to New York. In any event, I very much doubt that he will be making a stop in Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Flatoff
Secretary

Mr. Louis Lazaroff
The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations
116 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 3, Illinois

The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

A non-partisan organization devoted to the promotion of popular understanding of America's foreign policy. Founded 1922.

116 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE . . . CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

Telephone: RA ndolph 6-3860

August 2, 1950

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We understand from your Chicago office that Mr. Edward R. Murrow will begin broadcasting again, in this country, on Labor Day. Can you tell us when you expect him back in this country and whether he will be passing through Chicago on his way to the East Coast?

We would appreciate an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Lazaroff

Officers: MEYER KESTNBAUM, President; E. W. PUTTKAMMER, Vice President; DAGGETT HARVEY, Vice President; FRANK H. WOODS, JR., Treasurer; LOUISE LEONARD WRIGHT, Director.

Board of Directors: CYRUS ADAMS, III, GRAHAM ALDIS, RICHARD BENTLEY, NANCY BLAINE, WILLIAM MCCORMICK BLAIR, JR., MRS. LEIGH BLOCK, MELVIN BRORBY, MRS. RALPH CHAPMAN, KENNETH COLEGROVE, MRS. EDISON DICK, JAMES H. DOUGLAS, JR., MRS. G. CORSON ELLIS, MAX EPSTEIN, MARSHALL FIELD, JR., WALTER T. FISHER, ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, PAUL C. HARPER, JR., PAUL V. HARPER, STEPHEN Y. HORD, WALTER JOHNSON, JOHN O. LEVINSON, WALTER LICHTENSTEIN, EDWARD D. MCDOUGAL, JR., STEPHEN A. MITCHELL, GEORGE V. OVERTON, MRS. JOHN ROOT, SYDNEY STEIN, JR., ADLAI E. STEVENSON, CLIFTON M. UTLEY, MISS JUDITH WALLER, HUBERT WILL, JACK WILLIAMSON, EDWARD FOSS WILSON.

Childs, Marquis

WASHINGTON CALLING

MARQUIS CHILDS
1422 F STREET, N.W.
ROOM 201

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

March 12, 1951.

Dear Ed:-

I was glad to be on your Friday night program and pleased by your introduction. It is, in my opinion, a fascinating job that you do in pulling together in such a dramatic fashion the news of the week. If you are coming this way please let me know of it.

Best to you and Janet.

Sincerely,

Mark

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Clark, Herbert M.

HERBERT M. CLARK

JUNCAL 776 - 7.º - BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA
CABLE: HERCLAR BAIRES - FONE: 32 - 0007

August 15, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New York

Dear Ed:

Red Albert, chum; Clark's Statewarding again.

It's been four years, and much too long, since I saw them, or you.

Correctives being applied, effective Saturday. It's a real rat-race: Panama, New Orleans, Chicago, Buffalo, New York, Philly, Washington, Miami and Rio, and all in 25 days.

Still, it's something, and it includes a week in New York. And assuming you're not vacationing or messing about with the Koreans, I hope that's long enough to catch up with you.

I'll be in on the afternoon of August 28, and stay until sometime in the Labor Day weekend. And I'll be phoning you sometime shortly after arrival.

If that doesn't promise to catch you, leave me a note at the Commodore, wouldst? I'm staying there, assuming reservation plans stand up, in penalty for the pace I've picked.

Regards to all, and

Saludos,

Herb

Clifton, Ted

July 11, 1951

Dear Ted:

The financial transaction is now moving through the usual channels. Schoenbrun will get his dough and I feel much better for your letter.

This is being written on the 4th of July, or rather dictated, in my log house in Duchess County and I have before me a written communication from General Bradley committing himself to come up here and shoot pheasant in the Fall even if he has to go A.W.O.L. You are of course included in the invitation.

I am delighted that you have an opportunity to see something of Dave and Howard quietly and informally. Between us I am much prouder of the crew I put together during the war than I am of anything I have ever done personally.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ted Clifton
~~Department of Defense~~
Washington 25, D.C.

30

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

18 June 1951

Dear Ed:

Just as I was leaving Paris I had an opportunity to buy a case of that rare perfume, Eau de Cheval Blanc, which comes in fifths. I was out of francs and didn't want to cash any more, so Dave Schoenbrun obliged by loaning me $20.00. He asked me to send the check to you for deposit to his account. It is enclosed, and again I am deeply grateful to the Columbia Broadcasting System rescue league.

Turned over to K. Campbell 6/21

General Bradley had an hour and I had another hour with the American correspondents ~~at~~ a very private social session, all arranged through the good graces of Dave and Teddy White.

Sincerely,

Ted

Ted Clifton

P.S. I had a most delightful evening with Howard K. Smith and his wife, and Dave and his wife, at dinner. We drank a toast in fine vintage wine to their favorite man--and mine, too--Ed Murrow. I hope the toast made you feel better; it certainly made us feel good.

Coatman, John

J. COATMAN, C.B.E., M.A.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.
ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

June 15, 1951

I want to see him, if he is here

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

This is just to acknowledge your most kind and characteristic letter of June 5. I will do as you say when I get to New York, and I hope that my luck will be in, and that I shall see you.

I am most grateful to you for your most generous offer of the ~~use~~ of your office, and I shall certainly find it an immense relief to take you at your word if the occasion arises.

I see RT at very long intervals now, but he is just the same and always has the "inside" story.

I shall hope to be able to discuss my news with you personally.

With kindest regards,

yours sincerely,

John Coatman

Mrs. Belk
State Dept.
Ju 6-2000
Ext 600

June 5, 1951

Dear John:

Your letter of May 26, brings very good news indeed. We must have not one long talk, but several. At the moment I don't know where I shall be in the middle of August, but my office here will always be able to tell you. The telephone number is PLAZA 5-2000, and I hope you will give us a ring as soon as you arrive.

I spent most of last summer in Korea and hope that I will have sense enough not to go back there again.

I have received a number of letters from R.T. which always includes sound advice and wise counsel as to what is going on in Britain.

If by any chance I am not here when you arrive, you will please regard my office as your own; and there will be a secretary or two here who will always be able to handle your correspondence, telephone calls, and anything else you may desire. I very much hope that I will be here myself because it would distress me deeply to miss you.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Coatman
Dimmont, Buchanan Gardens
St. Andrews, Scotland

J. COATMAN, C.I.E., M.A.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.
ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

2

May 26, 1951

E.R.Murrow,Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Maddison Avenue,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

This is just to let you know that I am coming to the States this summer, leaving England on August 15 by the "Queen Mary". I should very much like to look in on you, and have a talk. It is a long time since we used to have our chats in RT's room, and I would like to have a look at you, at any rate.

It is a long time now since I saw RT, but he seemed to be quite happy and prosperous.

I have now left the BBC, and you will see from the heading to this note-paper what I am doing. Actually, my chief subject of research is broadcasting as a social technique, and I thought you would not mind asking one of your staff to jot down the names of a few people whom I ought to see while I am in the States. The Beveridge Committee got a bit of nonsense off its chest about American broadcasting, but I am not at all sure that the desire for sponsored broadcasting in this country has been altogether killed. Of one thing I am absolutely certain,and that is that the BBC monopoly and the present administration of the BBC are bad, and even dangerous, things in our public life.

However, I hope to have an opportunity of discussing this, and other matters, with you when I come. In the meantime, all good wishes, - it will be grand to see you again, and if there is another war, I hope the State Department will not let you go on any more air trips with the RAF!

Kindest regards,

yours sincerely,

John Coatman

John Coatman

Cohen, Dr. Alfred

January 26, 1951

Dear Lu,

Dear Alfred:

Many thanks for your letter of January 9. I am more than a little sick of the whole business. I not only don't know the answers, but I don't know what questions to ask. By the time this reaches you, Janet and I will be in Pinehurst for a week. During that time, I hope to formulate a question or two at least, which I shall put to you when I get back.

As ever yours,

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
200 East 66th Street
New York 21, New York

TEMPLETON 8-0095

DOCTOR ALFRED E. COHN
200 EAST 66TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Midnight
9th January 1957.

Dear Ed, -

Now that we are again fallen — or falling — on troubled times (a very different thing from evil days) I have taken again to listening to the Radio at 7.45 — the more that I am still alone — and not that this is not anyway my habit.

Know then that earlier this evening I listened. Having spent the time that followed in reading lectures on the history of Iranian medicine, my mind naturally had reason to, and time for, occupy(ing) itself with other things and most insistently with your broadcast. What more natural than that it, my mind, turned back to the remarks you quoted as issuing from the Senator (in my so very ashamed inner consciousness, I find my unrestrained phantom tongue thinking of him as the Boy Scout) from Ohio. I found myself dwelling especially upon the Senator's concern

with the inability of all and sundry — civil and military pundits and authorities — to answer the so frequent questions, which, like borborygmi, fluttered through the august Senator's mind. The Senator, like Othello's most ~~worthy~~ potent grave and reverent seniors, was absorbed by such profound questions as — what were the Russians thinking, planning, & plotting to do. His very speech rushed, and in rushing, was obstructed & made disordered by the bulwarks of his teeth, as the good Homer would perhaps have had it. It was so very distressing that this modern, so very well intentioned, Nestor was in consternation because his putative gods, like Baal in the story of Elijah, gave him no answer. They wanted answers, and so did the worthy Senator, and so do Tom Dick & Harry. But there are Toms and Dicks & Harrys (it may be that the variety Truman is among them) who have learned it as one of the tricks of their trade — scientists belong to that folk — that if you want, & expect, a proper answer, you do well to, perhaps you must, ask a proper question. The correspondents, you said, were in the same boat with the Senator. But there are not two laws, one for Senators and

and another for correspondents.

Do you think the Senator was taking us — lesser folk — for a ride? After all the Senator is a member (or was) of the corporation of Yale College (or is it University? where ~~so~~ some body must know about the tricks of the mind? Its not fair for the Senator to pull rough stuff like that on the innocent.

Bless you — I count on you.

Yours ever

A.R.C.

Cohn, Alfr

September 18, 1950

Dear Alfred:

The hell of it is there just isn't a transcript of the Secretary's remarks. It's one of those things that happens occasionally. The New York Times of the following day carried (as usual) the most complete account that I've seen. I am sorry.

I hope to ring you up sometime during the week and propose myself for a visit to Iron Hill Farm the following weekend.

As ever yours,

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
Iron Hill Farm
New Milford, Conn.

IRON HILL FARM
NEW MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

12th September 50

Dear Ed,-

You wouldn't want me to miss anything, I suppose. And yet, since we don't have a television outfit, so - I am told - I have*. This cryptogram refers to a piece you did with Mr. Secretary Acheson. Is there a transcript of this and, if so, may your humble (?) servant become possessed of one? She and I would be ever so gratified.

No —

That visit we paid the Governor! It wasn't possible for me to tell, that being a week before, that he was going to be a candidate, though there was (much) talk about the political situation. From which I, and I expect you, conclude - that between his candid face + my receptive Ears there exists a certain lack of resonance - thats what physicists say when two particles beat in oscillatory harmony.

Ever yours (including prospective gratitude),

A.E.L.

*i.e. missed much.

Cohn Alfred

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

April 24, 1950

Dear Ed:

This is what Frida said about your broadcast:

"Thank you so much for Ed's broadcast. Attlee was very nice but not a wink from Churchill or any Tories except R. A. Butler (our M.P. in the county) and the one in Fulham and Commander Locker Lampson."

Don't forget to tell me when you get back to New York.

Ever your,

Alfred

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

AEC/ec

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
April 17, 1950

Dear Alfred:

The piece on Harold was wholly inadequate. I had only thirty minutes in which to write it, but if I had had that many hours, I still wouldn't have got it right.

Please give my love and best wishes to Ruth for a speedy recovery. I shall not fail to let you know when next I am in New York.

As ever yours,

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
The Rockefeller Institute for
Medical Research
66th Street and York Avenue
New York 21, New York

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

April 5, 1950

Dear Ed:

Your secretary has been good enough to send me a copy of your broadcast on the day of Harold's death(Friday, March 24, 1950). Now that I have read it again I am delighted to report that I find it as admirable now as I did then. What you have said in essence seems to me to be that Harold was predominantly a person full of virtues and of sin, warm of heart and fairly good in his head. I leave it for other people to estimate what got from his head to the printed page. That is scarcely my job.

I thought all of this was so good that I asked Miss Craig to make copies, one of which I sent to Frida and another to Felix.

I find that as time goes on Harold does not play a smaller role in my life, but on the contrary occupies more of my thought. Somehow, not unnaturally, many of the affairs of this world get focussed for me through thinking what would be going on in his mind.

Many thanks to you for this copy of your remarks and through you, many thanks to your secretary, who operates, I saw, without red tape and with effectiveness.

Ever your,

AEC.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

P. S. I have unfortunately to report that Ruth has had some kind of nervous upset which has taken her into hospital. If and when you come to New York, tell me. I should like to see both Janet and you.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(38)..

Cohn, Alfred

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA135 PD=NEWYORK NY 25 1228P=

1950 MAR 25 PM 12 39

EDWARD R MURROW=

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM WASHDC=

I THINK YOUR TRIBUTE TO HAROLD WAS ADMIRABLE I TOLD FRIDA ABOUT IT BY PHONE. MAY I HAVE A COPY. IT WILL BE A COMFORT TO SEE YOU. AFFECTION TO YOU AND JANET=

ALFRED E COHN=

310 Central Parkwest

Script sent 4/3/50

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Cohn, Alfred

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

February 15, 1950

Dear Ed:

Enclosed you will find a note of introduction to Dorothy Mackenzie. I know that she will be delighted to see you.

Luncheon on Monday was good. I see Mr. Churchill came through. For my enlightenment our sessions are all too few.

Good luck to you on your trip to England and take good care of my vote.

Ever your,

Alfred Cohn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System. Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York.

Enclosure:

AEC/ec

Cohn, Alfred

January 18, 1950

Dear Mr. Lane:

I am writing in reply to your letter of January 4th regarding Dr. Alfred M. Cohn.

F

I am indeed happy to tell you that Dr. Cohn is a distinguished scientist and that I have known him for twenty years. He is wholly reputable and reliable and I recommend him as a suitable tenant for Manhattan House without qualification.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles E. Lane, Jr.
Manhattan House
Room 1313, 51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Cohn, Alfred

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

7

January 11, 1950

Dear Ed:

You may have seen already Bill Paley's answer to my note, but lest you did not, here it is.

Ever your,

AEC

Cohn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Enclosure:

AEC/ec

Copy 1-11-50

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Office of the
Chairman of the Board
William S. Paley

January 10, 1950

Dear Alfred,

Thanks very much for your note about the mid-century broadcast which Ed Murrow and a group of our correspondents put on the air January 1st. You struck just the right note in talking about "their integrity, their knowledge, their eloquence, their sense of devotion to public causes".

I thought it one of the best things of its kind ever broadcast, and it gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to know that you had the same reaction.

I hear about you sparingly and hope we might meet some time in the near future.

Sincerely

(Signed) Bill

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
66th Street and York Avenue
New York, New York

AND OPERATED BY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CHARLES E. LANE, JR.
RESIDENT MANAGER

Manhattan House

200 EAST 66TH STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

TEMPORARY RENTAL OFFICE
ROOM 1313, 51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, MURRAY HILL 5-5000

January 4, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
130 East 74th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To protect the character of our buildings and assure our tenants desirable neighbors, it is our custom to require references from all applicants for space. Your name has been given as a reference by

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn, 300 Central Park West,
New York, N. Y.

We shall appreciate any information you can give us regarding his desirability as a tenant and his financial responsibility.

We thank you for your cooperation and assure you that your reply will be held in strict confidence.

Very truly yours,

C. E. Lane

Resident Manager

Cohn, Alfred

I

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

2nd Jan 50

Dear Ed, -

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I sent off, in the fine afterglow of admiration at your achievement, to Bill Paley. The conception was (& is) admirable. And the chapter headings, varying the points of view were well conceived. It was a memorable performance - I hope you get it printed.

Yours ever

Alfred

Cohn

2nd January 1950

Dear Bill (if I still may), –

When the "Yea-saying" impulse is strong, I yield to the temptation.

Yesterday's program at 5 o'clock I should have listened to, if it had been possible at all, in any case. What I was not prepared for was my response. As a mere matter of organization, it seemed to me an extraordinary performance. But organization is what we are good at anyway. I could not have moved me. What did, was the high seriousness of that group of men, so skillfully assembled – their integrity, their knowledge, their eloquence, their sense of devotion to public causes. All of this was, I thought, transparent. CBS has set a high level of attainment. I compared, perhaps, not fairly, what I read in the press – daily and weekly. There was nothing to compare with what Ed Murrow achieved.

I congratulate you.

Very sincerely yours

Alfred E. Cohn.

Mr. William S. Paley
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Cole, Walton A.

July 6, 1950

Dear Walton:

It was indeed grand to see you again. Perhaps we will meet again in London before long.

Would you be good enough to give my regards to any of the boys who still remember me in Fleet Street?

As ever yours,

Mr. Walton A. Cole
Reuters Limited
229 West 43rd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

REUTERS LIMITED

TIMES BUILDING
229 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

Personal

July 3, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Ed,

Happy hunting on your trip; it was grand seeing you again - you know all your old REUTER friends will always have the warmest memories of you. It is good to think that our organisational association, thanks to your good offices, will again become closer.

I was so happy to find that you share the assessment I have always had - that we can be of service to the CBS News Division. I am pretty confident that the files provided today will be rated as a tremendous improvement on that which we used to lay down in this territory; the improvement being a measure of our worldwide expansion in recent years. More than anything else I hope that in your programme you will find the contributions of such old friends as Sylvain Mangeot of value.

May we meet again soon.

Every good wish,

Sincerely,

W Walton

Walton A. Cole.

Coleman, George D.

October 8, 1951

Dear George:

I'm terribly sorry to again have to decline your most gracious invitation to speak at the Manufacturers' Annual Banquet in Scranton, but I just don't see how I can make it. The fact of the matter is that we are now working on plans for a Sunday afternoon TV show, and while all is yet indefinite, I'm afraid my November weekends will have to be devoted to dry runs.

I'm most grateful to you for asking me and am sorry not to be able to do it.

As ever yours,

Mr. George D. Coleman
Radio Station WGBI
Scranton, Pennsylvania

WGBI
WGBI-FM

SCRANTON BROADCASTERS INC - SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

September 14, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The 17th Annual Banquet of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Association of Manufacturers' Representatives will be held this year in the Hotel Jermyn, Scranton, Pennsylvania on Saturday evening, November 17th.

You will probably recall that on several occasions we have endeavored to have you come to Scranton to speak to this group, but unfortunately one year it was necessary for you to go to Europe and on another occasion various commitments prevented your coming to Scranton.

This group, Ed, as I mentioned several times, is comprised of salesmen representing such large concerns as Procter and Gamble, Lever Brothers, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, etc., and each year they have their annual dinner and have as guests the wholesale grocery jobbers in this area.

It is generally one of the outstanding banquets held in this area and the group would appreciate if you could arrange to come to Scranton.

WGBI
WGBI-FM

SCRANTON BROADCASTERS INC - SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

This year I am in charge of the Speakers Committee and I would also personally appreciate it if you would arrange to be with us.

As you know, your ratings in the Scranton area are exceptionally high. In fact, your Hooper Rating for the December 1950 through April 1951 period was a big 29.4. I know that it certainly would add to your prestige, as well as that of WGBI, if you would arrange to speak at this banquet.

Looking forward to a favorable reaction to this letter, I am

Sincerely yours,

George

GEORGE D. COLEMAN
General Manager

GDC/mjw

MEMBER OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Coleman, George D

WGBI
WGBI-FM

SCRANTON BROADCASTERS INC - SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

June 22, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Joseph Katz Agency
8 South Street
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Ed:

There isn't any doubt about your popularity in Scranton - not when your program, EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS, racks up a Hooper of 29.4.

Yes, that's what the Scranton Hooper report shows for your program for the December, 1950, thru April, 1951 period. This WGBI rating will be substantially above the National Hooper average, and, we believe, it emphasizes once again that the right program on an aggressive and promotionally minded station will deliver the top audience.

Our thanks and congratulations to you for outstanding performance during the past season.

Sincerely yours,

George

GEORGE D. COLEMAN
General Manager

GDC/mo

MEMBER OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Colin, Ralph

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

ROME

NED CALMER

June 7, 1951

Dear Ed,

When Ralph Colin arrives in Rome I shall in all probability be in Virginia at my daughter's wedding. However, I expect to be back in Rome by about the 27th, three days after his scheduled arrival. I hope that will not be too late to be of service to him if he should call on me. If you think it best, I'll leave word on him with my "staff" here so there will be somebody he can communicate with if he needs to.

Best,

Ned

NW 5 RSS

Colin informed 6/12

June 1, 1951

Dear Ralph:

Here is the note I have sent off to Ned Calmer in Rome. His address, as you see, is:

Via del Babuino 193
Rome, Italy

His telephone number:

682077

I hope you have a pleasant journey.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ralph Colin
Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin & Kaye
165 Broadway
New York, New York

COPY COPY

June 1, 1951

Dear Ned:

An old friend of ours will be in Rome for a few days starting June 24. His name is Ralph Colin; he is our chief attorney, also a member of the CBS Board. He may or may not communicate with you, but I shall be grateful for any assistance you may be able to give him.

I'm glad ~~to~~ you and the Italians prevented the Communists from winning the municipal election.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ned Calmer
Via del Babuino 193
Rome, Italy

Commonwealth Fund

Thurs. 5/31/51
11:30

July 28, 1950

Dear Mr. Wickman:

I am sorry to have to tell you that your letter of July 21 was received after Mr. Murrow's departure for Korea and, therefore, it will be impossible for him to send you what suggestions he might possibly have regarding the announcement of the Fellowships for British journalists.

Your letter will be called to his attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. R. K. Wickman
The Commonwealth Fund
41 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND
41 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

MALCOLM P. ALDRICH
PRESIDENT

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

E. K. WICKMAN
DIRECTOR
LANSING V. HAMMOND
ASSOCIATE
S. GORLEY PUTT
WARDEN, HARKNESS HOUSE

HARKNESS HOUSE
35 PORTMAN SQUARE
LONDON, W. 1.

New York, July 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Plans for the Fellowships for British journalists, about which I consulted you a few weeks ago, are now well under way. Sir Hector Hetherington has reported enthusiastic reception of them by editors of the leading British newspapers.

Enclosed is the first draft of a proposed announcement of the Fellowships detailing the conditions of award and tenure. These conditions are still open to discussion before they are finally adopted. I should very much appreciate your suggestions and criticisms, particularly with reference to the proposed program for the Fellows in this country. Do you think this is the right way to go about it?

Very sincerely yours,

E. K. Wickman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

EKW:JA

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND FELLOWSHIPS

Memorandum 1951: Special Fellowships for British Journalists

I.--Origin and Purpose of the Fellowships.

Commonwealth Fund Fellowships to British subjects for study and travel in the United States of America were inaugurated in 1925 by the Commonwealth Fund of New York, a philanthropic foundation endowed by the late Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness and the late Mr. Edward S. Harkness. In establishing these Fellowships within a broad program of philanthropic interests the Directors of the Fund have been impelled by a belief in the value of international opportunities for education and travel, and by a conviction that mutual amity and understanding between Great Britain and the United States will thereby be promoted. The Fellowships are under the patronage of His Majesty the King.

Several established categories of the Fellowships include twenty annual awards to graduate and postdoctoral students from British universities, five to civil servants in the higher ranks of the British Home Civil Service, and eight to civil servants in the Governments of British Dominions and Colonies distant from the United States.

In addition the Fund is offering for the first time in 1951 two to three awards to journalists. The purpose of these special fellowships is to provide professional British journalists an opportunity to become acquainted with the United States and in particular with the conditions and forces which shape its public opinion. Within the Fellowship period there will be opportunities to meet the American press and to become familiar with the process by which news is collected in the United States and editorial opinion is formulated and disseminated. The basic objective, however, is a knowledge of the United States, not training in journalism.

II.--Eligibility.

The special Fellowships to journalists are open to applicants (men or women) who have not studied or worked for more than a few months in the United States and who are--

i. British subjects normally resident in the United Kingdom;

ii. over 25 and under 35 years of age on September first of the year of award (the upper age limit may be extended by the number of years in war service);

iii. university degree graduates (the Committee of Award may waive this condition on evidence of other special qualification);

iv. employees on the writing staffs of, or regular paid contributors to, leading newspapers or journals (or news services ?) in the United Kingdom and are endorsed by their editors-in-chief as journalists who have proven editorial abilities or who give distinct promise of editorial capacities.

Candidates are required to give an undertaking that, if elected, they will not accept another appointment which will interfere with their completion of the full period of tenure of the Fellowship, and that at the end of the period in the United States they will return to the United Kingdom and reside there for a period of not less than two years, unless they are permitted to remain in the United States for exceptional reasons acceptable to the Fund and to the British newspaper or journal (or news service ?) from which they obtained leave of absence for the Fellowship.

III.--Principles of Selection.

The Committee of Award, while taking account of character, personality, and health, will have primary regard to intellectual ability and to actual and potential achievement. Awards will be limited to candidates who have attained or are in process of attaining a position in journalism where first-hand knowledge of the United States would be a material contribution to their influence and success.

Selection will be determined by (1) the applicant's record; (2) his written statement of purpose for a period of study, enquiries, and travel in the United States, and his particular objects and proposed plan of enquiry; and (3) personal interview of candidates who are chosen for a short-list--about twice the number to be appointed.

The Committee of Award and the Fund must be satisfied that the candidate's proposed enquiries can be advantageously and profitably pursued in the United States.

IV.--Conditions of Tenure.

Subject to the conditions implicit in the award, the special fellowships for journalists will be tenable in the United States for a minimum period of nine months and a maximum period of twelve months, preferably the latter. Fellows are expected to arrive in the United States within the year of award.

The Fellow's programme should focus on particular conditions or forces that fashion opinion and action in the United States. A fixed curriculum is not prescribed: subject to the Fund's approval of his plans, a Fellow will be free to enlarge or define his enquiries as experience and interests develop; and he will be free to pursue his interests through channels most promising for their realization--through editorial staffs of newspapers whenever possible or through

universities, government bodies and agencies, or other sources appropriate to a particular programme. Length of stay in any place and extent of travel will be dictated by the requirements of his programme, but a Fellow will be encouraged to divide his time between several places or districts in the United States and he will be expected to spend at least two to three months in travel about the country.

The officers of the Fund will arrange initial consultations for each Fellow with leading newspaper editors and writers and with authorities in a particular field of enquiry, to provide him with a general orientation and enable him to lay out a general plan of procedure. He may seek advice at all times from the officers of the Fund.

During tenure of the Fellowship, a Fellow may not hold other Fellowships or positions not undertake any responsibilities of reporting or of writing for any publication.

At the conclusion of tenure, a Fellow is required to render a report on his Fellowship to the Fund and to the newspaper or journal from which he has obtained leave.

V.--Emoluments.

The emolument covers full expenses of travel and residence during the Fellowship. Each Fellowship includes provision for:

a) Cost of travel from home to New York and return, including $500 allowance for transatlantic passages.

b) A basic living allowance of $200 a month for an unmarried Fellow, $250 a month for a married man without children, $300 to $333 a month for a married man with children.

c) Travel allowance in the United States: minimum of $750; amounts in excess of this will be determined by the travel requirements of a Fellow's program.

d) $200 for equipment, books, etc.

VI.--Applications and Appointments.

Applications must be submitted on the prescribed form and reach the Warden of Harkness House before _____, at latest. Support of an application is required from the editor of the newspaper or journal to which the applicant is attached by employment or by regular contributions. Interviews of candidates on the short-list will be held _____; and notification of awards will be made by _____.

Successful candidates will be required to undergo medical examination. All expenses connected with the interview and medical examination will be borne by the Fund.

VII.--Committee of Award.

(List)

Harkness House
35 Portman Square
London, W.1
Telephone: Welbeck 5223.

The Commonwealth Fund
41 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

COMMONWEALTH FUND SPECIAL FELLOWSHIPS IN JOURNALISM

Application Form 1951

This form and attachements in triplicate must reach the Warden of Harkness House, 35 Portman Square, London, W.1, on or before _____.

1. Name in full--surname first.

2. Full postal address and telephone:
   a) Official
   b) Private

3. Age, giving exact date and place of birth.

4. Nationality at birth.

5. Single or married.
   Number of children and ages.

6. List schools and universities attended
   with dates, degrees, and class.

7. List all posts, and war service, if any,
   with dates, underlining present post.

8. Write and attach hereto:

a) a biography of yourself, including an account of your principal interests and significant experiences;

b) a statement of your purpose for a period of study and travel in United States and of the principal interests and enquiries you desire to pursue;

c) a tentative plan for the pursuit of your enquiries.

9. Give names and addresses of three referees who are well acquainted with you and with your qualifications.

10. I have read and I understand the Memorandum and agree to be bound by the conditions therein stated. In the event of being appointed to a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship I undertake not to accept another appointment until the expiration of the Fellowship, and thereupon to return to Great Britain ~~or some other part of the British Empire~~ and to reside there for a period of not less than two years.

Date _____ Signature _____

Note: The form for your editor's or employer's statement should be returned by him directly to the Warden of Harkness House.

COMMONWEALTH FUND SPECIAL FELLOWSHIPS IN JOURNALISM

Statement of Support for an Applicant by Editor or Employer

1951

Name of Applicant _____.

Present position _____.

What is your opinion of this applicant's character, personality, and abilities? Does he qualify for the Fellowship under the conditions in the published Memorandum: specifically, has he shown particular competence in journalism; does he now hold a position or is he likely to attain a position of high merit in journalism and one in which first-hand knowledge of the United States would be a material contribution to his influence and success? Do you support his application and will you give him leave of absence to hold a Fellowship if successful in the competition?

Compton, F. E. Co.

January 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Gauron:

In reply to your letter of December 23rd, I was born in 1908.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert S. Gauron
Editorial Department
F. E. Compton & Company
Compton Building
1000 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

F. E. COMPTON & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS OF COMPTON'S PICTURED ENCYCLOPEDIA
Compton Building · 1000 North Dearborn Street · CHICAGO 10 · Illinois

December 23, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are contemplating inclusion of your name as a biographical entry in the Fact-Index of "Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia." There are conflicting reports, however, of the year of your birth in various reference books. Would you be so kind as to furnish this information?

Yours truly,

Robert S. Gauron

Robert S. Gauron
Editorial Department

Conduitte, Mrs A. O.

February 13, 1951

Dear Gretchen:

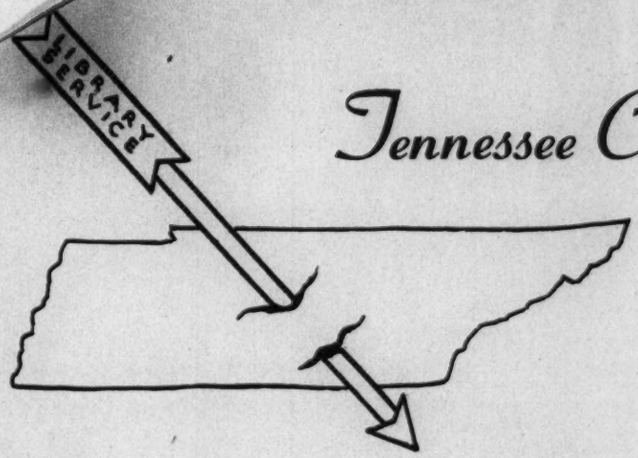
Many thanks for yours of January 25.

I'm most grateful for your gracious invitation to come to Memphis in April; I assure you that nothing would pleasure me more, but I just can't do it. The fact of the matter is that since coming back from Korea I have been somewhat beaten down and the doctors have given me orders not to undertake any extracurricular speaking engagements. I'm sorry, but I have no alternative.

It was good to hear from you and you were indeed kind to write as you did.

As ever yours,

Mrs. A. O. Conduitte
Tennessee Citizens Library Movement
5020 South Street
Millington, Tennessee



Tennessee Citizens Library Movement

5020 South Street
Millington, Tenn.
Jan. 25, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This is by way of long-range planning and wishful thinking.

The third annual conference of the Tennessee Citizens Library Movement is to be held in Memphis in April in conjunction with the 50th anniversary meeting of the Tennessee Library Association.

It would be one of my dreams-come-true if you could be our speaker. We have a choice of a luncheon meeting on Friday, April 27, or Saturday, April 28. I have tended to think that Saturday might be better for you, if you could arrange to come to Memphis at all.

The facts of life about us are that the CLM could not offer you a lecture fee, but we shall certainly pay your expenses.

I realize that world affairs may make hash of any plans made in advance, but I am persisting nevertheless.

You said last year that you might come back to Memphis and perhaps this could be made the occasion. Maybe this time Janet and Casey could come, too.

Will you consider this? If it can be accomplished, my colleagues and I will be most appreciative.

Sincerely yours,

Gretchen

Mrs. A. O. Conduitte
State Chairman

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Recommended by Cossitt Library

List Compiled by Averil Randall

Head, Children's Department

"Child Readers Make Adult Leaders"

☆

Published in cooperation with the first

MID-SOUTH BOOK FESTIVAL Nov. 1 to 12, 1950

Brooks Memorial Art Gallery

By The

TENNESSEE CITIZENS LIBRARY MOVEMENT

PICTURE STORY BOOKS

Brown, M. W.
THE RUNAWAY BUNNY. Harper. $1.50
A colorful picture story book of a little rabbit who finds that home is best.

Field, Rachel
PRAYER FOR A CHILD. MacMillan. $1.00
Beautifully illustrated poem of gratitude.

Flack, Marjorie
ASK MR. BEAR. MacMillan $1.50
A small child's search for a suitable birthday gift for his mother.

Gemmill, Jane
JOAN WANTED A KITTY. Hale $1.50

Kraus, Ruth
HAPPY DAY. Harper $1.75
How the animals awoke from their winter sleep to see "The Big Surprise" of the Year.

Lenski, Lois
LITTLE FIRE ENGINE. Oxford $1.00
Imaginative story of Fireman Small.

McCloskey, Robert
MAKE WAY FOR DUCKLINGS. Viking $2.50
Amusing story a duck family who make their home on an island in the Charles River in Boston.

Petersham, Maud
BOX WITH THE RED WHEELS. MacMillan $1.50
The barnyard animals satisfy their curosity with a surprising discovery.

Tresselt, Alvin
JOHNNY MAPLE LEAF. Lathrop $2.00
An introductory science story.

STORIES FOR YOUNGER CHILDREN

D'Aulaire, Ingri
ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Doubleday $2.50
Biography for young children of Lincoln's early life. Awarded Caldecott Medal 1940.

Beim, Jerrold
SMALLEST BOY IN THE CLASS. Morrow $2.00
Tiny proves that size does not count when you have the biggest heart in the class.

Child Study Assc. of America
READ-TO-ME STORY BOOK. Crowell $2.00
A collection of stories for bed-time reading.

Davis, Lavinia
THE WILD BIRTHDAY CAKE. Doubleday $2.50
Understanding story of a small boy who goes to the country to find a birthday present for his special friend.

DeAngeli, Marguerite
YONIE WONDERNOSE. Doubleday $2.00
Yonie, a Pennyslvania Dutch boy, whose curosity about everything proves to be a good thing.

Flack, Margery
RESTLESS ROBIN. Houghton $2.25

Gag, Wanda
MILLIONS OF CATS. Coward $1.75
An original, modern folktale about a little old man and woman who wanted a little cat.

Gannett, R. S.
MY FATHER'S DRAGON. Random $2.00
Nonsense story about a little boy who rescues a baby dragon.

Geisel, Theodore
500 HATS OF BARTHOLOMEW CUBBINS
Vanguard $2.00

Politi, Leo
SONG OF THE SWALLOWS. Scribner $2.00
Story of a small boy and the arrival of the swallows at the mission of San Juan Capistrano, California. Awarded Caldecott Medal 1949.

Schloat, G. W.
ADVENTURES OF A LETTER. Scribner $2.00
A photographic picture book of the interesting journey of a letter by helicopter, plane and train.

STORIES FOR MIDDLE GROUP

Atwater, R. T.
MR. POPPER'S PENGUINS. Little, Brown $2.50
A hilariously funny story of a family and their pet penguins.

Boni, M. B. ed.
FIRESIDE BOOK OF FOLK SONGS.
Simon & Schuster $1.50
Beautifully illustrated collection of folk songs many of which are arranged for piano.

Estes, Eleanor
THE MOFFATS. Harcourt $2.25
Story of a family of Connecticut children filled with humor and understanding.

Fenner, Phyllis
COWBOYS, COWBOYS, COWBOYS. Watts $2.50
A collection of stories about round-ups, rodeos, branding and broncobusting.

Fitch, F. M.
ONE GOD. Lathrop $2.00
Written to give children a clearer understanding of the different ways we worship one God.

Gillham, C
BEYOND
MacMillan
Folk tales

Haywood,
BETSY AN
Lively adv
in the 4th.

Henry, Ma
KING OF T
A fiction
history of
Man-o-War.

Scoggin, M
CHUCKLE
Collection

Sperry, Arm
CALL IT C
Mofatu, a S
come his fe

Wagoner, J
JANE ADDA
Bobbs $1.7

OF IN

Bowman, Ja
PECOS BIL
Legendary
boy of all ti

Bryant, Ber
TRUDY TE
Bobbs $2.0

Chute, B. J.
BLOCKING
A modern fo

Crawford, M
THE LITT
Story of P
Margaret.

Farley, Wa
BLACK ST
Adventure
and a wild

m, C. E.

ND THE CLAPPING MOUNTAIN

illan $2.00

tales from Alaska.

ood, Carolyn

Y AND THE BOYS. Harcourt $2.50

y adventures of Betsy and Billy who are

4th. grade.

y, Marguerite

OF THE WIND. Rand $2.75

tion story following closely the actual

ry of Godolphin Arabian, ancestor of

-War. Winner of Newbery Medal for 1949.

gin, M. C.

CKLEBAIT. Knopf $2.50

ction of humorous stories.

y, Armstrong

IT COURAGE. MacMillan $2.50

u, a South Sea Island boy learns to over-

his fear of the sea. Newbery Award 1941.

ner, Jean

ADDAMS, THE LITTLE LAME GIRL.

$1.75

OF INTEREST TO THE YOUNG TEENS

an, James C.

S BILL. Whitman $2.50

dary American folklore of the greatest cow-

all time.

t, Bernice

Y TERRILL, High school freshman.

$2.00

, B. J.

KING BACK. MacMillan $2.50

ern football story.

ord, Marion

LITTLE PRINCESSES. Harcourt $3.50

of Princess Elizabeth and Princess

ret.

y, Walter

K STALLION. Random $2.00

ture story of a seventeen year old boy

wild black stallion.

Forbes, Esther
JOHNNY TREMAIN. Houghton $3.00
The story of a memorable young Boston apprentice during the time of the Boston Tea Party. Awarded Newbery Medal, 1944.

Lathrop, West
NORTHERN TRAIL ADVENTURE. Random $2.25
A story of the Canadian "Mounties".

Simon, C. M.
SATURDAY'S CHILD. Dutton $2.50
Everyday life, problems and romances of two sisters living in Memphis, Tennessee during time of the yellow fever epidemic.

Tunis, John
KID COMES BACK.
One in a series of true-to-life baseball stories.

BOOKS OF TENNESSEE and TENNESSEANS

Govan, Christine N.
THOSE PLUMMER CHILDREN. Houghton $2.00
A humorous story vividly portraying the relationship of Southern white folks and the negroes of their household.

Hubbard, Margaret A.
THE HICKORY LIMB. MacMillan $2.00
Heroic story of Colonel John Sevier-Nolichucky Jack-during American Revolution in Great Smokies of Tennessee.

James, Mrs. Bessie
THE COURAGEOUS HEART. Bobbs $2.00
A life of Andrew Jackson for young readers.

Justus, May
HOUSE IN NO-END HOLLOW. Doubleday $2.50
A Tennessee Mountain girl's skill in handwork pays her way through school and makes it possible for other children to learn many things.

Matthews, Etta L.
OVER THE BLUE WALL. Univ. of N. C. Press $2.00
History for young readers covering period of exploration to the Revolution. Title refers to "The Smokies".

Nolan, Jeanette
PATRIOT IN THE SADDLE. Messner
A Tennessee backwoods boy who gets his start in life as a stable boy for Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage and becomes express courier to the President.

Ritter, Elizabeth
PARASOLS IS FOR LADIES. Winston $2.50
Three little colored girls' greatest wish is fulfilled by Mammy Lou and her "Parasol plan."

Rothrock, Mary U.
DISCOVERING TENNESSEE. Univ. of N. C. Press $2.20
History of Tennessee from early times to present.

Simon, Mrs. Charlie May
BRIGHT MORNING. Dutton $2.50
During the period of high buttoned shoes and starched petticoats, a Memphis family makes a courageous, determined stand against poverty.

Simon, Mrs. Charlie May
YOUNGER BROTHER. Dutton $2.50
A realistic picture of Indian life in Tennessee in the Cherokee village, Green Place.

Stevenson, Augusta
ANDY JACKSON, BOY SOLDIER. Bobbs $2.00

Thornborough, Laura
THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS. Rev. & Enl. Ed. Crowell $3.00

Young, Stanley
YOUNG HICKORY. Rinehart $2.25
A story of the frontier boyhood and youth of Andrew Jackson.

☆

BOOKS ABOUT TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS

Edited by Averil Randall from a bibliography, Southern Regional Literature for Children compiled at George Peabody College for Teachers and printed in part in Tennessee: Current and Historic Facts, 1948, published by the State Dept. of Education, Nashville.

Conley, John G.

May 26, 1950

Dear Mr. Conley:

Many thanks for yours of the 14th.

I too enjoyed meeting you in Chicago, and appreciate your sending me a subscription to the York Gazette and Daily, which I'm sure I'll find interesting.

I would write you at greater length, but am leaving today for Berlin. Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John G. Conley
2567 Gray Avenue
Detroit 15, Michigan

2567 Gray Avenue
Detroit 15, Michigan
May 14, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I very much enjoyed meeting you and talking to you a week ago in Chicago. I thought your speech was fine (and) contributed a note of sense amid the encircling gloom. I've been thinking about your speech and about all the many words I heard spoken out there, and I should in all honesty enter two objections to what you had to say. One: your suggestion about establishing an alternate capital seems to me unnecessary in a world that should be making a real effort to seek peace. It contributes to the hysteria (which I think is a good deal more than "mild" as you described it) of our times and creates a kind of "let's run" psychology. Furthermore what spot that would be useful wouldn't be likewise subject to attack? You know there are no islands anymore..... Two and more important. You spoke of our policy towards Indo-China as originally one of "dubious wisdom" but, you said, having committed ourselves to Bao Dai, we should really help him to the hilt. Now that's not good sense. When you say the policy is "dubious wisdom," I translate that to mean what almost certainly you must feel, that it's a bad and stupid policy, or at least, to put it more mildly, an ill-advised policy. Why, having made one bad move, we should make other bad ones, I can't see. It think we should

verbal the policy.... But the parts I liked were those that stressed our preserving the essential American freedoms. Those can't be harked back to too often. I thought your quotation from Hitler about his enemies being forced to go totalitarian in fighting totalitarianism seemed a marvel of timeliness..... I wonder if you will permit me to do one little thing that I would enjoy very much doing? I am such an enthusiastic believer in the fine qualities of the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily, of which, you will remember, I gave you 2 sample copies, that I should like to send you a 3 months subscription to it. I should like to feel that my favorite newscaster has within his ~~grasp~~ reach what I call America's finest and certainly most courageous daily. If for any reason you would prefer that I should not do this, I enclose a self-addressed card so that if you may let me know. If I do not hear from you (and don't bother to write unnecessarily since I know you're busy) I'll assume it's OK and send it along. Of course I know some of the articles may appear elsewhere, but I do believe the editorial column, Food for Thought, and the daily cartoon are all quite extraordinary. For one thing I have known one of the editorialists well from my school days on, and I know him to be a very lively and original thinker.... Again let me say how much I enjoyed both your speech and my meeting with you. I shall certainly try to enlarge your already large audience. I close by urging you to help in your way to keep alive the America of Paine, Jefferson, Lincoln, F.D.R. I mean the liberal left tradition.

Best Wishes, John Conley

Considine, Robert

February 1, 1950

Dear Bob:

Belatedly, I say my thanks for the gracious and generous piece you did on the album.

I am even more deeply in your debt for the Christmas piece you did for "Colliers". I have asked Louis Ruppel for permission to read it on the air next Christmas. I am sure nobody is going to say it more eloquently between now and then, or for a long time to come, for that matter.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Considine
King Features Syndicate
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

Coonley, Prentiss L

December 19, 1951

Dear Prentiss:

I'm embarrassed. I discover that we cannot get a discount on a Magnavox. We can get it on almost any other set you care to mention. If you will indicate an alternative and the size set you would like, I would be glad to proceed immediately.

It was delightful to see you and Kay and I hope we may meet again before long.

As ever yours,

Mr. Prentiss L. Coonley
Washington Building
Washington 5, D.C.

PRENTISS L. COONLEY
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

CONSULTANT TO MANAGEMENT

December 10, 1951

14

Dear Ed:

Kay and I were delighted to see you and Janet again and enjoyed the evening with you immensely.

One thing you said that evening--not realizing, perhaps, that chickens do in fact come home to roost occasionally--was that you could get a television set at wholesale. Kay and I want to get a Magnavox and I wonder if the circumstances are such that, without any embarrassment whatever, you could get it for us wholesale. If so will you let me know, and if there is the slightest complication at all then there is no need to reply to this letter.

I hope we shall see you both again soon.

With all good wishes.

Cordially,

Prentiss

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Coonley, Prentiss

February
~~NOVEMBER~~ 7, 1950

PRENTISS L. COONLEY
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANET AND I WILL BE DELIGHTED TO DINE WITH YOU SUNDAY, MARCH NINETEENTH. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

RECEIVED
1950 FEB -6 PM 2:08
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A
WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

WU 013 PD

WASHINGTON DC FEB 6 129P

EDWARD R MURROW

CARE OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

RE JANET'S LETTER TO KAY WE SUGGEST SUNDAY MARCH NINETEENTH FOR OUR DINNER FOR YOU HERE. IF THIS IS INCONVENIENT OR UNCERTAIN THEN SUNDAY MARCH TWENTY SIXTH. SINCE YOU AND WE ARE GOING OUT OF THE COUNTRY WILL YOU LET ME KNOW WASHINGTON BUILDING. ALL GOOD WISHES FOR YOUR TRIP

PRENTISS L COONLEY

204P..

V

Cooper, John M.

January 24, 1951

Dear John:

Forgive me for canceling the luncheon date--I had no choice. I am off for a week in the South at the end of this week under doctor's orders. Perhaps we can arrange to meet when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. John M. Cooper
Director, Radio Department
International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

International News Service
GENERAL OFFICES
235 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

January 22, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As soon as your throat is well enough to pass a little nourishment, let's get together on that luncheon meeting.

Other people are tinkering with similar ideas, according to report, and while they haven't yet hit on the same thing, they're getting too close for comfort. I'd hate to have somebody else beat us to it with both the format and a sponsor.

Incidentally, I thought your last week's radio show was tops, particularly the sequence on the common cold.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

John

John M. Cooper
Director, Radio Department

JMC:mp

Cooper, John M.

September 19, 1950

Dear John:

Sorry to be so long in answering yours of August 21.

The fact is, for the time being at least, I am completely out of the television picture, the lecture business and everything else. The medicos have told me I can keep on doing five shows a week and that's all. I am sorry about all this, but I have no choice.

As ever yours,

Mr. John M. Cooper
International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

International News Service
GENERAL OFFICES
235 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

August 21, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Now that you're back from Korea, can we get together soon on that television show, "World Report," that we were discussing just before you left?

There has been a recent display of interest in it from one or two other directions, but I have been so tied up on emergency assignments in the news room that I haven't had time to do anything about it. Meanwhile, time is getting short if we're to get it on the air this Fall.

I'll look forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,

John

John M. Cooper
Director, Radio Department

JMC:mp

August 29, 1950

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I am writing merely to tell you that while Mr. Murrow is back from Korea he will not return to the office until Monday when he resumes his broadcasting schedule.

Your letter of the 21st will be called to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John M. Cooper
Director, Radio Department
International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

Corrman, Ivor

July 15, 1950

Dear Dr. Corrman:

Mr. Murrow had intended to write you regarding the story of your Hungarian colleague, but unfortunately he was unable to do so before leaving for Korea. As he will not be back before September, he asked me to write to you on his behalf to say that any action will have to await his return.

Sincerely yours,

JP

Dr. Ivor Corrman
Warwick Memorial for Cancer
and Allied Diseases
1339 H Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

THE
HELEN L. AND MARY E. WARWICK MEMORIAL
FOR
CANCER AND ALLIED DISEASES

AFFILIATED WITH THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

ENDOWED BY THE
WASHINGTON HOME FOR FOUNDLINGS

1339 H STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

TEL. STERLING 7950

June 8, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A colleague has been forced to flee Hungary because his viewpoint in cytology conflicted with the official Russian trend in science. He is now in France, unable to obtain a position because he is 65, retirement age. For the same reason his friends here have not been able to obtain a position for him.

I suggested that publicizing his situation might uncover a niche where a plant physiologist might fit. To make the story worthwhile he has compiled an account of the Lysenkoist trend in Hungary. Would you care to look over this material and see whether you would want to report on it? It makes a grim, informative story, although in giving so much information, he has made things more difficult for himself, since he requests that the source of the information be withheld lest reprisals hit friends in Hungary.

He is still doggedly carrying on some research, while he and his wife do odd jobs to keep alive. He would be a valuable and devoted worker in some research institute or commercial seed company.

Sincerely yours,

Ivor Cornman

Ivor Cornman, PhD.
Assistant Research Professor in Anatomy

IC/mc

Cottrell, J. Trowb

February 23, 1950

Mr. J. Trowbridge Cottrell
Box 515
Westerly, Rhode Island

YOUR LETTER RECEIVED JUST TODAY. REGRET MR. MURROW IN LONDON FOR TWO WEEKS.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY

Box 515
Westerly, R. I.
Feb. 17, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have heard that you have been closely connected with the Institute of International Education for a number of years, and I am greatly interested in this realistic type of education. That is, education that is international in character.

I am going to be a sophomore at Yale this coming September, but in the intervening time I am planning to go abroad in an attempt to broaden my outlook and try to attain a more realistic, objective point of view about world affairs.

I am going to be in New York the latter part of next week, probably from Wednesday to Friday. If you can see me during that time, I should appreciate it very much. Will you please let me know a time which is convenient to you?

Frankly, I have an inadequate knowledge of what is happening in the world. I would be most interested to ask you what you would do and what you would look for if you were going abroad for the first time, as I am. I have always been interested in world coverage of the news, how news is obtained, how foreign correspondents seek out sources of information, and how they operate generally. I know what skilled men you have working for you in the Continent, and I feel that they could give me quite a few leads.

This may seem somewhat of an imposition, but your advice, I am sure, would be extremely helpful. I hope whatever you tell me will help me develop the world point of view which you possess. It is because of your influence along these lines that I am so anxious to meet you before I leave for London next month.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Trowbridge Cottrell

(J. Trowbridge Cottrell)

Coulter

Dear Ed -

Here is the outline you requested for presentation to the Board of the Show tape. I hope it is what you want.

I am then more interested in Barnum's set-up here & am more than sure I can do a job for him. Anything you can do to facilitate a meeting between us will be appreciated.

Have a good trip!

Sincerely,

Tom Coulter

1/6/50

February 21, 1950

Dear Ed:

Here's the dope on Doug Coulter,

the guy I talked to you about.

Good luck!

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward W. Barrett
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

(Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow)

Cowen, David

COMMITTEES

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CHAIRMAN
APPROPRIATIONS
BANKS AND BANKING
CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS
MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, PURE FOOD AND DRUGS
PUBLIC MORALS
PUBLIC UTILITIES
RULES AND JOINT RULES

DR. DAVID C. COWEN
SEVENTH DISTRICT
207 JAMIESON BUILDING
SPOKANE 8

Washington State Senate

TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION

OLYMPIA

Script sent 10/5/51 Km.

Friday
Sep. 28.

Dear Ed:

Will you please send me the quotation "The Word For The Day" on your Sept 28 broadcast. Friday - 9.28.51.

Thank you kindly -

Your friend
Dr. Dave Cowen
Zuker Bldg
Spokane. Wash

Cowen, Dr. David

July 9, 1951

Dear Dr. Cowen:

I hope you will forgive this belated reply to your generous letter of May 26.

I am most grateful for your kind words about the broadcasts and am glad you saw some merit in our HEAR IT NOW story on the Korean orphans. If you would like to do something, I think you would find that CARE (20 Broad Street, New York) handles it best. Ten dollars, earmarked for a Korean orphan, will send out an appropriate package in your name from their warehouses in Tokyo. In due course you would receive a receipt from the child who received the package.

My brother, Lacey, has been called back into service and is now at Camp Attebury in Indiana. I shall of course give him your regards when next I see him.

Thanks again for writing as you did. I shall hope someday to have the pleasure of meeting you.

Sincerely,

Dr. David C. Cowen
Zukor Building
Spokane, Washington

DR. DAVID C. COWEN
SEVENTH DISTRICT
ZUKOR BUILDING
SPOKANE

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE SESSION
JANUARY 8 - MARCH 8
1950

Washington State Senate

OLYMPIA

May 26, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I heard your broadcast last night, "Here It Now" No. 24, and I wish to tell you how much I appreciated listening to it. Your commentary on the Korean children should have touched every listener to the extent that life would be worth something to help out these little orphans of the Korean conflict.

I have never missed one of your broadcasts, both on the news and the "Here It Now" show, since you have been on the air, and have written you many times complimenting both you and the Columbia Broadcasting System on the wonderful shows you give the public here in the nation.

I was in New York a few weeks ago and called the CBS Building just to have the pleasure of telling you how much we people here in your former home think of your wonderful delivery, and the way you express your thoughts. The show last night, I feel, is one of the greatest put over the air by any of the broadcasting systems. To hear those little children crying touched me very deeply, and I wish there was some possible way to help them. If you could advise me relative to something I could do for them, I should be most happy to follow your instructions.

I would like to know how your brother, Lacey, is and how he is getting along in Washington, D.C. I have been a personal friend of his for a great many years, as I have served in the Legislature during his term as Director of Highways. If you ever see him, kindly convey my personal kindness to him.

Continual success to you, Sir, I beg to remain,

Respectfully, your friend,

David Cowen

dcc;lt

Dr. David C. Cowen

Cowen, David C.

COMMITTEES

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CHAIRMAN
APPROPRIATIONS
BANKS AND BANKING
CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS
MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, PURE FOOD AND DRUGS
PUBLIC MORALS
PUBLIC UTILITIES
RULES AND JOINT RULES

DR. DAVID C. COWEN
SEVENTH DISTRICT
207 JAMIESON BUILDING
SPOKANE 8

Washington State Senate

TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION

OLYMPIA

December 22, 1950

Dear Ed:

We need more citizens like "Casey". I was somewhat alarmed I wouldn't hear "Casey" this Christmas, but "Thank God" the war hasn't hit us here in our nation to keep him off the air.

We all enjoyed hearing him this year. Good Luck to you, Ed and your family.

Your Admirer,

David Cowen

Dr. David C. Cowen

DCC:fb

Cowles, Gardner

called 10/23

~~probably~~ no.

called 11/5

GARDNER COWLES
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

October 22, 1951

Dear Ed,

Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank, will be in New York Monday, November 5th.

I am having a small stag dinner at my house, 47 East 68th Street, that evening at 7 p.m. in his honor. I would be very happy to have you come. Could you ask your secretary to phone my secretary (Mrs. Stephens, MUrray Hill 8-0300) to tell me whether I can expect you?

Sincerely,

Mike Cowles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Cowles, Gardner

May 2, 1951

Dear Mike:

Thanks for asking me to serve as a member of the Committee of Sponsors for the 10th Anniversary of Freedom House. I am now trying to fill two and a half hours of air time each week which leaves me no time for outside activities so I must decline.

It occurs to me that I might possibly be able to be of more help with a microphone than as a member of a committee, so if you will ask one of your henchmen to have details of advance publicity, scripts of speeches, etc., sent to me, we will see what can be done about giving the occasion a little radio circulation.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gardner Cowles
Look Building
488 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Look • Quick • Flair

COWLES MAGAZINES, INC., LOOK BUILDING, 488 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
GARDNER COWLES, President

April 24, 1951

Mr. Edward C. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Freedom House, founded in 1941 as an expression of man's will to freedom in the spirit of the late Wendell Willkie, has had a continually increasing influence upon the community and upon the nation in the past ten years. The observance in October of the Tenth Anniversary of Freedom House will signalize a decade of achievement. We are now in process of organizing an ambitious program, culminating in a two-day Freedom Convocation on October 6 and 7, to celebrate this anniversary.

I cannot overstress the importance of this Anniversary Celebration. In it we give notice to our friends that freedom belongs to the free men who have the will to preserve this great heritage.

I have undertaken to serve as General Chairman of the Tenth Anniversary Committee. The enclosed memorandum describes our plans in some detail. I am writing to invite you to serve with me as a member of the Committee of Sponsors for our Tenth Anniversary. You ~~will not be pressed to do any work unless you wish to~~ help with certain assignments.

This Anniversary is a challenge to all of us who believe that everything we can do in this time of crisis is little enough in the face of the challenge of Soviet totalitarianism. I hope very much that you will join with us in this Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the founding of Freedom House.

I would greatly appreciate receiving the enclosed card telling me that you will serve as a member of the Committee of Sponsors.

Sincerely,

Mike

Gardner Cowles

Plans for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Freedom House

In considering the ways in which Freedom House can most appropriately serve its stated purpose during its Tenth Anniversary Celebration, certain fundamentals were recognized:

1. Freedom is under attack throughout the world by a universal organization which has agents and adherents in every country. The great strength of Soviet Communism resides not so much in its armies, which can be met by force, but in its underlying philosophy, which can convert millions of men throughout the world to accept Communist totalitarianism in the mistaken belief it is a step in the building of a better world.

2. In the United States there are hundreds of organizations which seek each in its own way to combat Soviet Communism. Each group has its own formula. They are united only in a common enemy. Even in this there is a certain lack of clarity. Obvious differences of opinion between honest men exist in respect to the questions of Franco and Tito, among others.

3. We propose to render a great, perhaps historic, service on the occasion of the Freedom House Tenth Anniversary by restating for our generation the meaning of freedom in the Twentieth Century. This will be titled a "Declaration of Freedom," and its issuance will be the focal event of the Tenth Anniversary Celebration. This document will be circulated among the distinguished political and intellectual leaders of free men throughout the world. We believe that such a fundamental document can have a powerful impact on the millions of men and women whose adherence will determine the issue in this world wide contest between freedom and slavery.

4. A distinguished Drafting Committee consisting of Ulric Bell, Norman Cousins, Russell Davenport, Everette de Golyer, Charles S. Johnson, and Reinhold Niebuhr is already at work on the preparation of the initial draft of the Declaration.

Organization

1. A General Committee is in process of formation with Gardner Cowles as Chairman, on which Senators Irving M. Ives and Herbert H. Lehman have already agreed to serve as co-Chairmen, and Cass Canfield, David Dubinsky and Spyros P. Skouras have been named vice-Chairmen. Lewis S. Rosenstiel has agreed to serve as Treasurer.

Working in close association with the committee will be the officers of Freedom House, including Robert P. Patterson and Herbert Bayard Swope. This general committee will be composed of a number of persons of distinguished reputation who support this observance.

2. The eight living recipients of the nine previous Freedom Awards, i.e., Walter Lippmann, Sumner Welles, General Eisenhower, Bernard Baruch, General Marshall, General Clay, David Lilienthal and Dean Acheson, have been asked to distinguish this occasion through the issuance of The Call to the Freedom Convocation. Generals Eisenhower and Marshall and Mr. Welles have already accepted this invitation to serve.

3. A Committee on Correspondence will be formed to call upon a wide range of thinkers drawn from various fields throughout the world to examine the Declaration of Freedom prepared by the Drafting Committee and to submit their agreement or comments. Among those to be invited to participate will be

Arnold Toynbee, Ralph Bunche, Albert Schweitzer, Arturo Toscanini, David Rousset, Chaim Weizmann, Pablo Casals, Denis de Rougemont, Jacques Maritain, Michael Scott, Msg. Bela Varga, Bertrand Russell, Albert Einstein, Winston Churchill, Lazaro Cardenas, I.A. Richards, C.K. Ogden, John Dewey, Charles Malik, Hideki Yukawa, Learned Hand, C. Day Lewis, C.S. Lewis, Etienne Gilson, Norbert Wiener, Alberto G. Paz, Jan Sibelius, Henri Matisse, Benedetto Croce, Alexander Fleming, John Boyd Orr, Ignazio Silone, Andre Malraux, G.A. Borgese, Carlo Sforza, Gunnar Myrdal, Ernst Reuter, Ezekiel Padilla, Salvador de Madariaga, James B. Conant, Romulo Gallegos, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Robert M. Hutchins, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Walter Reuther, Paul G. Hoffman, Achmed Soekarno, Paul Douglas, Herbert Morrison, Lewis Douglas, and others who have made outstanding contributions to their respective societies and to our times.

4. A Publications Committee, composed of Cass Canfield, Harold Guinzberg and M. Lincoln Schuster, distinguished publishers who are closely associated with Freedom House, will be asked to draw up a plan and budget for publication and distribution of the Declaration and the commentary of the distinguished signers and critics.

5. A Committee on Organization will be formed. Its function will be to take charge of organization and financing of the Tenth Anniversary Celebration. We have set a goal of $100,000 for our Tenth Anniversary campaign, of which $50,000 will be used for the support of the Anniversary Program.

Events of the Tenth Anniversary Celebration

We plan a two day "Freedom Convocation" for Saturday and Sunday, October 6th and 7th, with the following scheduled events:

1. A "Freedom Rally" to be held at 12:00 noon on Saturday, October 6th, at which the Declaration of Freedom will be made public.

2. A conference-reception at Freedom House on Saturday afternoon, October 6th, for representatives of leading organizations concerned with the defense of freedom.

3. On Sunday afternoon, October 7th, an international broadcast will be held. Leading statesmen will speak from four capitals of the free world -- Rome, Paris, London, and Washington -- over an international hook-up.

4. The annual Freedom House dinner will be held Sunday evening, October 7th, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. At that time a Freedom Award for the Decade will be presented.

Cox, Wym

APRIL 18, 1951

WYM COX
DOROTHY GREENOUGH STORE
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON

GREETINGS DON'T PERSONALLY KNOW DETAILS KNWB BUT I AM CHECKING WITH OUR STATION RELATIONS PEOPLE AND WILL ADVISE SOONEST. REGARDS

ED MURROW

wire sent to Aberkerg - 4/18

Cramer, Ma

January 24, 1951

Dear Abner:

I am not such a churlish bastard as you think--I hope. The champagne arrived. It has not been opened--I am saving it for the next time you call. I am leaving at the end of this week, doctor's orders, for a little time in the South. Hope to see you when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. Mars Cramer
~~Franklin Incorporated~~
35 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

TRANSFILM
INCORPORATED
35 WEST 45th STREET · NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

MARC CRAMER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Tuesday 1/16/51

Dear Egbert Roscoe,

I am wondering if you received the box of champagne I sent you for Christmas.

Your new show on Friday night is just great....I, myself, have gotten you at least 200 NEW listeners and, what is even more important, FANS.

Love to the three of youse.

Abe

Cramer, M

October 23, 1950

Dear Marc:

Many thanks for your generous note; I am grateful for the kind words about the show.

I hope the pneumonia left no [illegible] effects, and that all goes well. We're now in a new apartment at 580 Park, and hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marc Cramer
Transfilm, Inc.
35 West 45th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

TRANSFILM
INCORPORATED
35 WEST 45th STREET · NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

MARC CRAMER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

October 16, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

A siege of pneumonia forced me to bed for a while, and the only redeeming feature of my being interned was the chance to hear you regularly again. Just want you to know that outside of your stirring broadcasts from London during the blitz (when you finally awakened America to the horrors of war), your programs are better than ever and I am most happy to let you know.

Hope this finds you and your dear family well and happy. Kindest personal regards to them and you.

Always,

Marc

Craven, Gordo

September 26, 1951

Dear Mr. Craven:

Your letter of September 17 addressed to CBS has been forwarded to me. I enclose a copy of my August 29 broadcast and am of course happy to grant you permission to use my remarks about Lyme Inn in your advertising.

Mrs. Murrow and I thoroughly enjoyed our stay and shall look forward to visiting Lyme Inn again someday.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gordon R. Craven
Lyme Inn
Lyme, New Hampshire

OWNED AND OPERATED
BY
GORDON AND DOROTHY CRAVEN

September 17,1951

Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York City,
New York.

Gentlemen,

A few weeks ago Mr. Ed. Murrow mentioned this inn during his broadcast. I would like to know if it is possible for me to obtain a transcript of said broadcast. If there is any charge I will be very pleased to pay it.

I also would like to know if I can use it in my advertising by using a credit line.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Craven

Crockett, James

November 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Crockett:

I am somewhat at a loss to understand your letter of October 24th.

I am free to do such film commentaries as I choose; if you have a definite project in mind, I suggest that you get in touch with my agent, Mr. J. G. Gude, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Crockett
Herndon High School
Herndon, West Virginia

cc: Jay Gude

Herndon High School

DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS

Herndon, West Virginia

C. RITCHIE
INCIPAL

October 24, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

In considering future school film productions, the cost of the commentation for a thirty minute film is important.

1. What would be your charges if the recording is done in your city?
2. Would the fee be paid to you, your manager, or the radio network?
3. Would the use of the film be unrestricted as far as you are concerned?

Thanking you in advance for your consideration, I am

Very truly yours,

James Crockett

James Crockett

cc:C. C. Ritchie, Jr.

Crosby, John

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
A European Edition is Published Daily in Paris

PEnnsylvania 6-4000

230 West 41st Street, New York 18

Dear Ed:

I wonder if you'd have lunch with me some time next week or the week after. A lot of people, including me, are dissatisfied with the nature of public affairs programming on television and I'd like to pick your mind for ideas, if you're not too opposed to this form of larceny.

Regards

John Crosby

Culbreath, H. W.

September 6, 1951

Dear Harry:

I hope this catches you before you take off. Here are the notes to Howard and Dave. Give them my love and have yourself a good time.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. W. Culbreath
Biltmore Hotel
Madison Avenue and 43rd Street
New York, New York

September 6, 1951

Dear Dave:

This is an old friend of mine, Harry Culbreth, vice president of the Farm Bureau Federation, from Columbus, Ohio. He is the right hand of Murray Lincoln; a civilized guy who gets around, and I am sure you will find a chat with him mutually beneficient.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
21, Rue de Berri
Paris 8e, FRANCE

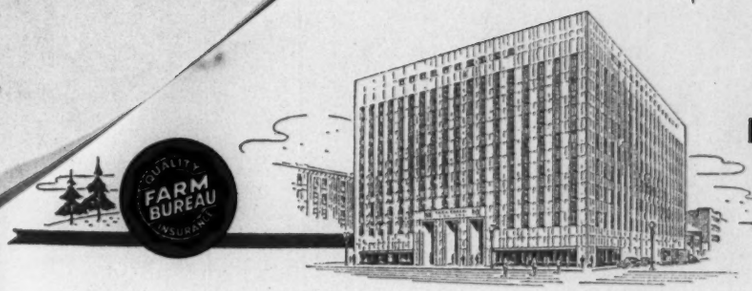
September 6, 1951

Dear Howard:

This is an old friend of mine, Harry Culbreth, vice president of the Farm Bureau Federation, from Columbus, Ohio. He is the right hand of Murray Lincoln; a civilized guy who gets around, and I am sure you will find a chat with him mutually beneficient.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London, W.1, ENGLAND



FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
FARM BUREAU MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FARM BUREAU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

246 NORTH HIGH STREET
Columbus 16, Ohio

August 30, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Mr. Lincoln and I have made a last-minute decision to attend the meeting of the International Cooperative Alliance in Copenhagen next month. Since there will probably be quite a scrap between the Soviet and the free nations, I am spending several days in London, Paris, Stockholm and Helsinki to get background material and opinions for our participation in the meeting.

Since reading Howard Smith's book, I have been quite anxious to get acquainted with him. I am looking forward to doing so on this trip. I also listen regularly to Dave Shoenbrun and would like to have the opportunity of getting more of his ideas. I would appreciate very much your dropping each of them a note to let them know that I shall be getting in touch with them. I expect to be in London from September 9th to 13th and in Paris from the 13th to the 16th.

There have been a number of developments since I last talked with you in our efforts to discover what we might do in regard to our foreign relations. I am looking forward to talking them over with you during October.

Incidentally, I shall spend several days in Stockholm and Helsinki before going to Copenhagen. In case you feel there is anyone in either of these cities, as well as London or Paris, with whom I should have a chat, I would appreciate your sending their names to me. I am leaving Columbus September 6th, but will be at the Biltmore in New York on the morning of the 8th. Our plane leaves at 4 P. M.

Most sincerely,

Harry

H. W. Culbreth
Vice President

jre

Culbreath, H. W.

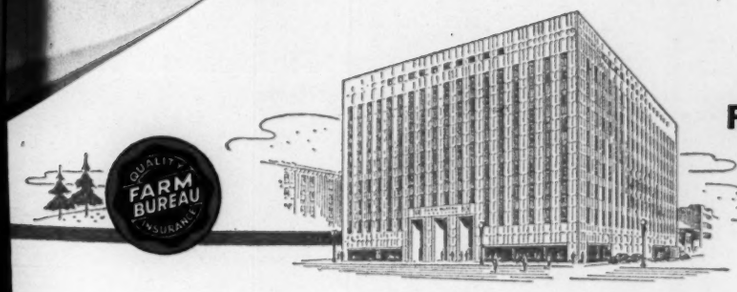
JUNE 18, 1951

MR. H. W. CULBRETH
FARM BUREAU INSURANCE COMPANY
246 NORTH HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

DELIGHTED SEE YOU WEDNESDAY JUNE TWENTY BUT UNFORTUNATELY CAN'T MAKE LUNCH. CAN YOU COME BY KENER AT 3:00. REGARDS

ED MURROW

4431



FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
FARM BUREAU MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FARM BUREAU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

246 NORTH HIGH STREET
Columbus 16, Ohio

June 15, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I fully appreciate the difficulty you have in accepting speaking engagements at this time of the year for October. I shall notify Mr. Bloomfield of your decision.

Mr. Lincoln and I are still working on the international problems which we discussed with you several months ago. Ray Miller returned in March from his trip around the world — at our expense — with quite an interesting story. I have heard him give his report several times, including at the Harvard Business School's Annual Reunion last Saturday. It is quite surprising the extent to which people of all economic levels seem to react to his account of the Asian problem.

Mr. Lincoln has turned over to me several assignments in connection with the efforts of our Companies to help in the development of a foreign relations program. I should like to discuss a couple of them with you during my trip to New York next week. Could we get together on Wednesday, June 20th, preferably for lunch?

Most sincerely,

H. W. Culbreth

H. W. Culbreth
Vice President-Public Relations

jre

Yes.
3:00

Culbreth, H. W.

June 6, 1951

Dear Harry:

I hope you will forgive the delay in answering yours of March 30th. I seem to have been somewhat engaged with MacArthur, the abortive ABC deal, and a few other minor matters.

My difficulty about the mid-October date that you suggest for Boston, is that I honestly don't know where I will be at that time and I have a reluctance to make commitments that I can not keep. I think it would be best to count me out.

Please give my warm regards to Mr. Lincoln when you next see him.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. W. Culbreth
Vice President-Public Relations
Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
246 North High Street
Columbus 16, Ohio

jvh

MAIN 4431

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

246 NORTH HIGH STREET
Columbus 16, Ohio

(16)

March 30, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed:

Since learning that you would be unable to speak at the Boston Conference on Distribution on April 15th or 16th, I have learned that I was badly mixed up on the date. The Conference will not be held until the 15th and 16th of October. For that reason, I feel that you might be interested in giving it further consideration.

The Boston Conference on Distribution seems to be a well established affair. It is billed as "A National Forum for Distribution Problems". However, its Director, Daniel Bloomfield, has given me a good deal of evidence that the distribution aspect of the conference refers much more directly to the selection of those who attend it rather than the type of material that is presented.

Mr. Bloomfield seemed quite interested in the point of view regarding our foreign program which I expressed in a recent conversation. It had to do with the necessity for our nation to accept the fact that the "little" people in foreign countries, particularly in the backward areas, are slowly beginning to recognize that they can improve their level of living and that they are determined to bring about changes in that direction. He seemed quite interested and asked who could present this point of view to his Conference. I told him that you could do the best job of anyone I knew. Hence, my interest in getting in touch with you regarding the program.

The enclosed sheets from the report of the 1950 Conference indicate that it is one of the outstanding forums in this country. In fact, I notice that Mr. William S. Paley is a member of its National Advisory Council. It has an attendance of something over 1,000. Its proceedings are broadcast throughout the world over Station WRUL.

I feel certain that you would be interested in having your point of view regarding our foreign relations presented at the October Conference. I feel that you could do it better than anyone I know. Possibly you can give it another look in terms of the October date.

Mr. Bloomfield said that he would be glad to have you address the luncheon meeting on either October 15th or 16th. I understand that this is the top spot for the Conference.

Mr. Lincoln and I thoroughly enjoyed our talks with you. There have been some developments since then about which we may be getting in touch with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Harry

H. W. Culbreth
Vice President-Public Relations

jre

.... Cuelreth Harry

FEBRUARY 13, 1951

HARRY GILBRETH
FARM BUREAU INSURANCE CO.
246 NO. HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

TERRIBLY SORRY UNABLE SHIFT LUNCHEON DATE TOMORROW STOP DELIGHTED SEE YOU LINCOLN DURING AFTERNOON STOP WOULDST CALL ME WHEN ARRIVE TOWN REGARDS

ED MURROW

JANUARY 16, 1951

HARRY CULBRETH
FARM BUREAU INSURANCE CO.
246 NO. HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

DELIGHTED LUNCH YOU LINCOLN THURSDAY EIGHTEENTH STOP CALL ME WHEN

ARRIVE TOWN REGARDS

ED MURROW

Curfman, Rae

March 30, 1950

Dear Mrs. Curfman:

If Mr. Murrow were in town, I am sure that he would have been glad to pass along something for your "Celebrity Auction", but unfortunately he is travelling and, consequently, there is little that I can do for you but wish you the best of success.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mrs. Rae Curfman, Secretary
Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights
Coventry and Weymouth Roads
Cleveland 20, Ohio

Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights

Coventry and Weymouth Roads
Cleveland 20, Ohio

Ministers
Miles H. Krumbine
Joseph R. Ludwigson

Director of
Religious Education
Mrs. Hulda M. Phipps

Friday, March 24, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Will you, Mr. Murrow, play a part in our "Celebrity Auction"? It need cost you nothing, but will help us immeasurably. Briefly, here is our story.

As the Young Married Group in Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights, a community church, in Cleveland, Ohio, we have pledged ourselves to provide much needed facilities for the education of children in a primary grade of our Church School.

We are addressing internationally known people, like yourself, to ask for some article, personal or otherwise. The monetary worth is secondary. These articles, unopened, will be sold at our auction in May.

All the money realized from the sale of these packages will be used to fulfill our pledge.

We have enclosed a self-addressed label for the package we hope to receive through your graciousness. Your kind help and cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Rae Curfman, Secretary

Curry, John F.

John F. Curry
MAJOR GENERAL U.S.A.F., RETIRED

1900 COLORADO BOULEVARD
DENVER 7, COLORADO

August 1, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was glad, indeed, to get your reply to my letter giving some of my thoughts on education. Since you said you expect to be out here later on, I am reserving further comment until we get together. Mrs. Curry and I both are interested in school problems, so I think we can have an interesting evening together.

You are right about Lacy's letter writing. However, since he has been at Camp Atterbury he has improved. Maybe it's because he has more time.

Under separate cover I am sending you some articles on climate. They will, I think, be interesting to one who travels as much around the world as you do. I am trying to get the Air Forces to realize the importance of climate in the siting of their permanent stations. Of course, many stations must be sited for tactical reasons, but the great majority could be located in areas that afford comfortable and productive living. Anyway, the enclosures will add to your store of useless information.

Mrs. Curry and I are looking forward with much pleasure to your arrival in Denver. Please don't try to answer this letter, I know how busy you are, but appear personally. That will be the best reply you can make.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

John F. Curry

JOHN F. CURRY

Curry, General Jack

July 10, 1951

Dear General Jack Curry:

A long time ago I received a letter from you and I also received a letter from my brother Lacey who practically never writes letters. My excuse for the delay in answering is merely that I have been confronted the last seven or eight months with the choice between writing a broadcast and a weekly full hour news review or writing letters. Since I get paid a small sum for writing broadcasts I have neglected the letters. Yours was one of the more interesting I have received and therefore my regret at the delay in answering it is all the greater. I can, however, say that this is the first day of my holiday and I am seizing what is almost literally my first opportunity to answer.

I spent a few years on the border of the acedemic world before getting involved in this radio business. I even have some small first hand knowledge of the educational system in Denver and the surrounding communities, and I would like to suggest to you one question which is not answered in your communications either to me or to Lacey. Is there any reason why a boy or a girl born in Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama should be denied the possibility of equality of educational opportunity simply because he or she suffers the accident of being born in that state and under those circumstances rather than having been born in New York, Colorado or California. How is this inequality to be adjusted other than through Federal grants in aid of education. I am entirely persuaded that the allocation and administration of Federal funds should be entirely in the hands of the state or state appointed organizations. I have seen enough of Washington control to regret and deplore it in all aspects of our national life, but I must still insist that the question remains how are we to achieve equality of educational opportunity without Federal funds in one form or another.

I hope sir, you will not regard it as offensive on my part if I speak my pleasure at receiving a communication such as yours from an officer of your rank. We are entering a period, in my opinion, where the military must necessarily exert an increasing influence over the civilian life of the country. This I think applies to economic, educational and indeed cultural affairs, and although I cannot subscribe entirely to the thesis that you present in your letter, it is to me of some encouragement to find an Army officer so deeply concerned with the deepest concern in the country. There is some possibility that I may be passing through Denver in the course of the next three or four weeks and if that should be my good fortune, I shall venture to telephone you for an appointment. And may I add, that as

one small voice on the radio which attempts always to recognise that it is no more wise or omniscient than when it reaches from one end of the bar to the other rather than from one end of the country to the other. I shall always appreciate your comment and criticism even though it be more harsh and less generous than that contained in your letter to me and my brother.

Sincerely yours,

General Jack Curry
1900 Colorado Boulevard
Denver 7, Colorado

1900 COLORADO BOULEVARD
DENVER 7, COLORADO

Curtis

May 21 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow,

A few days ago I sent you a copy of a letter of mine to your brother Lacey Murrow which I inadvertently forgot to ask you to return to me after reading. Part of the letter contained some references to school costs that I would not like to get "out of the family" as it were.

This school question is as controversial as the St. Lawrence Seaway in which Lacey got me

interested. I am in no sense
an "expert" and any comments
I may make on this most
important problem of education
are the results of observation
over the years. I believe
very strongly in the good
private school and in the
solution of the educational
problem on the local level.
I could go on at length but
I won't bore a very busy man.
I'll reserve further discussion
until some time when you visit
Chatham Curry

Sincerely
John F. Curry

P.S. My comments are for your
eyes only.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. CURRY
1900 COLORADO BOULEVARD
DENVER 7, COLORADO

May 17 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached

Knowing Lacey so well I have listened to his brother with a rather personal interest.

So lost all after one of your broadcasts I wrote Lacey a letter with some attached clippings that I requested he forward to you. He was absent from Washington so frequently, then quite ill so the net result was the letter + clippings were mislaid.

Well, here are the clippings

and a copy of my letter of last October. I hope you will find them of interest & helpful in presenting a side of our educational problem that is not very strongly considered.

I don't know if ever you come out this way but if you do we'll be delighted to see you not only as Lacy Murrow's brother but as one of our favorite commentators.

Sincerely yours

John F. Cuttino

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
COMPETITIVE TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LACEY V. MURROW
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 18, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The enclosed letter was sent to me from my friend Maj. Gen. Jack Curry. I am sending it on to you for your information.

Sincerely,

Lacey

Enclosure

C O P Y

Denver, Colorado
October 6, 1950

Brigadier General Lacey Murrow
Association of American Railroads
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lacey:

Religiously every evening at 5:45 P.M. we listen to Ed Murrow in "This Is the News." We all enjoy him and think he is one of the best.

In a broadcast a couple of weeks ago he spoke at length on the need of aid to education and why we should immediately start in pouring out sums of federal money to help out. As I disagreed with a lot of what he said at that time and as I do not know him personally, I am writing some of my thoughts to you. If you feel they are worth while shipping on to him, please do so.

As you may know, I taught school six years, ran one four years, and in addition, Mrs. Curry also taught a year, so both of us have some knowledge of the educational problem and we are very much interested in arriving at a suitable solution. In no way do we feel that we should cut down on our educational money. We do feel, however, that the present system of "general education" is inefficient and wasteful. There has been a good deal of discussion on this subject and before we go dishing out a lot of federal funds, we should reexamine closely, from the layman's viewpoint, what the schools are producing educationally. We feel very strongly that if a careful, unbiased examination is made, a great deal of money can be saved, not only in time and with an improvement in education, but insofar as the school buildings go, they could be redesigned, simplified, made more functional, and cost less to the harassed taxpayer.

My girls went to private schools, in California particularly, because we felt that the public schools were just not producing.

As an example of the discussion that has raged in Denver for the past few months, I am enclosing an excellent editorial by Lawrence Martin. He spent several weeks going into education in the public schools in Denver, so the article is not that of an enraged editor, but of one who considered

both sides very carefully and at great length. While I am not sending you anything else, there was an excellent article in the March 1950 Atlantic Monthly called "Quackery in the Public Schools." That and other good editorials and articles are annotated at the end of Larry's article.

I have sent that editorial to many friends throughout the country and invariably the reply has been most favorable. In fact, from Oklahoma I got a comment, a copy of which I am attaching. Insofar as school costs go, I know a little bit about them as I am interested in the movement of Kent School from its present location in Denver to Cherry Hills. The new building is a very fine one, well designed for the purpose intended but, being a private institution, it can have no particular frills. The result is that the cost per square foot for the new Kent building is about $11, whereas in Denver it is $15 to $16. That is one of the reasons why I feel that before we embark on a wild problem of federal aid, we should examine the present situation, both educational-wise and building-wise. I am sure that if this is examined impartially that not only will we have better educational results than we now obtain, but the cost of building and that of education will be much reduced.....

Sincerely,

/s/ Jack Curry

Denver, Colorado
October 6, 1950

Brigadier General Lacey Murrow
Association of American Railroads
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lacey:

Religiously every evening at 5:45 P.M. we listen to Ed Murrow in "This Is the News." We all enjoy him and think he is one of the best.

In a broadcast a couple of weeks ago he spoke at length on the need of aid to education and why we should immediately start in pouring out sums of federal money to help out. As I disagreed with a lot of what he said at that time and as I do not know him personally, I am writing some of my thoughts to you. If you feel they are worth while shipping on to him, please do so.

As you may know, I taught school six years, ran one ~~forty~~ four years, and in addition, Mrs. Curry also taught a year, so both of us have some knowledge of the educational problem and we are very much interested in arriving at a suitable solution. In no way do we feel that we should cut down on our educational money. We do feel, however, that the present system of "general education" is inefficient and wasteful. There has been a good deal of discussion on this subject and before we go dishing out a lot of federal funds we should re-examine closely, from the layman's viewpoint, what the schools are producing educationally. We feel very strongly that if a careful, unbiased examination is made, a great deal of money can be saved, not only in time and with an improvement in education, but insofar as the school buildings go, they could be redesigned, simplified, made more functional, and cost less to the harrassed taxpayer. My girls went to private schools, in California particularly, because we felt that the public schools were just not producing. As an example of the discussion that has raged in Denver for the past few months, I am enclosing an excellent editorial by Lawrence Martin. He spent several weeks going into education in the public schools in Denver, so the article is not that of an enraged editor, but of one who considered both sides very carefully and at great length. While I am not sending you anything else, there was an excellent article in the March 1950 Atlantic Monthly called "Quackery in the Public Schools." That

and other good editorials and articles are annotated at the end of Larry's article.

I have sent that editorial to many friends throughout the country and invariably the reply has been most favorable. In fact, from Oklahoma I got a comment, a copy of which I am attaching. Insofar as school costs go, I know a little bit about them as I am interested in the movement of Kent School from its present location in Denver to Cherry Hills. The new building is a very fine one, well designed for the purpose intended but, being a private institution, it can have no particular frills. The result is that the cost per square foot for the new Kent building is about $11, whereas in Denver it is $15 to $16. That is one of the reasons why I feel that before we embark on a wild problem of federal aid we should examine the present situation, both educational-wise and building-wise. I am sure that if this is examined impartially that not only will we have better educational results than we now obtain, but the cost of building and that of education will be much reduced.

As you know, Mr. Farley was here today. I tried to get to see him, but spoke to him over the telephone. Actually I am quite busy and it so happened that I just couldn't get down to the Shirley-Savoy this particular day. He is going to let me know the next time he is in town and I will endeavor, if he spends enough time here, to show him something of our beautiful Colorado.

Our younger daughter, Joan, lands in France the 6th to take a year's postgraduate at the University of Grenoble. Mrs. Curry has taken it pretty hard but I just couldn't refuse to let the little girl go, feeling as I do that were I her age, I would be thrilled beyond words to do what she is doing. Even now in my declining years, I think I would get quite a kick out of it all. If I get the opportunity I am going to take Mrs. Curry over there, but there are lots of complications to be solved before that time.

Well, no more now Lacey. I do wish you would get out this way sometime.

With very best regards,

Sincerely,

P.S. I think the presentation of the Legion of Honor will be made to me the last week of this month when Consul-General Delagarde comes from San Francisco.

As a matter of fact, in attending this meeting which brought me to Denver, it seems to me that in the twenty odd years since I left university teaching, there has been a rather startling change even at the highest level. The question no longer seems to be the imparting of information and training of the mind in logical processes. Rather, it seems that the whole of university teaching, certainly in the subjects of sociology and social science and psychology, is the re-education of the emotions. In other words, it seems to me that at the college or university level, the teachers are going in for psychiatric treatment rather than the imparting of information and the training in logical processes. That is really a tremendous change and I sometimes wonder where it is going to take us.

This is an extract copy of a letter from my friend in Oklahoma who was in Denver for a few days at the meeting mentioned above. I sent him a copy of Larry Martin's Editorial ~~mad~~ and the reaction thereon above was his answer — and concurrence

Macaulay's letters to Randall are fabulously far-seeing. I can't remember whether I told you the cycle that Will Durant shows Greece and Rome experienced at least three different times. He shows it so very well, which is exactly what Macaulay says. To take just one example from Solon to Phillip of Macedonia, we have the cycle which goes from dictator to dictator. First you had the dictator. He can't do it all so he gets a few in to help him or else, because of old age, some of them succeed in chiseling in, one might say, so that we have an oligarchy. The oligarchy goes to an aristocrary for the same reason as the base is broadened. The aristocracy goes to a limited democracy. The limited democracy goes to a broader democracy. Finally, when you get to complete democracy, you get the poor voting higher and higher taxes in an effort to soak the rich. Soaking the rich finally gets to the point of the destruction of capital, or in Macaulay's words, " spoiliation". Spoiliation increases the distress, as Macaulay says, and finally either a Ceasar or Napoleon must seize the reins of government. Civilization is perhaps saved by the process, but liberty perishes. That Macaulay could write with such insight almost a hundred years ago is really a most interesting thing. I am very grateful to you for sending the copies of the letter to me.

I sent my friend a copy of Lord Macaulay's letters to Mr. Randall of Virginia written about a century ago.

EDITORIAL PAGE SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE DENVER POST

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1950

What's Wrong With Our Schools?

General Education Is Going Too Far

SO THE people may know more about their public schools, The Post undertook and has now finished an objective survey, requiring many weeks of research and a great deal of first hand observation of what goes on in Denver's schools.

The Post now proposes to state the conclusions that have emerged from that survey. They have a definite bearing upon the controversy between parent groups and school administrators about the program known as general education, as contrasted with traditional, subject matter teaching, with its emphasis on the three R's and other fundamentals and on the acquisition of factual learning. It is our hope and belief that the inquiry and conclusions will prove constructive, which has been the spirit of the undertaking from beginning to end.

Denver's schools have built through the years a solid reputation for excellence: Dr. Kenneth Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools—and an educator of more than local stature—and members of his staff, are jealous of that reputation, and are, in our judgment, honestly doing their best within the framework of their own conceptions to enhance and strengthen it.

THE fact that the difficulties besetting the application of general education have smirched that reputation is of deep concern to them, as well as to lay groups of critical citizens. These difficulties are inherent in the very nature of general education, which must be seen both as a philosophy and as a program.

We find the facts impelling to general approval of the philosophy, but to definitely limited approval of its application in Denver.

The philosophy is admirable because it asserts the right of all children to education for happy and successful living, regardless of diversities in their native gifts, capabilities, economic or social status. It assumes that the schools must educate for democracy. It proposes not only to equip children with tools and skills of learning, but also recognizes their need for adjustment to their surroundings, good relations with other people, and a degree of culture that will bring more than bread and butter satisfactions to their living. In all this, it emphasizes the meaning of facts as vastly more useful than the collecting of facts alone.

BUT the application of this shining idea in Denver has been such as to stamp general education as a still unproved experiment. It cannot be written off as a failure, but it is not yet a success.

For one thing, it is extremely difficult to teach. It depends to an unprecedented degree upon the skill, wisdom and discrimination of the individual teacher. Sometimes for lack of adequate training, sometimes for lack of understanding, many Denver teachers are unequal to combining subject matter teaching and general education into an effective blend of usable learning. Some have abdicated the true teaching function in surrender to transitory child interests, in the mistaken idea that they are thereby serving general education.

One result has been that some Denver schools seriously slight fundamentals, though the proponents of general education insist that is no part of their intention or method. The slighting is true of reading, spelling, writing, and in many instances of mathematics, history and geography. The deficiency of Denver pupils in the use of their native tongue—its grammar, sentence structure, spelling, punctuation and ability to read accurately and with comprehension—is a serious area of school inadequacy. Though many school people know this, too many brush it off by denying the importance of exact skills in those subjects. That we believe to be inexcusable and demanding of vigorous corrective measures. Language and the multiplication table still are foundations of learning. Teachers who insist they can be acquired by osmosis are starting children with a handicap that many never overcome.

IT IS our opinion that more time, concentration and drill are required in Denver on all aspects of the use of English, and to a lesser but still substantial degree on other fundamentals.

Corrective attention would easily improve other aspects of the general education program. As examples:

There is a complete lack of uniformity or pattern in the use of methods, materials, ideas and time. The schools do not regard uniformity as important in general education; on the contrary, they reject it on the ground that as the program deals with the widest possible diversity of interests, problems, personalities and capacities, standardization or any degree of rigidity would defeat its purposes.

The result is a calculated hodgepodge which has some unfortunate effects on the whole teaching plan. One teacher conceives it to be her duty to hold general education in a separate place in the curriculum, while another will mix it indiscriminately with all subjects, diluting everything. Between these extremes the true course lies.

TIME schedules for specific subjects mean only what the individual teacher makes them mean. Some use a period wholly for the specified subject; others serve a platter of educational tidbits along with the main course. In high schools, the schedules are still further broken down by frequent calls for students to leave a class to engage in some other activity.

In the effort to insure pupil happiness, to prevent frustration, Denver schools largely reject the idea of failure. Chronological or age levels are too often considered more important than adequate work, in passing children from one grade to a higher. Competition is discouraged. Only the vaguest gradings are given, in many cases. Small importance is given exactness of learning in any subject.

Thus the schools are conditioning many children to expect life to be forever carefree and happy; to expect that higher authority, in later life, will protect them from the need for hard work and the danger of frustration as the school protects them now.

The program tends to submerge the individual into group activities. A few of the brighter and more interested children reap the benefits; a large percentage of the others get little individual attention.

There is some teaching that emphasizes the defects of the democratic system to the neglect of its strength and benefits. The sins and shortcomings of the free enterprise capitalist system are used by some teachers to cast doubt on the system itself. There is also some indoctrination in the theory of governmental ascendancy in social and economic fields. Taken in conjunction with the no-failure, no-frustration, perpetual happiness themes, all this minimizes in some youthful heads the need for discipline, individual initiative and independence. Though such teaching is not general, to the extent that it is done it is dangerous, unless we are training children to become mere submissive units in a government-managed society.

NO ONE, however, will dispute the value of teaching children, younger and older, to know and obey traffic signs and rules; to keep the laws of health; to respect the code of good family relationships; to be tolerant and friendly in business and social contacts. The new ways have furthermore taken out of schooling the drudgery of "education by compulsion" that Plato denounced, and have substituted for it livelier interest and greater meaning in school work for thousands of Denver children.

There is no doubt that the counseling and guidance programs, particularly in the senior high schools, perform admirably in helping youngsters plan for life after school. Even greater service to the community may be expected from such counseling and related activities in the future.

School administrators are recognizing and trying manfully to fill the need for more adequate guidance for teachers.

Many principals and teachers are working effectively to improve school public relations—more understanding and co-operation as between schools and parents and between parents and schools.

The teaching corps contains some superlative teachers. By and large, it performs capably, considering the limitations and difficulties imposed upon it.

The headquarters staff believes wholeheartedly in general education and is doing its utmost to make it work well. It may, in fact, be trying too hard.

FOR it is our considered opinion that general education is spread indiscriminately over too many pupils. It should be eliminated from the elementary grades, or reduced drastically. In the first six grades the firm foundations of fundamental learning should be laid; discipline, sound learning habits and individual initiative should be encouraged.

In the secondary schools we believe general education should not be forced on every kind of student; some obviously require stricter attention to drill and concentration, and should get it.

We believe that the play element enters too strongly into some general education units; that others overdo child participation in classroom management; that a lot of time is frittered away because some teachers don't know, apparently, how to use it usefully.

We are convinced that the Denver general education program can, nevertheless, be so adjusted that its sound principles as well as the sound principles of fundamental education can be preserved. We know that corrective action in several of the areas we have discussed here is under consideration.

Finally, we believe public discussion of school matters, administrative, curricular or financial, is wholesome and of the essence of democracy. It is the right and the duty of parents and citizens generally to inquire, to criticize and to demand correction when in their judgment inquiry, criticism or correction is needed.

We congratulate the citizens committee for improvement of the Denver schools on the interest and courage they have shown in bringing out for discussion their critical views of school procedure.

THAT committee has presented to the board of education specific questions and demands for specific changes. The board referred these to the administrative staff, which has been preparing information, presumably as the basis for an answer by the board itself to the citizens group. That answer should be prompt, clear and free of evasion of the issue.

The board should be aware that criticisms from Denver parents are not a mere local teapot tempest, but part of a deep disturbance that is becoming nationwide.

Some board members have publicly decried, discussion of school matters in the press.

The issue is not whether controversy over general education is damaging the schools; it is whether general education itself is damaging them. That issue needs to be thoroughly examined and settled on the highest plane of public interest.

LAWRENCE MARTIN,
For the editors of The Post.

The present situation in Denver Public Schools is paralleled in many other educational systems throughout the country. You may be interested in reading one or more of the following:

"Our Schools are What We Make Them"---Editorial in April, 1950 Ladies Home Journal

"Quackery in The Public Schools"------By Albert Lynd in March, 1950 Atlantic Monthly

"And Madly Teach", a book by----------Mortimer Smith

"The Issue In Education"----------Henry J. Taylor, ABC Radio Commentator (write for in care of General Motors, Detroit)
(talks of May 1, 8, & 15, 1950)

Committee for The Improvement of The Denver Public Schools

Post Office Box 2800 Denver, Colorado

EDITORIAL PAGE SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE DENVER POST

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1950

What's Wrong With Our Schools?

General Education Is Going Too Far

SO THE people may know more about their public schools, The Post undertook and has now finished an objective survey, requiring many weeks of research and a great deal of first hand observation of what goes on in Denver's schools.

The Post now proposes to state the conclusions that have emerged from that survey. They have a definite bearing upon the controversy between parent groups and school administrators about the program known as general education, as contrasted with traditional, subject matter teaching, with its emphasis on the three R's and other fundamentals and on the acquisition of factual learning. It is our hope and belief that the inquiry and conclusions will prove constructive, which has been the spirit of the undertaking from beginning to end.

Denver's schools have built through the years a solid reputation for excellence. Dr. Kenneth Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools—and an educator of more than local stature—and members of his staff, are jealous of that reputation, and are, in our judgment, honestly doing their best within the framework of their own conceptions to enhance and strengthen it.

THE fact that the difficulties besetting the application of general education have smirched that reputation is of deep concern to them, as well as to lay groups of critical citizens. These difficulties are inherent in the very nature of general education, which must be seen both as a philosophy and as a program.

We find the facts impelling to general approval of the philosophy, but to definitely limited approval of its application in Denver.

The philosophy is admirable because it asserts the right of all children to education for happy and successful living, regardless of diversities in their native gifts, capabilities, economic or social status. It assumes that the schools must educate for democracy. It proposes not only to equip children with tools and skills of learning, but also recognizes their need for adjustment to their surroundings, good relations with other people, and a degree of culture that will bring more than bread and butter satisfactions to their living. In all this, it emphasizes the meaning of facts as vastly more useful than the collecting of facts alone.

BUT the application of this shining idea in Denver has been such as to stamp general education as a still unproved experiment. It cannot be written off as a failure, but it is not yet a success.

For one thing, it is extremely difficult to teach. It depends to an unprecedented degree upon the skill, wisdom and discrimination of the individual teacher. Sometimes for lack of adequate training, sometimes [illegible] of understanding, many [illegible] combining [illegible] ching and general ed[illegible] [illegible]tive blend or usable le[illegible] have abdicated the true teachin[illegible] surrender to transitory child interest[illegible] the mistaken idea that they are thereby serving general education.

One result has been that some Denver schools seriously slight fundamentals, though the proponents of general education insist that is no part of their intention or method. The slighting is true of reading, spelling, writing, and in many instances of mathematics, history and geography. The deficiency of Denver pupils in the use of their native tongue—its grammar, sentence structure, spelling, punctuation and ability to read accurately and with comprehension—is a serious area of school inadequacy. Though many school people know this, too many brush it off by denying the importance of exact skills in those subjects. That we believe to be inexcusable and demanding of vigorous corrective measures. Language and the multiplication table still are foundations of learning. Teachers who insist they can be acquired by osmosis are starting children with a handicap that many never overcome.

IT IS our opinion that more time, concentration and drill are required in Denver on all aspects of the use of English, and to a lesser but still substantial degree on other fundamentals.

Corrective attention would easily improve other aspects of the general education program. As examples:

There is a complete lack of uniformity or pattern in the use of methods, materials, ideas and time. The schools do not regard uniformity as important in general education; on the contrary, they reject it on the ground that as the program deals with the widest possible diversity of interests, problems, personalities and capacities, standardization or any degree of rigidity would defeat its purposes.

The result is a calculated hodgepodge which has some unfortunate effects on the whole teaching plan. One teacher conceives it to be her duty to hold general education in a separate place in the curriculum, while another will mix it indiscriminately with all subjects, diluting everything. Between these extremes the true course lies.

TIME schedules for specific subjects mean only what the individual teacher makes them mean. Some use a period wholly for the specified subject; others serve a platter of educational tidbits along with the main course. In high schools, the schedules are still further broken down by frequent calls for students to leave a class to engage in some other activity.

In the effort to insure pupil happiness, to prevent frustration, Denver schools largely reject the idea of failure. Chronological or age levels are too often considered more important than adequate work, in passing children from one grade to a higher. Competition is discouraged. Only the vaguest gradings are given, in many cases. Small importance is given exactness of learning in any subject.

Thus the schools are conditioning many children to expect life to be forever carefree and happy; to expect that higher authority, in later life, will protect them from the need for hard work and the danger of frustration as the school protects them now.

The program tends to submerge the individual into group activities. A few of the brighter and more interested children reap the benefits; a large percentage of the others get little individual attention.

There is some teaching that emphasizes the defects of the democratic system to the neglect of its strength and benefits. The sins and shortcomings of the free enterprise capitalist system are used by some teachers to cast doubt on the system itself. There is also some indoctrination in the theory of governmental ascendancy in social and economic fields. Taken in conjunction with the no-failure, no-frustration, perpetual happiness themes, all this minimizes in some youthful heads the need for discipline, individual initiative and independence. Though such teaching is not general, to the extent that it is done it is dangerous, unless we are training children to become mere submissive units in a government-managed society.

NO ONE, however, will dispute the value of teaching children, younger and older, to know and obey traffic signs and rules; to keep the laws of health; to respect the code of good family relationships; to be tolerant and friendly in business and social contacts. The new ways have furthermore taken out of schooling the drudgery of "education by compulsion" that Plato denounced, and have substituted for it livelier interest and greater meaning in school work for thousands of Denver children.

There is no doubt that the counseling and guidance programs, particularly in the senior high schools, perform admirably in helping youngsters plan for life after school. Even greater service to the community may be expected from such counseling and related activities in the future.

School administrators are recognizing and trying manfully to fill the need for more adequate guidance for teachers.

Many principals and teachers are working effectively to improve school public relations—more understanding and co-operation as between schools and parents and between parents and schools.

The teaching corps contains some superlative teachers. By and large, it performs capably, considering the limitations and difficulties imposed upon it.

The headquarters staff believes wholeheartedly in general education and is doing its utmost to make it work well. It may, in fact, be trying too hard.

FOR it is our considered opinion that general education is spread indiscriminately over too many pupils. It should be eliminated from the elementary grades, or reduced drastically. In the first six grades the firm foundations of fundamental learning should be laid; discipline, sound learning habits and individual initiative should be encouraged.

In the [illegible]ondary schools we believe gen[illegible] should not be forced on every [illegible] some obviously require [illegible] and c[illegible]ration, [illegible] the [illegible]nt enters [illegible] some general education units; [illegible] others overdo child participation in classroom management, that a lot of time is frittered away because some teachers don't know, apparently, how to use it usefully.

We are convinced that the Denver general education program can, nevertheless, be so adjusted that its sound principles as well as the sound principles of fundamental education can be preserved. We know that corrective action in several of the areas we have discussed here is under consideration.

Finally, we believe public discussion of school matters, administrative, curricular or financial, is wholesome and of the essence of democracy. It is the right and the duty of parents and citizens generally to inquire, to criticize and to demand correction when in their judgment inquiry, criticism or correction is needed.

We congratulate the citizens committee for improvement of the Denver schools on the interest and courage they have shown in bringing out for discussion their critical views of school procedure.

THAT committee has presented to the board of education specific questions and demands for specific changes. The board referred these to the administrative staff, which has been preparing information, presumably as the basis for an answer by the board itself to the citizens group. That answer should be prompt, clear and free of evasion of the issue.

The board should be aware that criticisms from Denver parents are not a mere local teapot tempest, but part of a deep disturbance that is becoming nationwide.

Some board members have publicly decried discussion of school matters in the press.

The issue is not whether controversy over general education is damaging the schools; it is whether general education itself is damaging them. That issue needs to be thoroughly examined and settled on the highest plane of public interest.

LAWRENCE MARTIN,
For the editors of The Post.

1900 Colorado Boulevard
Denver 7, Colorado
April 25, 1949

Denver as a Site for the Air Academy

In the selection of a site for the Air Academy of the United States Air Force, many factors must be taken into consideration such as location and suitability of the site, possibilities for expansion, size of the adjacent city with its educational, recreational and cultural advantages and, above all, the climate and weather of locality itself.

Denver is uniquely blessed with an outstandingly fine position in every one of the above requirements and, above and beyond all the advantages of the city itself, it is located in an area of fine weather and of high climatic energy

Many studies have been made of the climatic factor and its effect on human energy, both mental and physical, and of the relative output per man both mentally and physically under different conditions. These studies show, and I think we all realize, that certain areas of the world and of our country are much better than others in the effect they have on the mental and physical output of men. This is a most important consideration in the selection of the site of an Air Academy.

That academy should be located in an area of high climatic energy where plenty of land is available, the weather is such that maximum flying is possible and mental and physical energy are high. Denver is unique in that it is the only major city that has all of these qualifications.

During my long service in the Air Forces, I have lived and travelled all over the United States and have had as one of my avocations, climate and its effect on human energy. I have had a unique opportunity to test the theories of Huntington, Brooks and others. I know that they are generally correct.

A study of the data embodied in the volume "Civilization and Climate" by Ellsworth Huntington shows that the optimum climate of the United States is generally in a comparatively narrow belt starting in Southern New England with Rhode Island as its center, crossing the center of the Middle West going to the Rockies with Denver as its center in that region. This belt starts in again on the Pacific Coast with areas of optimum human energy in the San Francisco and Puget Sound areas. This study is documented with illuminating statistics and charts, three of which, Nos. 34, 35 and 37, are attached hereto. They are self-explanatory.

Another chart attached hereto entitled "Birthplaces of Leaders in the United States" from Mainsprings of Civilization by Huntington shows that Colorado rates 1 in scientists and 5 in overall standing of production of leaders in our country -- there is something to the climatic energy theory.

While Denver shares with others in the belt mentioned above the distinction of being in a climate conducive to mental and physical energy, it is most unique and unusual in the excellence of its weather.

Due to its mile-high altitude, its proximity to the mountains and its north central location, the general conception of Easteners and those who have not lived here is that our weather approximates that of the North Pole or at least is the same as Cheyenne, some 90 miles to the North.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Due to the peculiar oregraphical conditions of the Denver area, the city enjoys a mildness of winter climate that is the amazement of those who come here to live. Here in winter we have the Foehn effect at its best with the wind pouring over the Rampart Range to the west and being compressed as it flows downward, thereby raising the temperature. The average winter snowfall is about 55 inches. This winter in January during the height of the blizzards in Wyoming, Nebraska and points north, when Rawlins, Laramie and Cheyenne were covered by mountainous snowdrifts, the total snowfall in Denver was 22.5 inches. I know this is correct for I shovelled my sidewalks - and I have plenty to shovel - only four times this winter. Our cold weather was over about the end of the first week in February and during that month we had scarcely any snow - I didn't shovel once.

An economic mobilization course was given in Denver by The Industrial College of the Armed Forces the middle of February and the instructors from Washington and students from other sections of the country were amazed by the mildness and sunniness of our winter weather.

Summing up, we see that the advantages of Denver are:

1. Its central location at a transportation hub;

2. Suitable site with possibilities for expansion;

3. Size of city, 400,000, just large enough to afford a wonderful variety of educational, recreational, social and cultural advantages and not too large so that the Air Academy will not play an important part in the life of the city. Denver is interested in, and very proud of, its Air Force establishments.

4. Proximity to Fitzsimons General Hospital, thereby economizing on medical facilities needed and being able also to take advantage of the unusual medical center that is Denver itself.

5. Area of high climatic energy. One can study here equally well in winter and summer.

It might be of interest to note that, according to the United States Census of Manufacturers for 1939, the value of manufactured goods per wage earner was 29 per cent higher in Colorado than the national average.

6. Unusually fine weather that is exceeded in amount of sunshine by few localities in the United States and seldom approached in the area of high climatic energy.

The high altitude observatory is located in Colorado because the greatest number of observable days of any place in the United States is in Colorado.

Detailed data substantiating the above statements can be obtained from me or from the Denver Chamber of Commerce. There have also been published by the Chamber numerous booklets and pamphlets covering all phases of the city's life and activities.

For the above reasons, I know that the best interests of the Air Force and of our country will be served by locating the Academy of the Future -- our Air Academy in the Denver area.

JOHN F. CURRY
Major General, USAF, Retired

BIRTHPLACES OF LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES *

Index Numbers of Births of Leaders in Proportion to the Number of Children U
of Age at the Census Nearest the Date of Birth

HIGHEST STATES

A. Scientists		B. Directors		C. Who's Who	
1. Colorado	68	Connecticut	304	Connecticut	226
2. Utah	61	Massachusetts	238	Massachusetts	186
3. Massachusetts	57	Rhode Island	219	Nevada	171
4. Connecticut	56	California	188	Wyoming	160
5. New Hampshire	55	New York	181	Idaho	157
6. Montana	54	Vermont	167	New Hampshire	153
7. Wyoming	53	New Hampshire	159	Rhode Island	149
8. Vermont	51	Nevada	152	Colorado	143
9. California	49	Delaware	138	Montana	133
10. Washington	48	Maine	134	Vermont	127

LOWEST STATES

39. West Virginia	14	Louisiana	53	Georgia	63
40. Texas	13	North Carolina	53	North Dakota	62
41. Louisiana	13	Alabama	51	Missouri	59
42. Florida	12	Mississippi	50	Alabama	57
43. Kentucky	12	Kentucky	49	West Virginia	53
44. New Mexico	11	West Virginia	49	Kentucky	49
45. Alabama	11	Arizona	46	Texas	48
46. Tennessee	10	Tennessee	45	Louisiana	47
47. Georgia	10	Arkansas	32	Arkansas	33
48. Arkansas	9	New Mexico	19	New Mexico	16

---

* Table from "Mainsprings of Civilization" by Ellsworth Huntington

en Under One Year

D. All

3	Connecticut	418
5	Massachusetts	375
1	Rhode Island	326
0	New Hampshire	301
7	Colorado	300
3	Vermont	287
9	California	282
3	New York	254
3	Montana	248
7	Maine	236
3	Florida	114
2	North Carolina	108
9	Mississippi	92
7	West Virginia	92
3	Alabama	91
9	Louisiana	88
3	Kentucky	86
7	Tennessee	84
3	Arkansas	58
3	New Mexico	41

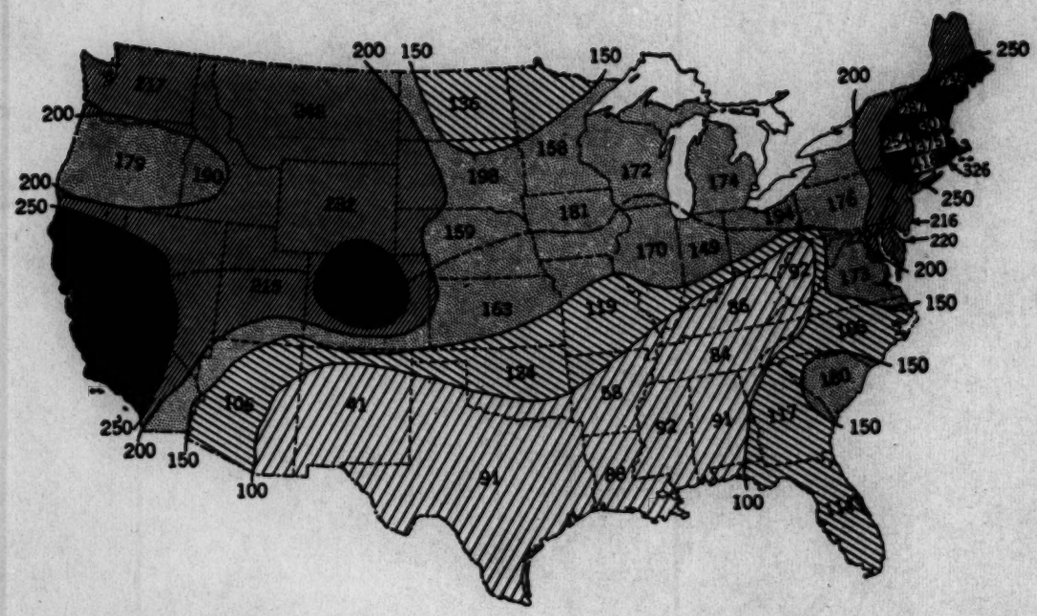


Figure 4. Approximate Number of Leaders among an Average 100,000 White Children Born in Each State. Based on Who's Who (1936-37), American Men of Science (1938), and Poor's Register of Directors (1938).

From "Mainsprings of Civilization" by Ellsworth Huntington.

In Figure 4 the data of Column D in Table 5 have been graphically mapped. The combined births of scientists, directors and Who's Who people show the following outstanding features, beginning with those that are less noticeable.
(1) A tendency is evident for the greatest productivity of human ability to occur along a band extending irregularly from Connecticut to California, as indicated by the dotted line.
(2) An irregular decline northward from the dashed line is noticeable in almost the entire width of the country.
(3) A smiliar but more noticeable decline is seen toward the south. This would be even greater if we could separate colored people from whites in our lists of leaders. In general the low position of the South in Figure 4 is of climatic origin origin, but the indirect climatic effect is probably greater than the direct. The direct effect is mainly a lessening of the desire to work.
4. Another feature of Figure 4 is the relatively high level of all the Pacific and Mountain states except New Mexico in comparison with the older and generally more populous states of the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley in the same latitude.

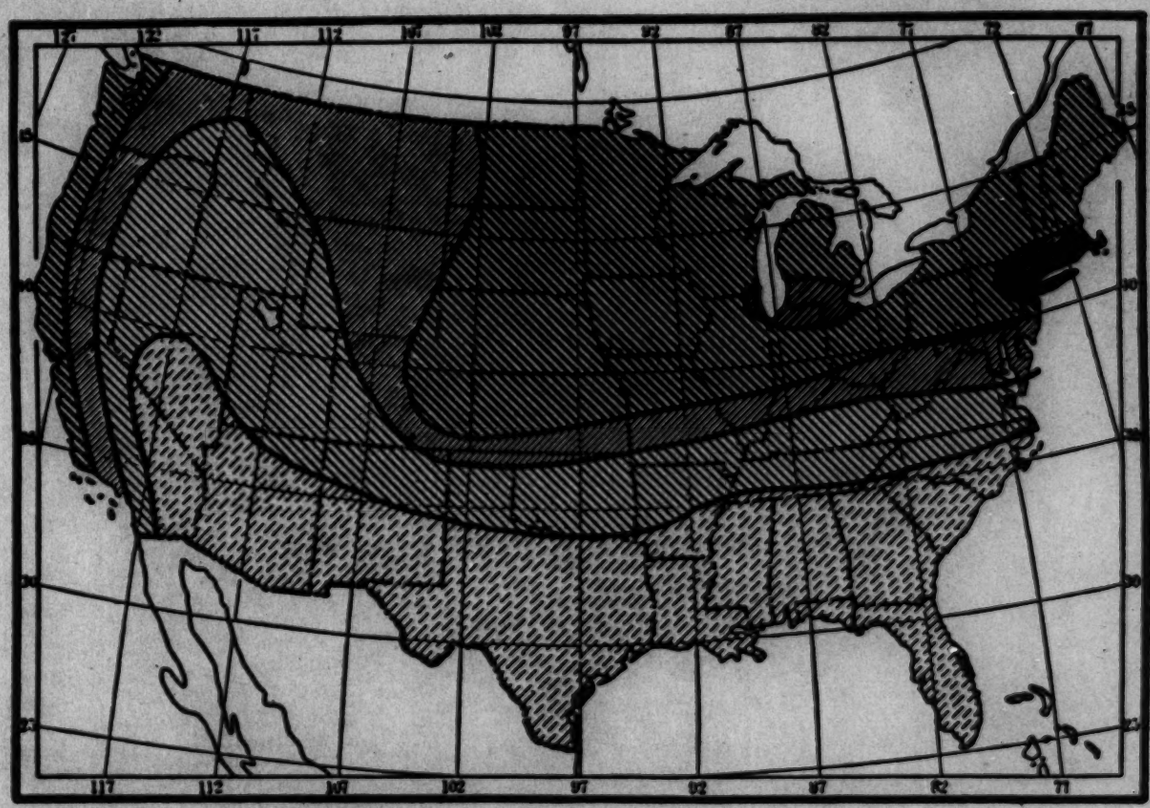


Figure 84. Climatic Energy in the United States on the Basis of Factory Work

From "Civilization and Climate" by Ellsworth Huntington.

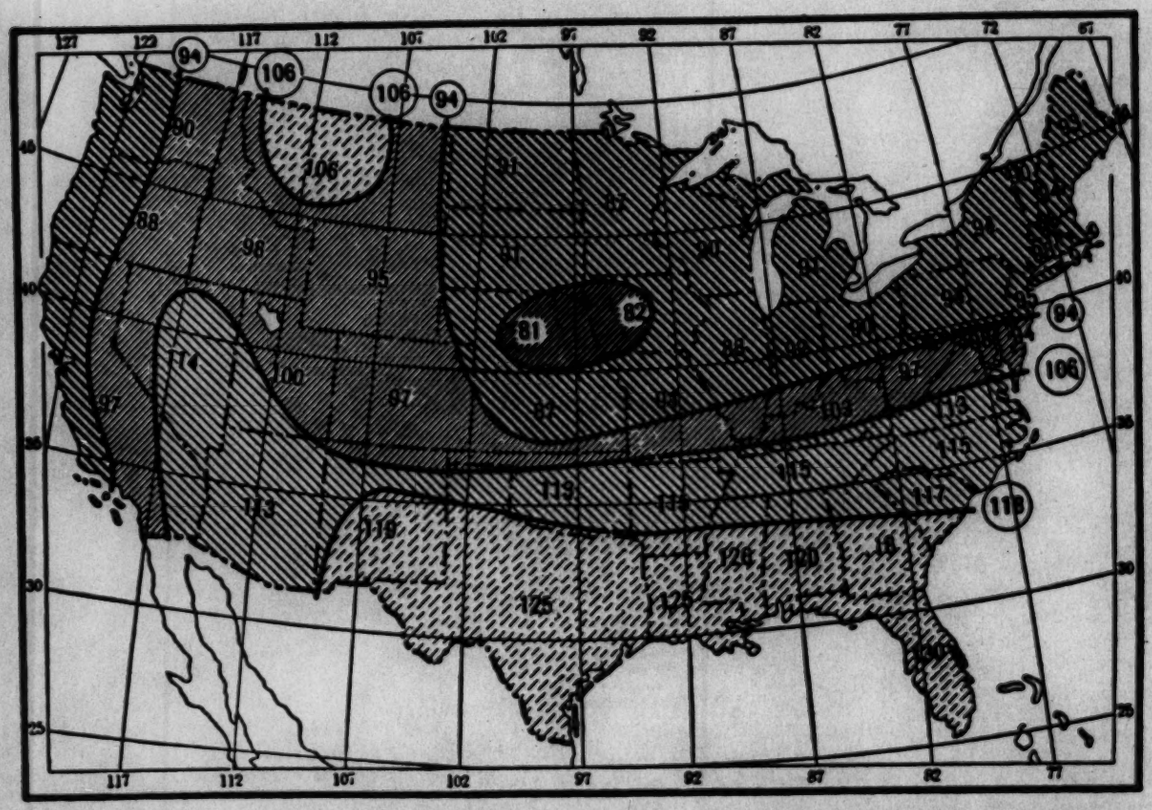


Figure 35. Vitality in the United States, According to Life Insurance Statistics

From "Civilization and Climate" by Ellsworth Huntington.

Based on the combined experience of three prominent life insurance companies.

"On the map the figures indicate the actual number of deaths compared with the average for the whole country, which is taken as 100.... The heaviest shadings include regions where the mortality is distinctly less than would be expected from the actuarial tables."

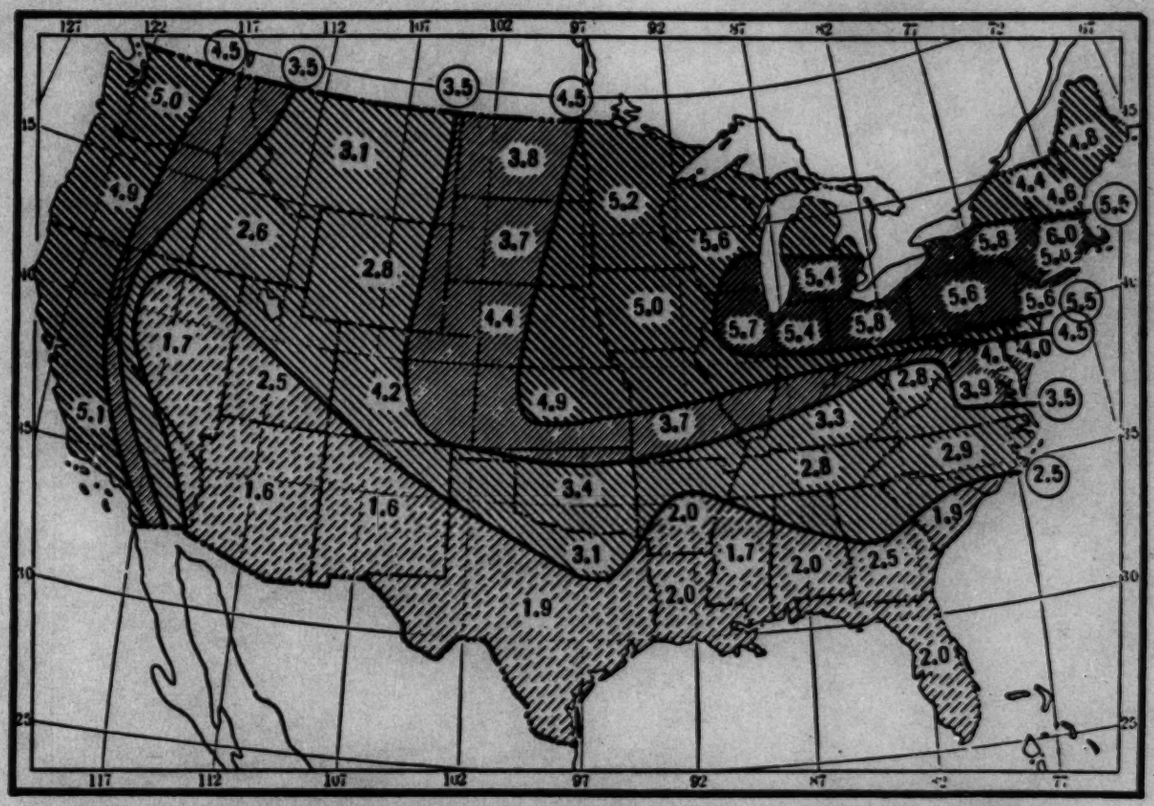


Figure 37. Civilization in the United States. The Numbers Indicate the Relative Rank on a Scale of 6.0 According to 23 Contributors. The Highest Possible Rank is 6.0 and the Lowest 1.0. This Scale is Entirely Independent of the One Used for the World as a Whole

From "Civilization and Climate" by Ellsworth Huntington.

DRAWS COLORED MAP ON 4-F STATISTICS

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 21.—Dr. Stuart Northrop, head of the University of New Mexico geology department, can make a map out of most anything—including a batch of statistics.

Working with Gen. Lewis Hershey's annual selective service report, Dr. Northrop drew a map showing the distribution of 4-Fs thruout the nation.

In five different colors, the geologist indicated ranges of draft registrants in 4-F. His findings show that the healthiest men are in the northern states, where 4-F classifications are lowest, while men in poor health usually are found in the south and southeast.

Dr. Northrop says he believes that the map is proof that there is a definite correlation between climatical conditions and the health of individuals.

As America gathered its forces for the Second World War our own increased draft rejections as compared with those of a scant quarter-century before were sharply noted. Colonel Leonard G. Rowntree, Chief of the Medical Division of Selective Service, analyzing fitness by regions, discovered a 'health belt,' centering in Colorado: "For every ten men examined in Colorado, seven were found acceptable; whereas in one of the Southern States only three were acceptable," he wrote in Science.

The soil-and-climatic implications of Rowntree's findings had much to do with the decision to include Colorado vegetables in this investigation. Now: Compared with the produce of the more eastern states, that of Colorado ranked higher in 15 out of 20 cases," Bear reports. "Colorado snapbeans were much higher in iron than those of any other state; Colorado tomatoes were higher in both iron and cobalt; and Colorado spinach was highest in manganese.

"The trend of contents of the minor or trace elements throughout was quite similar to that obtained for the major elements, such as calcium, magnesium and potassium. The greatest difference in boron was found in spinach, with the eastern produce averaging 28.2 parts per million, and that of the North Central States and Colorado averaging 45.2 p.p.m. - more than one third more."

Excerpt from an editorial "Soil and Decadence" in magazine LAND page 47 of the Spring Quarterly, 1949.

Reprinted from SCIENCE, September 16, 1949, Vol. 110, No. 2855, Pp 267-271.

TEMPERATURE DOMINANCE OVER HUMAN LIFE.

Clarence A. Mills

Laboratory for Experimental Medicine, University of Cincinnati.

Temperature bears an importance to man far beyond the mere matter of his hour-to-hour comfort. In some places it lays a heavy, stagnating hand over his life and holds him to a vegitative existence; in others, it generates an energy and progressiveness which drives him forward with irresistible impetus. Its effects begin even before he is conceived, for the metabolic vigor of parental germ cells at the time of their union exerts a potent influence over the entire course of the new life. Without favorable temperatures, neither individual nor nation can develop innate potentialities to the full.

The hand of temperature is being felt over the world today, much as Ellsworth Huntington so ably pictured its course through past centuries. We are now caught in one of the long cycles of climatic changes that alter the courses of nations and of world trends. Man thus has urgent need to understand the mechanism of this temperature dominance over him as an individual and over mankind as a whole. The answer lies in a close study of human dynamics.

The human body is essentially a combustion machine that functions only as its cells release energy by burning the foodstuffs taken in. True, this combustion in the cells is a very complicated affair, carried on at low temperatures and in numerous independent steps through the aid of special catalysts. Although it is far less violent than the gasoline explosions in an automobile motor, its over-all efficiency is no greater, and it is even more dependent upon rapid dissipation of its waste heat. The working efficiency of man, horses, and dogs ranges between 20 and 25 percent, but the Diesel engine designed by present-day engineers performs at over 40 percent efficiency.

For every unit of combustion energy transformed into work-output by our bodies, three or four similar units must be dissipated as waste heat. Failure of such dissipation to keep pace with heat production in the body may mean heat stroke and death within a few hours. The waste heat of combustion thus becomes one of the body's most important excretory products.

Sudden changes in external temperatures, or in the rate of heat production within the body, are quickly countered by the movement of more blood into, or away from, the skin and by the activity of the sweat glands. The body can thus meet short-term emergencies with only slight changes in its internal temperature or behavior characteristics. External heat or cold, prolonged through many weeks or months, however, induces basic and important changes in the body economy.

Following several weeks of difficulty in dissipating waste heat, physical and mental activity declines, and there is a drop in the combustion rate. Some of the glands of internal secretion, which so largely influence combustion rate, go into a less active, or resting, state. This is particularly true with the thyroid, adrenal, and sex glands, probably also with the pituitary. A lowered total combustion rate means less energy for thought and action, as well as less waste heat to be dissipated. Physical and mental characteristics thus change, from the dynamic and pushing, to a more passive, "let-George-do-it" type. Personal initiative gives way to a desire for security.

That these are basic changes in the individual's metabolic make-up is evidenced by equally profound alterations in such body functions as growth, rate of development, resistance to infection, and thought capacity. When difficult heat-loss induces a lowered combustion rate in the cells, growth slows down and may be completely halted, even though an ample food supply be available; onset of puberty and maturity is progressively delayed, and ability to reproduce is reduced or completely obliterated, al though matings go on freely; resistance to bacterial invasion is impaired, especially for those respiratory infections in which the white blood cells (phagocytes) provide the first and main line of the body's defense-system; and, finally ability to solve problems is greatly impaired.

P roper case of body heat-loss means just the opposite - a fast growing, early maturing, highly fertile individual, with a keen mentality and good ability to fight infectious disease. These statements are by no means hypothetical but are based upon well authenticated statistical findings on man and on experimental animal under controlled conditions. They show up in the laboratory, under natural climatic differences, and during the wide seasonal swings in middle temperate latitudes.

Half of the earth's population lives year after year under a depressive blanket of moist heat that makes impossible an active life or high vitality. There children grow slowly, mature late, and are, in the main of inferior stature. Although the birth rate is high because of lack of restraint, high stillbirth and infant mortality rates cut heavily into the ranks of those who might live on to adulthood. Infectious diseases are the chief causes of death at all ages. The menses come on 1½ - 2 years later than among girls of cooler climates, and reproductive fertility shows an even greater lag. The age-old fallacy of early tropical maturity should be abandoned - it probably represents a carry-over from the Ice Age of 20,000 years ago, when optical temperatures for man were to be found only in what are now the tropical regions. Even two milleniums ago, Hippocrates was stressing the fallacy of early tropical maturity, although the girls of ancient Greece were beginning their menses at the same early age as in middle American latitudes today. With the subsequent rise in earth temperatures, the girls of Greece today begin their menses two years later than in Hippocrates' day.

Domestic livestock show a comparable retardation where heat-loss is difficult. To bring a steer to the choice 1000-pound slaughter-size takes 13-15 months in Iowa or Illinois, 2½-3 years in Louisiana, and 4-5 years in Cuba, Panama, or Colombia. This represents maximum adult size in the tropical heat, whereas in Iowa or Illinois the steer will grow to almost double this weight. Hogs show the same contrast, taking 15 months in Panama to reach the 200-pound slaughter size achieved by Iowa sheets in 6-7 months.

In spite of the lack of sexual restraint and our "Mother India" ideas of early tropical maturity, evidence indicates that functional fertility is attained several years later, on the average, among tropical girls than among the more lusty progeny of cooler climates. Laboratory findings under controlled temperature conditions provide complete confirmation of the human statistics. Difficulty in heat-loss can so reduce sexual fertility that conceptions become impossible, even with oft-repeated matings. Human conceptions resulting in live births are also sharply reduced during prolonged periods of severe heat among people of the temperate regions. The whole state of Florida suffers a 30 4 percent dealing in conceptions during the long summer heat, whereas in Main conception rates then are highest.

The body's ability to resist or survive infectious attacks goes down with all other vital indices in tropical heat or in long subtropical summers. The number of deaths per 100 acute appendicitis cases hospitalized in the Gulf states is twice as high as in the Upper Plains states; and at Cincinnati, migrants from the South last just half as long with tuberculosis as do the Northern-born, considering only those who die from first symptoms of death. Those adapted to heat also succumb more readily to pneumonia - a Dakota winter would produce a holocaust of pneumonia deaths in Panama or the Philippines!

Loss of mental acuity constitutes perhaps the most disturbing phase of heat effects, when viewed from the standpoint of the general welfare of mankind. Some years ago Ellsworth Huntington collected statistics showing best mental function at 38-40 degrees F, whereas 64 degrees F seemed optimal for physical performance. Today we know that college students, given the standard aptitude or intelligence tests at Cincinnati latitudes across the country, achieve ratings only 60 percent as high in summer heat as in winter cold. No such seasonal contrast in ratings occurs in the northern tier of states, where there is no prolonged depressive summer heat.

White rats have further confirmed the folly of summer sessions in college at lower latitudes unless the students be air-conditioned. With three groups of male rats from dividend litters, kept on uniform diet and at three different environmental temperatures, it was found that ability to solve maze-tests was sharply retarded with increasing difficulty of heat-loss. The rats kept for four months at 55 degrees F required only 12 trials before finding the correct maze pathway to the food dish; and, once they found the proper turns, no further errors were made on later testings. Those kept at 75 degrees F made, on the average, 23 wrong turns before discovering the proper pathway, and even then their learning was far from complete. For the rats kept at 90 degrees F, food seemed not worth the effort; those that did get through to the food took an average of 51 wrong turns and still could not repeat on successive days.

The rats' memory, or retention of learning, was tested by bringing them back to the maze after a month's absence. Those from the 55 degree F room showed perfect retention of their previous learning, those from the 75 degree F warmth had to relearn about half, but those from the 90 degree F heat seemed to retain no memory of their efforts.

These basic observations on temperature dominance over mental ability and physical development are indeed of great significance to mankind as it faces existence problems in many regions of the earth. Should the more favored portion of our country give aid to those people whose living conditions are more adverse? Should such aid take the form of educational funds or of nutritional upbuilding? Fortunately, nutritional studies on animals have demonstrated that most of the depressive heat effects can be overcome by proper attention to vitamin and protein intake. Certain of the B vitamins are needed in extra amounts, and hot-weather diets should be richer - not poorer - in protein, if we would avoid metabolic letdown. Actually, our protein requirements remain the same (in grams per pound of body weight) in heat and cold, but a lowered calorie intake in hot weather makes it necessary that the smaller amount of food eaten be richer in protein.

Difficulty in body heat-loss begins in dominance over any person's life even before he is conceived. The metabolic vigor of parental germ cells at the time of the union exerts a considerable influence over the whole life course of the new individual. Those children at Cincinnati latitudes whose parents have been depressed by July and August heat before conception have just half the likelihood of entering college that is enjoyed

those conceived in winter cold. Those conceived in summer heat also grow more slowly, develop later, and live a shorter life span (over four years less, according to Huntington's findings).

Further handicaps of hot-weather conception include a low likelihood of inclusion in WHO'S WHO volumes and of being president of the United States of America. Eleven of our presidents were conceived in the first quarter of the year, ten in the second four in the third and seven in the fourth. Until the present incumbent entered the White House, there had never been an August conception at the head of our government. In any field of accomplishment one investigates, the advantages of cold-weather conception stand forth in bold relief. Perhaps these facts will find expression in high school or college eugenics courses and in planned parenthood through coming years. If so, the country's obstetricians will be able to plan a long vacation for each year!

Climatic temperature differences, whether brought about by latitude or altitude, are potent factors in human life, and so also are the wide seasonal temperature swings of the earth's middle latitudes. The fortunate nations of the earth are those located where the body's waste heat can be lost readily. Many other factors of life are also of great importance, of course, but this article is devoted to the basic role of temperature. Due recognition must be given to the part that improved nutrition may play in minimizing the depressive effects of external heat. Natural resources may thus exert a marked and beneficial effect on a given population group by making possible a better dietary intake, but dietary improvement will still be conditioned on the exercise of mass intelligence in food selection and on the willingness to work for the better food, no matter how great the natural resources. We thus come back to energy as the mainspring of life, with all its potentialities and handicaps.

Proper rate of body heat-loss may be essential to progressiveness and accomplishment, but its advantages are by no means free of hazards. Evidences of mental and physical breakdown are today most alarming in those regions of the earth where temperatures are most energizing. Arteriosclerosis and heart failure, diabetes, cancer, and many other breakdown diseases are those claiming far more victims than in tropical warmth, where infectious disease runs rampant. Northern rates of mental instability and breakdown, for instance, more than offset the decrease in tuberculosis deaths. Perhaps some day artificial conditioning will provide us with the Golden Mean.

Up through the millennium since the last Ice Age, the crest of human civilization has shifted farther and further poleward, with irregularly rising earth temperatures and melting ice caps. Improved housing and greater protection against winter cold have been considerable factors in this poleward shift, but probably of greater importance has been the expanding region of tropical heat. Volumes of argument pro and con would add little to that statement about the distant past, so let us move to more recent times.

Through the last 10,000 years of the earth's history, cyclic changes in temperatures have left fairly clear records. A millennium of rapidly receding glaciers and polar ice caps was succeeded by one of stability or advance. Five such cycles are in evidence over the last 10,000 years of rapid Ice Age regression. The next-to-last cold millennium fell in the days of early Greek and Roman glory and was followed by the thousand years of Dark Age warmth, when cereal grains could be ripened in Iceland and grapes in England.

The peak of Dark Age warmth occurred about A.D.850, when optimal temperatures in far northern Scandinavia activated the Norsemen and Vikings into a century of exploration and settlement. The gradual return of benumbing cold to their homeland and to the Greenland and Iceland settlements from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries dimmed their glory. Central Europe was at the same time relieved of her enervating warmth and entered the Renaissance and the period of industrialization. The miracles of this Western mechanistic civilization have reached a peak in America during the century just past.

Once again earth temperatures are surging irregularly upward, reaching levels in 1930 about as high as prevailed a thousand years earlier. During the warmth of the early thirties soil thawing in Greenland allowed excavation of Viking bodies that had lain in solid frozen earth for a thousand years. All records available indicate that earth temperatures had been rising for a full century, bringing definitely milder winter and the long summers of depressive heat that sap human energy and change the course of nations.

The same semitropical lethargy which earlier engulfed the Mediterranean countries of Europe is today creeping northward over the United States and Central Europe. Later onset of the menses in girls and smaller adult stature in American college youth have replaced the trend of recent centuries toward earlier maturing and ever-better physique. In the Carolinas the reversal came with children born in 1918, at Cincinnati latitudes a little later, and in Wisconsin it still remains only an indefinite hint. It is especially significant that this physical downturn should have occurred at a time when the production and distribution of foodstuffs were at all-time peaks and when greatest emphasis was being laid on child care and nutrition. Children now have fewer illnesses and grow faster in their early years than ever before; yet the adult stature is showing definite evidence of decline.

The northward shift of world power was emphasized by Germany's bid for a "place-in-the-sun" in World War I. Only the superior ingenuity and resources of Britain and America kept her from her goal, for Russia was then only in the early throes of her awakening, and France was quite incapable of coping with her more vigorous neighbor. When World War I came a quarter-century later, America was pushed to new peaks of industrial productivity and scientific advances that contributed substantially to victory, but the war's most significant outcome was the bid for world power by a new far-northern nation - Russia.

Retarded by the benumbing winter cold of past centuries, much of Russia today enjoys temperatures which are near the optimal for human endeavor. Freer flow of her energies and the heady successes of war and postwar years have given her a self-confidence that considers nothing impossible. Here is now the early American frontier reaction of babbling enthusiasm and high irresistible impetuosity. In the warm centuries ahead she may gain the sought-for place-in-the-sun, along with the lesser northern nations of Scandinavia and Canada. To appreciate that Russia is really a far-northern nation, one should bear in mind that the city of Stalingrad lies close to the latitude of Winnipeg.

The effects of temperature will go far beyond their present influence over individual life and national trends. The present millennium of warmth may witness complete melting of the polar ice caps and consequent profound changes in the climates of present polar and temperate zones. The earth has experienced long eons of freedom from polar cold during past periods of interglacial warmth, and Brooks,

in his book, CLIMATE THROUGH THE AGES, pictures the present ice caps as being down to the critically small diameter that makes them susceptible to rapid disappearance. Anyone desiring to make use of this information for long-term investment in northern real estate should buy high land, however, for the ocean level will rise roughly 150 feet as the ice caps disappear.

Present-day international interest in the mineral and fuel deposits of Antarctica may prove to be well based, in view of these temperature trends. Also, the broad, fertile, but still frozen reaches of northern Siberia and Canada may someday support the earth's most energetic populations, if the present outward expansion of semitropical lethargy continues. It takes only a few degrees of change in mean annual temperature to produce striking climatic alterations. Dark Ages temperatures of Scandinavia, Britain, Iceland, and Greenland, for instance, were probably only 4-5 degrees higher than those prevailing through the colder centuries since the time of the Renaissance.

Much study and speculation have centered around the possible causes of these shifts in earth temperatures. The regular seasonal cycles are, of course, known to be based upon the changing inclination of the earth's axis with respect to the sun. Variations in sunspot activity and in the intensity of solar radiation to the earth have also been correlated with periods of unseasonal cold or warmth. Sudden outbursts of sunspot activity are accompanied by increased heat and magnetic radiation to the earth but are soon followed by greater storminess and low temperatures in temperate latitudes. During the declining or low phase of sunspot activity in the major 11-year cycles of the last two centuries, two thirds of the months have shown unseasonal warmth, while unseasonal cold has accompanied rising or high sunspot activity two thirds of the remaining time. We may tentatively accept the sunspot and the changes in solar radiation as a direct cause of weather shifts and of periods of unseasonable warmth and cold through the years. Whether the same influence lies behind the 2000-year cycles, and the Ice Ages and alternating Inter-Glacial Stages, still remains a matter of conjecture.

Sunspots are thus a matter of profound concern and have prompted investigations into the causes lying behind climatic fluctuations. As a result, we now know that each of the major planets of the solar system tends to depress sunspot activity on that part of the sun's surface exposed to a given planet. Observations have shown that sunspot activity decreases on any segment of the sun's face exposed to the earth during half of the sun's 28-day rotational period and increases on the opposite side during the other two weeks. Tides in the sun's gaseous mass have been believed to result from the varying planetary pulls, but there is also a possibility that other heavenly bodies may also exert potent influences.

Our personal fortunes through the years, as well as our health and energy, are thus linked to the sun and, through it, to the planets of our solar system-and perhaps to the nearer stars!

Today we pride ourselves upon our scientific achievements and the conquest of disease by men of medicine; yet months or years of unseasonable warmth bring devastating economic downturns against which we have found no defense, and at such times sickness and death rates decline, even while our physicians are least busy.

Statistically, one might say that people are better off the less they see of a doctor, but in reality, it is the lessened strenuness and reduction in bodily stress that account for the health betterment in hard times.

Man is in reality a pawn of the environmental forces encompassing him, being pushed forward to a vantage point at one time or held in lethargic bondage at another. Here is a challenge of the first magnitude -- can human intelligence find an effective answer? If not an answer, then it should at least comprehend the forces at work and the major significance of their effects.

Excerpt from "Death in Hollywood" by Evelyn Waugh

LIFE Magazine, Sept. 29, 1947

The character of Southern California which everywhere strikes the tourist as unique came from its history. The territory was won by military conquest only a century ago, but the Spanish culture was obliterated and survives today only in ingenious reconstructions. The main immigrations took place within living memory and still continue. In 1930 it was calculated that of the million and a quarter inhabitants of Los Angeles a quarter of a million had arrived in the previous five years and only a third of the entire population could claim more than 15 years standing, and this vast influx differs from all others in that it was the rich who came first. There was no pioneer period in which hungry and energetic young people won their living from the land. They did not come in covered wagons or in steerage bunks. Elderly wealthy people came in comfortable trains, bringing their money with them in order to enjoy it in the sunshine. There is now an industrial proletariat and a thriving criminal class, but the tradition of leisure is still apparent in the pathological sloth of the hote l servants and in the aimless, discursive coffee-house chatter which the film executive call "conferences."

It is not the leisure of Monte Carlo of Palm Beach where busy men go for a holiday. It is the leisure of those whose work is quite finished. Here on the ultimate sunset shore they lay themselves down, warm their old limbs and open their scaly eyes two or three times a day to browse on lettuce and avacado pears/ They have forgotten the lands which gave them birth and the arts and trades which they once practiced. Here in profound oblivion you find men and women you supposed long dead, editors of defunct journals, playwrights and actresses your

your father spoke of, glorious stars of theaters long-ago demolished, novelists whose works line the shelves of requisitioned billiard rooms. They are gently spinning the cocoon which will cover their final transition. Death is the only event which can now disturb them, and priests of countless preposterous cults have gathered round to shade off that change until it becomes imperceptible. Old, old fancies are here retold as the "new" philosophy. Soon, they are assured, they will migrate into new bodies.

Excerpt from "Death in Hollywood" by Evelyn Waugh
LIFE Magazine, Sept. 29, 1967

The character of Southern California which every/one strikes the tourist as unique came from its history. The territory was won by military conquest only a century ago, but the Spanish culture was obliterated and survives today only in ingenious reconstructions. The main immigrations took place within living memory and still continue. In 1930 it was calculated that of the million and a quarter inhabitants of Los Angeles a quarter of a million had arrived in the previous five years and only a third of the entire population could claim more than 15 years standing, and this vast influx differs from all others in that it was the rich who came first. There was no pioneer period in which hungry and energetic young people won their living from the land. They did not come in covered wagons or in steerage berths. Mainly wealthy people came in comfortable trains, bringing their money with them in order to enjoy it in the sunshine. There is now an industrial proletariat and a thriving criminal class, but the tradition of leisure is still apparent in the pathological sloth of the late 1 arrivals and in the aimless, discursive coffee-house chatter which the film executive call "conferences."

It is not the leisure of Monte Carlo or Palm Beach where busy men go for a holiday. It is the leisure of those whose work is quite finished. Here on the ultimate sunset shore they lay themselves down, warm their old limbs and open their sunly eyes two or three times a day to browse on letters and avocado pears. They have forgotten the lands which gave them birth and the arts and trades which they once practiced. Here in profound oblivion you find men and women you supposed long dead, editors of defunct journals, playwrights and actresses your

your father spoke of, glorious stars of theatre long-ago demolished, novelists whose works line the shelves of requisitioned billiard rooms. They are gently spinning the cocoon which will cover their final transition. Death is the only event which can now disturb them, and priests of countless preposterous cults have gathered round to shade off that change until it becomes imperceptible. Old, old theories are here retold as the "new" philosophy. Soon, they are assured, they will migrate into new bodies.

Custer, Captain

NOa

December 21, 1951

Dear Captain Custer:

I have spoken to Mr. Meighan, President of CBS Radio, and several others, regarding the Pensacola Orientation cruise. Unfortunately, we cannot clear anyone to make the cruise because of the busy season we're entering.

I'm sure it would be well worthwhile and we deeply regret the fact that we cannot accept your invitation.

Thanks very much for thinking of us.

Sincerely

Edmund A. Chester

Captain Ken Custer
Naval Air Station
Floyd Bennet Field
Brooklyn, N. Y.

EAC:aml

bc: Mr. Murrow,
with correspondence

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Meighan

from: Mr. Chester

December 17, 1951

These folks are looking for a top echelon man to make the trip. Could you suggest someone? Perhaps someone like Kelly Smith, Jim Seward or Lou Hausman would be interested.

Have to decline for all of us. too busy.

JFM 12/19

EAC

EDWARD R. MURROW

December 10, 1951

Dear Ben:

This is merely a note to say that I have passed your letter of December 6 on to Ed Chester, director of news, and have asked him to communicate with your office regarding a candidate for the orientation cruise in January.

It was delightful having you both with us the other evening and I shall hope to see you again soon.

As ever yours,

Captain Ben Custer
Naval Air Station
Floyd Bennett Field
Brooklyn, New York

cc: Mr. Chester
with correspondence

COMMANDING OFFICER
NAVAL AIR STATION
FLOYD BENNETT FIELD - BROOKLYN, N. Y.

6 December 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Perhaps I should have addressed this letter to Commander Arthur Godfrey, but I feel that I am much better attuned to your "frequency" than to his. On 14 January I am taking a group of prominent civilians from this area to Pensacola, Florida, for an orientation cruise aboard a Naval aircraft carrier; we shall return the evening of the 16th.

I seek from you a suggestion for a possible candidate for this cruise from the hierarchy of the Columbia Broadcasting System. (When I saw you last I was under the impression that Hugh Bullock or Luis De Florez had already given me the name of a candidate from your organization, but I now find that their candidate was associated with NBC.)

To reduce your paper work, may I suggest that you have your secretary telephone my office, NAvarre 8-2400, Extension 234 or 235, and leave the name or names of your candidate with my secretary.

With warmest esteem and all good wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Ben Custer

P.S. Betty and I had a wonderful time with you all on Monday evening. Your guests were charming.

B.

Custer Co

July 9, 1951

Dear Captain Custer:

I would not have you think that I am as churlish and unappreciative as I appear. Shortly after our delightful luncheon with Sam Levy in November, I undertook a full hour program from nine to ten on Friday night inaddition to my own five night a week fifteen minute news summary. The result is that I have fallen disgracefully behind in my correspondence. This is the first day of my vacation and almost literally my first opportunity to say my thanks for your gracious note of November 16.

For the next few weeks I shall be in my log house in Duchess County at Quaker Hill near Pawling and should you be passing this way it would give Mrs. Murrow and myself the greatest of pleasure to buy you a drink or arrange a meal. I retain the clearest memories of our luncheon conversation and I cannot recall many occasions where I have talked with the gentlemen of the military or civilian professions with greater pleasure or profit.

At the moment, as you may well imagine, I am deeply disturbed about the relationship between top level military commanders and politics. If we cannot meet this summer perhaps when I return to New York about the middle of September you will make me a signal when you will be in the city and available for lunch one day.

Sincerely yours,

Captain B. Custer
Naval Air Station
Floyd Bennett Field
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Navarre 8-2400

COMMANDING OFFICER
NAVAL AIR STATION
FLOYD BENNETT FIELD — BROOKLYN, N. Y.

16 November 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was, for me, a most engaging luncheon yesterday and having thanked Sam Levy I wish to thank you for sharing your time with us.

I was quite earnest in my offer of sanctuary from people (although not from flying machines) during your work week, and even though you might not avail yourself of sanctuary, I do hope you will be able to find some time to come out and shoot skeet with me. I'd be delighted to send a car for you if in your crowded calendar you could find time for such pleasant ways of getting fresh air. After skeet, moreover, we might rally around my sun porch - the north side of which is lined with books - for whiskey and soda which I can offer in similar quantity to Mr. Churchill although the quality of the Kings English to go with it would not be commensurate.

With highest esteem and very best wishes, I am

Faithfully,

Ben Avery Carter

P. S. When I alluded to the thoroughly modern taste of Thucydides I did not give you any of my favorite quotes but I would like to give you several now.

"Man's indignation, it seems, is more excited by legal wrong than by violent wrong; the first looks like being cheated by an equal, the second like being compelled by a superior."

". . . It is a common mistake in going to war to begin at the wrong end, to act first, and wait for disaster to discuss the matter."

". . . For never let us be alerted by the fatal hope of the war being quickly ended by the devastation of their lands. I fear rather that we may leave it as a legacy to our children."

(In the Hellenic Confederacy) ". . . For without military strength it is impossible to contribute equal or fair counsel to the common interests."